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THURSDAY APRIL 29 1982

Price twenty pence

Sir Robin Day has pneumonia

Sir Robin Day, the broadcaster, is in hospital with pneumonia. He was taken ill while presenting *The World at One* on BBC Radio 4 on Tuesday. Sir Robin, 58, is expected to spend several days in the hospital, which has not been named, and to be away from work for several weeks

Dail in uproar over acquittal

The Dail, the Irish Republic's Parliament, was suspended twice in uproar after a dispute over the acquittal last week of the Prime Minister's election agent, Mr Patrick O'Connor, on charges of trying to vote twice in February's general election. Opposition members shouted "Watergate" and "Charlie-gate"

Showdown on Capitol Hill

Mr Reagan met Mr "Tip" O'Neill, the Democratic leader, on Capitol Hill for a showdown on his stalled, 1983 budget. The bipartisan negotiations are deadlocked on the issues of military spending, tax cuts and social security benefits Page 8

Protests by NHS unions intensify

More unions have decided to protest against the Government's refusal to improve on its pay offer to nurses and ambulance and ancillary workers, bringing nearer the prospect of disruption to the health service. Page 2

New York paper in danger

The New York *Daily News* appeared to be in grave danger after its owners, the Tribune Group of Chicago, announced they had cancelled their agreement to sell it to Mr Joe Allbritton, a Texas financier

Vegetable ban

Imports of Italian leafy vegetables have been banned for two months from tonight to prevent an infestation of British crops by Colorado beetles Page 2

Israel branded

Despite bitter United States protests, the General Assembly overwhelmingly condemned Israel for repression in the occupied Arab territories, branding it as a non peace-loving UN member. Egypt abstained

Israel violence, page 8

Appeal by Prior

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, appealed to Ulster politicians not to reject without trial his White Paper on a system of devolved government Page 2

Botha meeting

Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, and Zambia's President Kaunda have confirmed that they are due to meet in Botswana tomorrow Page 8

BR losses cut

British Rail has reported a loss of £37m last year, compared with a loss of £76m in 1980, but the board expects revenue to drop sharply this year Page 3

'Union Day' date

The TUC has declared June 10 as "Union Day", to be devoted to the explanation of the union's positive role in opposing labour law reforms Page 2

Tories in lead

The popularity of the Government is at its highest since the election, with 39 per cent satisfied with its performance, according to a new MORI poll Poll, page 2

Cash safeguard

The building societies have set up a formal scheme to give investors full protection in the event of a society running into cash trouble Page 19

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Letters: On the Falklands, from Mr Adam Roberts, and others; death penalty, from Mr Louis FitzGibbon
Leading articles: Falklands, British Airways
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Ronald Butt questions Labour's honesty over Britain's response to Argentina's action
Obituary, page 14
Sir John Witt

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Britain to blockade all ships and planes around the Falklands

● A new blockade of all ships and aircraft within 200 miles of the Falkland Islands, to come into force at midday (BST) tomorrow, was announced yesterday by the Ministry of Defence. It also revealed that an Argentine prisoner had died in a "serious incident" on South Georgia.

● In Washington, where an imminent British landing on the islands was considered almost inevitable, desperate attempts were being made to salvage the Haig mediation effort. But the military junta in Buenos Aires, while considering the latest American proposals, said it expected fighting within 48 hours.

● Mrs Thatcher is to open today's emergency debate in the Commons, the fourth this month. Labour's National Executive Committee backed the line taken by Mr Foot about responding to the United Nations Secretary-General's appeal.

Task force puts on the pressure

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

Britain is "closing" Port Stanley airport under a new blockade of all air and sea routes within 200 miles of the Falkland Islands which will come into force at midday British Summer Time tomorrow.

Every ship or aircraft, military or civil — not just Argentine — which is found there without permission will be treated as hostile and may be attacked.

Since April 12 Britain has operated a Maritime Exclusion Zone (MEZ) under which all Argentine warships and naval auxiliaries have been deterred from entering the same area by the hidden threat of nuclear-powered submarines.

Yesterday's announcement in effect heralds the arrival in Falklands waters of Rear-Admiral John Woodward and his task force, whose aircraft and missiles will be able to enforce this far more comprehensive measure.

Psychologically, it will put yet more pressure on the Argentines and the Americans to find a more acceptable peace formula before fighting breaks out in the Falkands.

Militarily, it will seal off the Argentine garrison at Port Stanley from even the hope of further reinforcements, which since April 12 have continued to arrive by air.

Certainly, it will raise expectations, which are already high, of a British assault on the Argentine occupying forces.

Yesterday's statement read: "From 11 am GMT on April 30, 1982, a Total Exclusion Zone (TEZ) will be established around the Falkland Islands. The outer limits of this zone will be the same as for the MEZ established on April 12, namely a circle of 200 nautical miles from latitude 51 degrees, 40 minutes South and longitude 59 degrees, 39 minutes West.

"From the time indicated the exclusion zone will apply not only to Argentine warships and naval auxiliaries but also to any other ship, whether naval or merchant vessel, which is operating in support of the illegal occupation of the Falkland Islands by Argentine forces.

"The zone will also apply to any aircraft, whether military or civil, which is operating in support of the Argentine occupation. Any ship and any aircraft, whether military or civil, which is found within this zone without authority from the Ministry of Defence in London will be regarded as operating in support of the illegal occupation and will therefore be regarded as hostile and will be liable to be attacked by British forces.

"Also, from the time indicated, Port Stanley airport will be closed and any aircraft on the ground in the Falkland Islands will be regarded as present in support of the illegal occupation and accordingly as liable to attack.

"These measures are without prejudice to the right of the United Kingdom to take additional measures which may be needed in exercise of its rights of self-defence under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter."

A Defence Ministry spokesman emphasized that the new zone applied to all ships and all aircraft of any country. It therefore applied to any Soviet spy ships which might be trailing British forces inside the zone. Anyone who thought of being in the zone "will I presume have thought hard about the possible consequences."

Enemy wings

Principal Argentine combat aircraft are: 12 Skyhawk A4 / Super-Etendards (on aircraft carrier); 9 Canberra bombers; 68 Skyhawk A4 (fighter / ground attack); 26 Dagger fighter / ground attack (Israeli-built Mirages); 32 Paris 11 fighter / ground attack; 19 Mirage interceptors; 45 Pucara (Argentine counter-insurgency aircraft).

Notification of the zone was being given to aviation and hydrographic authorities, together with an explanation of how ships and aircraft with a need to be in the area could seek authority from the ministry.

The spokesman had a few words of comfort for the Argentine naval auxiliary vessel and two or three patrol craft already at Port Stanley, which seem to be threatened whether they leave or whether they stay. The spokesman said he was sure the Argentine officers concerned would be giving the matter some thought.

Neither Britain nor Argentina would find it easy to operate combat aircraft over the Falklands.

Thatcher to open crisis debate

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

As negotiations with Argentina over the Falkland Islands run into the sand, the Prime Minister decided yesterday that she herself must open today's emergency debate in the Commons, the fourth this month.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has been advised, and accepts, that it is worth her while to try to mend fences with Mr Michael Foot after their angry words on Tuesday. It may not be easy.

She is not prepared to invite the United Nations to mediate in the dispute, nor will she seek any further authority than the right of self-defence contained in the United Nations Charter. Mr Foot, while steadily upholding that right is expected to urge again that the Government should take no further serious military action until it has consulted Señor Perez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General. Mr Foot's advice will not be taken.

The Government continues to have broad all-party support among backbenchers, and the decision taken by the Cabinet yesterday to increase pressure on Argentina by the imposition of a total air and sea exclusion zone round the Falklands was widely approved by MPs.

Conservative members, with only a handful of silent dissenters, accept that Buenos Aires will not negotiate and that further military action must follow soon. But there are some Conservatives, including ministers, who share the Opposition's uncertainty about the Prime Minister's temperament.

Her words commit the Government to tireless negotiation and the steady application of minimum force. But her manner, whether in the House or on television, is not always as cool as either her friends or her critics would wish.

Yesterday's Cabinet meeting, which followed a meeting of the Falklands group of senior ministers, lasted one and a quarter hours. It was described as stocktaking.

In fact, the Chief of the Defence Staff, Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Terence Lewis, was present and the full Cabinet were for the first time given a briefing on the military possibilities and difficulties.

Continued on back page, col 1

Most Settlements have airstrips 500-600 yards.

East and West Falklands: the scattered settlements where the islanders may have taken refuge

US makes last-minute peace effort

Haig ready to go 'anywhere any time' to prevent war

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, April 28

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With a British landing on the Falkland Islands considered almost inevitable, the United States was today desperately trying to salvage its three-week-old mediation effort, and to persuade Britain and Argentina to accept its proposals for a peaceful solution to the dispute.

A State Department spokesman today denied reports from Bueno Aires that Argentina had rejected a request by Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, to make a further visit to the Argentine capital to discuss settlement proposals.

The spokesman said that Mr Haig had transmitted the latest American proposals to Buenos Aires earlier this week, and had also presented them to Señor Nicanor Costa Méndez, the Argentine Foreign Minister, when he arrived here on Sunday to participate in the meeting of the Organization of American States (OAS).

Mr Haig was prepared to go anywhere at any time if Britain and Argentina felt that he could be of help in preventing the two countries from going to war in the South Atlantic, the spokesman said.

There has been considerable confusion — caused partly by a series of conflicting reports form Argentina — about the status of Mr Haig's peace mission, and the nature of the latest American proposals.

On Sunday, Señor Costa Méndez said that Argentina would not resume negotiations through Mr Haig for the time being, because of Britain's reoccupation of South Georgia. However, American officials pointed out that Mr Haig had had numerous telephone conversations with Señor Costa Méndez since his arrival in Washington, and had also had at least two meetings with him during the OAS meeting.

The State Department said that the proposals which have been submitted to the Argentines are the same as those presented to Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, when he was in Washington last week. The spokesman noted that neither Britain nor Argentina had rejected the proposals, though Britain has said that parts of the American plan were "unacceptable".

The spokesman denied Argentine reports that President Reagan had submitted his own settlement plan to Argentina. The Administration was united in its approach to the Falklands dispute, the spokesman said.

Although American officials are trying to convey the impression that their peace initiative is still very much alive — "this is not the final round of discussions", the spokesmen said — they have not disguised what they believe to be the gravity of the situation.

"The crisis has reached a critical point", the spokesman said, adding that the United States hoped to receive a detailed response from both countries before further blood was shed. "There is no ultimatum and no deadline in responding to the American proposals, other than the reality that the movement of military forces poses a great danger of further escalation", he said.

Officially, the United States is not divulging the contents of its latest proposals, except that they are refinements of ideas evolved during Mr Haig's talks with the British and Argentines. But American sources said that they call for Argentina to withdraw its forces from the Falklands, in accordance with Security Council resolution 502, and for Britain to ease its naval pressure around the islands.

The defusing of the military situation would then be followed by negotiations over the future of the islands, in which the islanders would have the opportunity to express their views. During this interim period the United States would monitor the withdrawal of forces, although it is unclear whether the proposals suggest direct involvement of American military units.

The proposals are intended to get round the two main sticking points in the negotiations—Argentina's insistence that its sovereignty over the islands be guaranteed, and Britain's insistence that the wishes of the islanders should be paramount.

☐ Buenos Aires: Argentina was tonight braced for war within 48 hours, despite the apparent arrival of fresh peace propasals from the United States (Christopher Thomas writes). "We have an

Continued on back page

Poland to ease martial law

Warsaw, April 28 — Poland's martial law authorities will lift most restrictions they imposed here over four months ago, including the curfew, and release some 1,000 interned trade unionists next month, Polish television said today.

The decision was made by the Military Council of National Salvation formed on December 13, when its leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski declared martial law, broadcast said.

It made no mention of the military Council's stand on revising Solidarity, the independent trade union movement, suspended since the start of martial law. But the television said the authorities had freed Mr Jan Kulaj, Rural Solidarity's chief.

Mr Wladyslaw Bartoszewski, the secretary of the Polish branch of the Pen Club, was also freed today.

"Because of the further stabilization of the situation in the country, the Minister of Internal Affairs has ordered the release of 800 persons interned and placed on leave 200", the television report stated.

The television also said that the 11 pm to 5 am curfew imposed last December will be lifted next Sunday.

Both the Military Council and the Interior Ministry, however, served warning in separate communiqués that the lifting of restrictions did not mean an end to martial law, or the possibility of people being interned or tried under summary procedure.

"Internment can be applied throughout the duration of martial law", the Interior Ministry said. — AP and AFP.

British-Israeli dispute over arms supplies

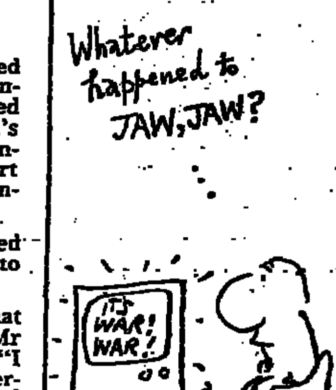
From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, April 28

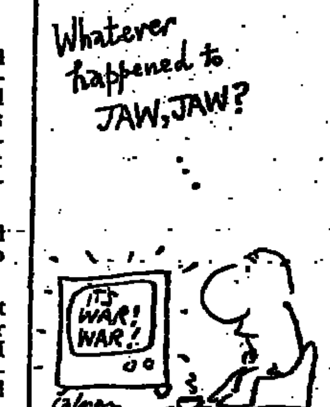
A serious diplomatic dispute has broken out between Britain and Israel over claims that the Israelis have been supplying artillery ammunition to Argentine to assist its emergency arms buying programme. At a reception in Jerusalem tonight, the acting director-general of the Foreign Ministry, Mr Hannan Bar-On, expressed "astonishment" to Mr Patrick Moberly, the British Ambassador, about a Foreign Office statement in London yesterday.

The wording of this statement, the Israelis complained tonight was "likely to enhance utterly unfounded rumours regarding Israel's position in the British-Argentine dispute and to distort her actual policy completely".

Mr Moberly was required to convey Israel's concern to London.

Asked on Israel radio what Britain expected of Israel, Mr Moberly replied simply: "I think we hope for understanding of our position and the issues at stake."





Argentine prisoner dies in 'incident'

By Henry Stanhope Defence Correspondent

One of the Argentine prisoners captured in the battle of South Georgia last Sunday, has died in a "serious incident" on the island.

Announcing this yesterday, the Ministry of Defence said that it had notified the authorities who are looking after Argentine interests in view of the break in diplomatic relations between London and Buenos Aires.

The incident occurred on Monday, but the ministry has only just learnt the name of the dead man and does not yet know other details.

A board of inquiry has been established in South Georgia on ministry instructions and has been asked to complete its investigation with all urgency. The ministry spokesman said that the measures taken were in accordance with the Geneva Convention.

The dead man was one of 156 taken prisoner on South Georgia. Sixteen of them were captured at Leith, but the incident is believed to have happened at Grytviken. Some 38 Argentine civilians are also being looked after by the British who are controlling the island.

So far, British and Argentine troops taken prisoner have all paid tribute to the humane treatment they have received. All British marines have been safely returned to Britain by the Argentines and the British Government has already made it clear that the prisoners on South Georgia would be repatriated to Argentina.

The ministry spokesman indicated yesterday that 13 British scientists and two women who had been making a wild-life film on the island were in the process of moving to the British military encampment at Grytviken from the remoter part of the island where they had been working.

Big reorganization scheme for British Airways

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

The ghosts of BOAC (British Overseas Airways Corporation) and BEA (British European Airways), laid to rest in 1974 but never really dead, will fly again next month. They will reemerge as the intercontinental and European divisions of a decentralized British Airways, with a third Gatwick, or charter division.

But in announcing the change yesterday, his second big step after last year's redundancy plan which cut staff from 58,000 to 42,000, Sir John King, chairman of British Airways, emphasized that the three divisions would stay together in one corporation even when British Airways is sold, in whole or in part, to private interests in 1983-84.

The original BOAC-BEA merger brought advantages Sir John said, but it went wrong by not doing what he was doing now. "People lost the sense of pride and identity which just got lost in a large centre," he said. "The aim of the new management structure would be to restore interest and pride; to give a harder competitive edge, interest, and standing, to the people who actually ran the businesses."

So far as the public were concerned, it would still be British Airways; but he hoped customers would notice a difference because the managing director of each division would be dedicated to giving them what they wanted. "It is about wanting passengers to want to fly this airline rather than others."

Results this year would be "pretty awful", Sir John added, with a redundancy bill of £200m or more added to an operating deficit that would, however, be rather lower than last year's when the total loss was £141m.

Because of staff reductions that would save £150m to £200m a year, and other measures, he expected British Airways to go into the black towards the end of this year, and 1983-84 to be "quite a decent situation". That would be the time to talk to the Government about financial reorganization, once the airline had become profitable again. And that would be the time when the staff could expect better wage rises.

He was not under pressure from the Government to sell assets, such as the IAL telecommunications subsidiary, which was a good business, and the helicopter subdidiary, which was quite a good business. But it may turn out to be necessary to sell some assets — "nothing is sacred in this shakeout" — and that could include the corporation's minority interests in hotels around the world.

A central organization would be retained for flight operations, economic planning, engineering, legal affairs, public relations, and so forth, Sir John said. The operating subsidiaries would be free either to go elsewhere for services, or charge the centre the extra cost of using in house services.

The main aim of the changes was "to put greater emphasis on profitability by giving managers greater freedom to plan and run their own activities, and making them directly accountable".

There were "massive difficulties still to be overcome, but I am confident that, with the continuing dedication of staff, the long overdue return to profitability can be achieved".

Leading article, page13

Import crop banned in beetle alert

A two-month ban on imports of Italian leafy vegetables, to help prevent an infestation of Colorado beetles, was announced yesterday by the Ministry of Agriculture. (Our Agriculture Correspondent writes). The ban takes effect from midnight tonight and lasts until June 30.

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said the beetle was a serious pest, particularly to potato crops, and the authorities would take whatever action was required to prevent it becoming established in Britain.

"I do ask anyone buying leafy vegetables to be on the lookout and to report immediately any findings of beetles to their nearest police station or Ministry office", he said.

The Colorado beetle is about three-eights of an inch long and identifiable by the narrow black and yellow stripes which run lengthwise along its wing cases. Another beetle was found yesterday in a consigment of Italian lettuce at Glastonbury, Somerset, bringing the total to 68 in the last three days, compared with 42 in the whole of last year.

The ban covers 31 vegetables including spinach, parsley, broccoli, chicory, asparagus, lettuce, onions and aubergines.

British tour for Rolling Stones

Mick Jagger, who yesterday announced that The Rolling Stones will celebrate their twentieth anniversary as a professional rock group by playing in Britain for the first time since 1976. The group will play to a total of 144,000 people, each paying £10.80, at Wembley Stadium on June 25 and 26. Other British concerts are still to be arranged, including several in halls holding only about 2,000 people.

The concerts will be part of a European tour, stating in Rotterdam on June 4 and continuing through Italy, Sweden, France, Germany, Austria and Spain.

Lorry noise grants plan

The Government plans to designate "lorry action areas" in which residents will qualify for grants to mitigate the nuisance of heavy traffic, Mr Reginald Eyre, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Transport, said yesterday.

Grants would be available for double glazing, he suggested. But he refused to say whether there would be compensation for vibration damage.

Prince's dive

The Prince of Wales yesterday made his ninth dive to the Mary Rose, the warship which sank at Portsmouth in 1545, and reported that the timbers were in excellent condition. It is hoped to raise the ship this autumn.

Printing dispute

Production stopped yesterday at the Eric Bemrose printing works in Aintree, north Liverpool, because of a pay dispute in the machine room involving 168 members of the National Graphical Association. Bemrose is a subsidiary of News International and employs 1,300 in Aintree.

Child falls 70ft

Karina Chin, aged 5, who fell 70ft from the sixth floor of Giles Close House, Red House Road, Stechford, Birmingham, was recovering in hospital yesterday. She had a broken hip and arm and a hole in her lung.

Open verdict

Miss Jane Westman, aged 23, a research student at Oxford University, took a bottle of cyanide from her laboratory and swallowed some in her room. An open verdict was recorded on Miss Westman, who was from Sweden.

Ferry discounts

A cross-Channel ferry operator is offering discounts to ratepayers whose council is spending £1m to improve Ramsgate harbour. Ratepayers in the Thanet district of Kent can claim up to 25 per cent off fares by Sally, the Viking Line.

Nupe may switch support to the Labour left

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

The National Union of Public Employees (Nupe) will be urged next month to take steps which would significantly increase the likelihood of its block vote of 600,000 being cast in favour of a left-wing candidate in a future contest for the Labour Party leadership.

Last year the union unexpectedly played a crucial role in Mr Denis Healey's narrow victory over Mr Wedgwood Benn in the deputy leadership contest after a ballot of the union's members produced a 267,000 to 188,000 majority in favour of Mr Healey.

Three resolutions down for the union's conference in Scarborough, however, criticize the union's executive for not making a clear recommendation to the members on the deputy leadership. It is widely assumed that such a recommendation would have been for Mr Benn.

Two of the threee resolutions insist that in future contests for the party leadership and deputy leadership the executive should make a recommendation; the third, from Shropshire Social Services, condemns the executive "for its failure to place before the membership the consequences of voting for Denis Healey".

A further resolution, in a demand which if it had been implemented last year would also probably have produced a recommendation for Mr Benn, proposes that the conference itself should make its preference clear.

Last year Nupe was one of only a small minority of unions to ballot its members on the deputy leadership issue. The outcome was a surprise to the Healey camp, which had feared either that the vote would reflect the publicly expressed personal preference of Mr Alan Fisher, the union's general secretary, or, if it did not, that the delegation would overrule it.

In the event, the Nupe executive and delegation abided by the decision. That was in marked contrast to the Transport and General Workers' Union, which eventually cast its vote for Mr Benn despite having found, in consulting its branches, that most of the Union's ordinary members apparently preferred Mr Healey. The TGWU executive has decided in principle not to repeat the consultation.

Of the resolutions demanding a lead by the Nupe executive one from Midlothian says that the executive should "openly recommend support for whatever candidate supports the same policies as this union, therefore securing the support of Labour politicians who have the backbone to fight and not suppress low-paid workers such as Nupe members".

By no means all the resolutions down for the Nupe conference on Labour Party affairs take the same line, however. One from East Lothian District Local Authority congratulates the executive for calling the ballot and then abiding by it and proposes that, the "in order to extend the democratic process within the union", there should also be a ballot on who the union should support in party national executive elections.

Another resolution, from Nottingham General Hospitals demands that "never again should Nupe be involved in the vote for the election of Labour's leadership". Such elections, the resolution says, should be restricted to individual party members rather than be open to union members of "all political persuasions".

TUC leaflet war on June 10 'Union Day'

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

June 10 has been declared "Union Day" by the TUC. on that date, millions of leaflets explaining the "positive role" of trade unions and why they oppose the Government's labour law reforms will be handed out, at railway and bus stations, factory gates, shopping precincts and other places.

A small army of union volunteers is being brought into action to get across the central theme of the labour movement's campaign against the forthcoming Employment Act: "Look after yourself-....look after your union."

The "UNion Day" is a far cry from the "Day of Action" two years ago against Mr James Prior's Employment Act, 1980, which sought, without much success, to mobilize workers for a one-day general strike against the Government's curbs on union power.

The emphasis this time is on argument and persuasion rather than the fundamentalist policy of protest strikes in the factories. An "action pack" of posters, leaflets, a pamphlet entitled *Put Your Employer on the Spot* stickers and other publicity material has been posted to hundreds of thousand of unionized workplaces.

A travelling TUC exhibition on the history of "legal attacks" on unions which highlights the main provisions of Mr Norman Tebbit's forthcoming Employment Act is touring union conferences, and the TUC is holding "briefing conferences" for union officials and activists throughout the country.

□ Union leaders of 600,000 building and civil engineering manual workers yesterday rejected a 5.2 per cent pay offer that would increase guaranteed minimum earnings in the industry form £86.19 to £90.67 a week. Labourers' earnings would go up from £73.51½ to £77.41½.

The employers said that the continuing recession in the industry, which was threatening the survival of many firms, limited the scope for improvements in pay and fringe benefits. Further negotiations take place on May 5.



Some of the 24 buses destroyed in Armagh, Northern Ireland, yesterday. Five terrorists held up security guards at a depot and planted incendiary devices in the vehicles. worth more than £800,000.

Prior plea to save initiative

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent

In a passionate appeal to Northern Ireland politicians not to reject without trial his new initiative for a devolved system of government in Northern Ireland, Mr James Prior, Secretary of State, urged them yesterday not to miss the opportunity simply because they imagined that the future constitution of the Province was up for negotiation between the London and Dublin governments. With great emphasis, Mr Prior told the House of Commons "it is not".

Northern Ireland's constitutional future was and would remain a matter for the people of Nothern Ireland, for the British government and for the Westminster Parliament.

Opening the debate on the controversial White Paper "A Framework for Devolution", Mr Prior appealed to politicians on both sides of the Northern Ireland community to saw the proposals as a chance to govern themselves responsibly

Pointing out that neither side could have had everything they sought because positions werea at the moment too foar apart for that, Mr Prior added that there was no question either of discounting the views of one group to give the other all that it hoped for.

But within minutes of Mr Prior resuming his seat, the almost intractable problems of Northern Ireland were exposed for all to see. Mr James Molyneaux, leader of the Official Unionist Party, denounced the proposals in the White Paper as totally unworkable

Almost at once the Rev Ian Paisley, of the Democratic Unionists, was on his feet. While deploring the power sharing concepts in the White Paper, Mr Paisley gave a general welcome to the proposals for elections

But, while Mr Prior will have gained some comfort from one section of the unionist brigade, and from the Majority of Tory MPs, the Labour Party and the Liberal — the divisions with Mr Molyneaux would appear to be so wide as to be almost unbridgable.

Parlamentary report, page 4

Shock may come in Merton

By Richard Evans

LOCAL ELECTIONS

Merton may not provide the political personalities of controversy of neighbouring Lambeht of Wandsworth, but it could present one of the shocks in next month's local elections.

The unglamoutous sounding borough, situated in the south west outskirts of London, takes in Wimbledon, Mitcham and Morden and is controlled by the Conservatives who have 39 of the 57 seats.

But party chiefs are only too well aware that the last time they lost power was in 1971 when, like now, a Conservative government was in power at Westminster. Ht eborough is one of those discreetly referred to as being "under pressure" by the Tory hierarchy.

In contrast to many areas, education could have a strong influence on voting intentions. Reports by local teachers and the coucil's director of education have highlighted the effect of cuts and received banner headlines in the local press.

Mr Harry Cowd, the council leader and a headmaster, admits education has taken its fair share of cuts but says there has been no diminuition of standards and "high resources do not equate exactly with high standards".

His party's manifesto goes a step further and declares: "Merton's education service is great. Don't let anyone tell you different."

But the SDP and Liberal Alliance is saying that cuts of £4.2m over the last two years will have a disastrous effect unless reversed. Labour points to the "deepening crisis" in Merton's schools.

In spite of Conservatives' claims, they felt obliged this week to ban London Weekend television cameras rom filming a public meeting held to discuss education and requested notice of questions for their party's speakers.

Mr Allan Jones, chairman of the education committee, said the ban was imposed to ensure the "safety and security" of the building where the meeting took place. "Television cameras would attract a much larger crowd and the type of crowd one would not wish to attract to that meeting."

On the doorstep, the Conservatives are thumping home the council's record of sound financial management.

The party's chances will not be hampered by today's edition of the local giveaway paper delivered to every home. Apart from containing a supplement, paid for by the Conservatives, on the coucil's record and giving a warning against the "inexperience" of the Alliance and Labour's "hardliners".

The Alliance appears genuinely confident of doing well and has been preparing for the elections since last October when the SDP won a by-election in Labour heartland.

Apart from a "flying squad" of party supporters, the Alliance also has the active canvassing support of Mr Bruce Douglas-Mann, MP for Mitcham and Morden, who recently defected from Labour and fights a parliamentary by-election on June 3.

Mr Ron Haddow, leader of the opposition group on the council, believes many traditional Labour vaters will regard Mr Douglas-Mann as a traitor. Labour is basing its campaign on attacking the Conservative record of cuts, and is promising to restore services which have been trimmed.

All the parties are saying they will emerge with the biggest number of councillors so there is certain to be disappointment

Race equality plea to councils

By Lucy Hodges

With one week to go before the local elections, councils were yesterday urged to adopt equal opportunity policies for the different racial groups in their areas and to set up a system of record-keeping and monitoring of ethnic origins.

A report published yesterday by the Commission for Racial Equality (CRE), recommended that local councils set up committees of councillors to review race relations work and appoint working parties of council officers to develop positive ideas and action.

Mr David Lane, outgoing chairman of the CRE, said: "We look to individual candidates to express their views clearly, and to those elected to argue for and develop policies which will achieve genuine racial equality in the time ahead."

At present only 20 to 30 authorities out of about 400 have taken any of the steps which comprise an equal opportunities policy, the CRE said. A further 15 to 20 have adopted ethnic monitoring among their own employees and in housing.

The report draws the attention of local authorities to their duties under the Race Relations Act, 1976. These are to make appropriate arrangements to ensure that, through their various functions, they work to eliminate unlawful racial discrimination and to promote equality of opportunity and good race relations.

Mr Lane said local councils had a crucial role to play as providers of services, as employers, as influencers of public opinion and as financiers of the voluntary sector.

The report describes good practice in six areas — Bradford, Liverpool, Coventry, Leicester, Harringey and Lambeth.

The CRE said it was desirable to achieve action on an all-party basis, as had happened in Bradford.

Mr Lane said the commission was not satisfied with what local authorities were doing at present. "We are saying you are not doing enough", he said. "Please do more and please go faster".

The most controversial recommendation will be on ethnic monitoring, about which the House of Commons select committee on employment is lukewarm. It is likely that a number of local authorities will have similar doubts.

Local Government and Racial Equality. Free from Commission for Racial Equality, Elliot House, 10-12 Allington Street, London, SW1.

Tories holding on to their lead, poll says

By a Staff Reporter

The Government is holding its political lead, according to an opinion poll which gives the Conservatives a 9 per cent lead in the event of an election.

Conservatives would get 40 per cent of the votes, Labour 31 per cent and the SDP/Liberal Alliance slipped from its previous strong position to 27 per cent. In a poll for BBC's *Panorama* on Monday taken before the South Georgia landing, the Conservatives had 39 per cent.

In contrast, 51 per cent of those questioned said that they were dissatisfied with the way the Government was running the country.

The survey was conducted by Market Opinion Research International (MORI) on behalf of *The Sunday Times*. Altogether 1,069 adults of 18+ were interviewed on April 25-26 in 51 constituency samplings throughout Britain.

Action urged to improve Welsh exam results

By Lucy Hodges

Comparing public examination results in different schools is suggested this week by Her Majesty's Inspectors as a way of improving the examination performance of Welsh children, more of whom leave school with no qualifications than their English counterparts.

The percentage of unqualified leavers has been persistently higher in Wales since comparative figures were published in 1970, although, until 1974, when the school leaving age was raised, it was relatively slight. But in 1980 25 per cent of Welsh school leavers were unqualified compared with 12 per cent in England.

Mr William Whitelaw (centre), the Home Secretary, with four former Home Secretaries at a reception in London yesterday to mark the bicentenary of the Home Office. Left to right are Mr Merlyn Rees, Mr James Callaghan, Mr Whitelaw, Mr Roy Jenkins and Lord Carr of Hadley.

Health service disruption looms as unions unite

By Felicity Jones

The prospect of wide industrial action in the health service grew nearer yesterday as more unions decided to protest against the Government's refusal on Tuesday to improve on its 4 to 6.4 per cen pay offer to nurses and ambulance and ancillary workers.

Hospital members of the National Union of Public Employees (Nupe) in Greater Manchester yesterday anticipated a national ballot on industrial action and protested outside five hospitals.

Emergency cover only was maintained at the 1,000-bed Prestwich psychiatric hospital where 700 Nupe members picketed and turned away non-essential services and contractors.

Mr Stephen Fulton, deputy administrator of Salford Royal Hospital, said that full emergency cover had been agreed beforehand with the unions and services for patients had been unaffected by the demonstration.

A unique joint meeting of representatives of the 60,000 health service members of the General and Municipal Workers' Union (GMWU) agreed to back action with other health service unions. Mr Charles Donnat, GMWU industrial officer, said that they would be calling at the TUC health services meeting today for any form of action to secure a just award barring the removal of emergency cover from patients.

The Confederation of Health Service Employees said that half of its 900 branches had been involved in industrial action and estimated that more than 100 hospitals were refusing all except emergency admissions. The union's action has largely taken the form of refusing to carry out administrative work and not working overtime.

□ The Royal College of Nursing is pinning its hopes for a resolution of the pay stalemate on a possible agreement with the Government on a long-term formula for nurses' pay (Jeanette Mitchell writes).

The college whose 196,000 members are barred by their constitution from taking industrial action, wants to see nurses' pay adusted ammually along the lines of the arrangements for the police and the Army.

Earlier this week, in a speech to the college's annual congress in Harrogate, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, indicated that he favoured a "new permanent arrangement whereby nurses' pay can be settled each year" as a way out of the dispute.

Discussions between the Department of Health and Social Security and nurses' representatives over a long-term formular began last August. Last month ot was agreed to set up a small working party consisting of staff, management, and government representatives to establish the terms of reference, for tripartite talks.

The TUC-affiliated health service unions and the college, however, have been cautious about what can be achieved because the government has so far insisted that the formula should be based on what the health service can afford.

At present the college is balloting its members on the government's offer of a 6.4 per cent pay rise. If the members reject the offer the Secretary of State may reconcider his decision not to submit the dispute to arbitration.

□ Radioactivity after any nuclear attack may be expected to prevent any organized life-saving work for days or weeks, according to government home defence plans (our Home Affairs Correspondent writes).

Details are in an official circular provided by the Home Office for *The Times* yesterday after nurses complained that they were not being told about their role in the aftermath of a nuclear attack.

Science report

UK clears chemical withdrawn in US

By Hugh Clayton

Scientists who report to ministers have cleared a substance used for food packaging in Britain, although it has been banned in the United States. The substance has been examined by three committees of scientists, and each has decided that the amount taken in by people is so small that it presents no danger.

The substance is acrylonitrile, which has been used more in recent years as plastics have taken over from cardboard and glass. The substance is used widely in tubs and bottles and occurs most often in margarine tubs. It was discovered in the nineteenth century, and in recent years has been developed to take full advantage of its properties of toughness and resistance to corrosion.

The substance has been cleared for use in Britain by the Committee on Carcinogenicity of Chemicals in Food, Consumer Products and the Environment; the Food Additives and Contaminants Committee; and most recently by a working party which reported to the Steering Group on Food Surveillance.

The Food and Drugs Administration in the United States is being sued by a chemicals company because the administration reversed an order allowing the use of bottles containing high levels of acrylonitrile. Such bottles are useful for industry because of their ability to withstand gas pressure. A similar bottle is used to a small extent in Britain for fizzy drinks, the steering group says.

The substance has been banned in the United States because one series of experiments on rats showed that animals which received the substance in drinking water over two years had higher than normal numbers of cancerous tumours.

"It has been known for some time that acrylonitrile is toxic by ingestion, inhalation of vapour, or absorption through the skin", the steering group said in a recent report to ministers. The carcinogenicity committee decided last year that there was evidence "at least compatible" with the conclusion that the substance can cause cancer in man.

The steering group investigated tests which showed that the amount of acrylonitrile absorbed by people who ate soft margarine had fallen sharply between 1975 and 1979. Chemicals in food containers can be absorbed by the food during storage and a minute amount of acrylonitrile is eaten by those who buy it in plastic tubs which contain the substance.

Tests conducted in the late 1970s showed that the amount eaten was falling because of the smaller amounts used in the packaging industry. The scientists concluded that the affair showed the value of cooperation between the Government and industry and decided that "the general public are not at measurable risk from acrylonitrile in food".

Survey of Acrylonitrile; Food Surveillance Paper 6. Stationery Office, £2.60.

Controversial chronometer makes £4,620

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A marine chronometer, claimed to be an epochmaking innovation by Christie's last year and estimated to break auction records at a price approaching £100,000, was sold to Mr Terence Camerer Cuss, the London dealer, for £4,620 yesterday. Behind this apparent inconsistency lies and extraordinary squabble between horologists and horological dealers, leaving an outstanding debt which Christie's lawyers are still attempting to collect. Keith Banham Ltd, the London dealer, originally consigned the timekeeper to Christie's for sale. Christie's apparently lent money on the piece

Christie's were very exited when the timekeeper first came in for sale. The appearance of the chronometer suggested a date in the 1770s

But it incorporates a spring detent mechanism for which Thomas Earnshaw took out a patent in 1781. Christie's timekeeper appeared to rewrite horological history — or so they claimed.

The claim was publshed in *The Times* but swiftly disputed. Three horologists wrote in to express their view that the piece was made for use on the workshop bench for regulating the parts of timekeepers under manufacture and put together from parts of varying date.

The chronometer came up for sale on June 3, 1981. Far from matching the previous record of £62,000, it was bought in at £30,000.

Yesterday the timekeeper came up for sale again. On this occasion Christie's quoted their 1981 cataloguing, but also put forward the view that various parts of the construction could have taken place at different dates.

Karpov defeats Portisch in great style

By Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent

Round 12 in the Phillips and Drew King's Tournament at County Hall, London, saw a new leader arise. World champion Anatoly Karpov at last, playing in the great style we have been accustomed to see from him, defeated Lajos Portisch in a game where he maintained and increased the pressure almost from the very start. He now leads with 7½ points and Ulf Andersson, who theoretically could overhaul him, is likely to lose his adjourned game against Tony Miles, the English Grandmaster.

Ljuborovic won a typical cut and thrust game against the former world champion Boris Spassky and Timman scored an incisive victory over Nigel Short. There are no matches today.

Scores at the end of round 12 are:—Karpov 7½; Andersson 7 and one adjourned. Portisch 7; Spassky, Speelman and Timman 6½; Ljubojevic and Miles 6 and one adjourned; Geller 5½; Seirawan 5 and one adjourned; Mestel 5; Nunn 4½ and one adjourned; Christiansen 4½; Short 3½.

The results in round 12 were:—Miles adj agst Andersson, Richter-Veresov var. 40 moves; Mestel ½, Speelman ½, Reti op—17; Geller ½, Christiansen ½—Caro Kann def—21; Timman 1, Short 0—Queen's Indian def—54; Ljubojevic 1, Spassky 0—Ruy Lopez—36; Karpov 1, Portisch 0—Sicilian def 40; Nunn adj agst Seirawan—Caro Kann def—41.

Adjourned games results round 9:—Seirawan ½, Timman ½, 71 moves. Round 11—Christiansen 1, Mestel 0—56.

Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 40; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 580 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1800; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon Ll 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 90; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L£5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

Rail loss down, but board predicts revenue slump

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

British Rail yesterday reported a loss last year of £37m compared with £76m in 1980. But that was mainly because of £110m of extra grant unexpectedly announced in November by Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, to help passenger business over the recession.

The other area of improvement was freight, which halved losses from £53m in 1980 to £25m, a remarkable achievement with industry at low ebb.

But in announcing the results yesterday, Sir Peter Parker, British Rail chairman, said that even without further industrial action, which most people in the industry are expecting when Lord McCarthy reports there will be a sharp deterioration this year. Net revenue losses already amount to £60m to £70m because of the January strikes.

"As I write", Sir Peter says in a special section of the annual report headed *The Crisis of Change*, "we are awaiting the decision of the tribunal. Whatever the outcome, 17 days of strikes in the first six weeks of 1982 have seriously damaged the industry.

"There are no victories at the end of strikes which have weakened our financial base and taught our competitors how to mind our business". But "the board is dedicated to modernizing the railway. That includes modernizing the pay and conditions of railwaymen and women; it also means deserving by proven performance a new approach to finance and investment.

"The Aslef [Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen] strikes have disrupted the progress of recent years, but they have not diverted us from our objectives".

For the first time for four years British Rail failed to stay within its external finance limits, exceeding the £920m limit by £40m. That was in spite of investment spending, at £308m, being £90m below the permitted ceiling because of cash limit constraints.

The board is still hoping for electrification in spite of the tough new conditions set by the Government before approving further schemes. "I am convinced that the future railway will be electrified because, once done, that is the cheapest railway to operate for the country", Sir Peter says.

"On the Channel tunnel, he says: "There seems now a real chance at last that the railway passenger by the end of the decade, might travel in comfort and at a reasonable price between London and Paris or Brussels in little more than four hours".

The likely choice is a single seven-metre tunnel limited to rail in the first place. But Sir Peter says that "light at the end of the tunnel has proved so often a false dawn".

Highlights from the annual report are:

Passengers: Receipts passed £1,000m for the first time, 7 per cent up at £1,023m. But in real terms that was a drop of 4 per cent on 1980. Passenger journeys at 718m were down 5 per cent, and passenger miles at 19,100m 3 per cent down.

About a third of revenue came from reduced fares and special promotions, with Railcards continuing to boost revenue. Coach travel intensified on inter-City routes and cost the board and estimated £10m.

Freight: Losses were cut by more than half to £25m. Carryings increased slightly to 154 tonnes, with coal, iron, and steel up. But those gains were offset by falls in petroleum and aggregates traffic. Speed link expanded its network of high-speed wagonload services to 72, and carryings to 3.5 million tonnes a year. Parcel revenue fell 15 per cent to £119m after withdrawal from the loss-making collected and delivered sector, but Red Star express parcels developed new service improvements.

Sealink: loss of £700,000: hotels a loss of £2.4m; property a surplus of £37m; and Freightliner a surplus of £1000.000.

***Manpower:* Rail staff fell** by 7,662 or 4 per cent in the year, and total British Rail staff was down 12,428 to 227,252. In one year 12,700 railway establishment posts were abolished, a third of the 38,300 reduction sought over five years.

About 90 *per cent of* passenger trains arrived on time or within five minutes compared with 89 per cent in 1980. The average fare was 5.33p a mile compared with 4.82 in 1980 and the government grant a mile 2.30.

Only 1.1 per cent of trains were cancelled compared with 1.4 in 1980, another statistic due to be knocked flat by Aslef disputes this year.

Asset Reductions 1977-81		
Marshalling yards	-110	(43%)
Signal Boxes	-657	(21%)
Locomotives	-408	(11%)
Loco hauled coaches	-3,784	(32%)
Freight vehicles	-100,808	(53%)

BR PASSENGER TRAFFIC, ESTIMATED RESULTS 1981

Direct expenses and revenue	Direct Expenses	Revenue	Contrib to Indirect Costs
	£m	£m	£m
Inter-City	344	472	128
London and South East	316	423	107
Other provincial services	141	68	(73)
PTE services	83	61	(22)
	884	1,024	140

CEGB to close plutonium loophole

By Donald McIntyre Labour Correspondent

The Central Elecricity Generating Board is re-negotiating a contact with the Department of Energy to ensure that it maintains full control of plutonium which might be used by the United States for its nuclear weapons programme.

Mr Glyn England, the board's chairman, has privately disclosed to union leaders and staff that the agreement covering plutonium waste from the Dungeness B power station is being renegotiated to close the only route by which British plutonium could leave the board's control.

At the same time, Mr England has pledged both to the unions and in a statement to staff at the Sizewell A power station, that the board will maintain a clear "separation between military and civilian use" of any plutonium of which it may dispose.

Mr England's unprecedented assurance comes at a time of mounting pressure on the board from unions in the power supply industry to ensure that British-sourced plutonium is not exported to the United States to assist President Reagan's expanding nuclear missile programme.

The Electrical Power Engineers' Association said at its conference earlier this month that it might withdraw support for the nuclear power station programme in *this country if nuclear fuel* from Britain was so used.

The E.P.E.A.s concern followed Foreign Office confirmation of preliminary discussions between the British and United States governments on the possible export of plutonium.

The renegotiation arises fom a deal made during the Wilson Labour administration when the Anglesey Aluminium smelter was established. Mr England explained in his statement that in order to make the use of electricity more attractive at *the smelter, the CEGB agreed* that valuable plutonium from Dungeness B could be transferred to the Department of Energy, one of the partners in setting up smelter. The clause has not hitherto been implemented because Dungeness B has not yet come on *stream.*

Mr England said that the arrangement had been made for "commercial reasons which seemed good at the time". But he added: "I am satisfied this needs action by the board, and action will be taken. The contract will be *changed in* a way *that* will restore to the board total control of the plutonium which we have produced. That will put this unsatisfactory situation right.

"I am not aware of any other route by which plutonium can leave the board's control. I believe we can maintain this separation between civil and military uses."

Brian Harris



One of the 150 handicapped children from London who were taken by 75 London taxi drivers for a day trip to Boulogne yesterday. P and O Ferries provided free passage from Dover for the children, taxis, drivers and helpers and Boulogne Chamber of Commerce organized a tour of the town and a small gift for each child.

Firebombs wreck 24 buses

A firebomb attack on a bus in Armagh left 24 buses burnt out in Northern Ireland early yesterday (Craig Seton writes from Belfast). *Five masked and armed men* held up two security guards at the Ulsterbus depot and planted incendiary devices in the vehicles, which were worth more than £800,000.

Before they escaped the men left a car across the entrance and police and firemen had to wait to find out if it contained a bomb. By the time the all clear was given the buses had been burning for nearly an hour.

Only for buses were left undamaged and several thous-and schoolchildren and many workers left without transport. Yesterday the company said the wrecked vehicles would be replaced by the weekend.

Fire rescue

Mr Robert Stonehouse, aged 43, of Beacon Park Road, Plymouth, Devon, saved five young children yesterday when fire engulfed a neighbour's home. He caught them as their parents, Mr and Mrs Clifford Escott, dropped them from a window. Firemen later rescued Mr and Mrs Escott.

Weapons charge

Timothy Mills, aged 42, of Black Notley, Braintree, Essex, arrested at the Houses of Parliament on Monday, was remanded in custody for a week by Bow Street magistrates yesterday charged with *four offences of possessing* offensive weapons and one of trespass.

Centre opened

The Duke of Gloucester officially opened the £3m South Lakeland Leisure Centre in Kendal yesterday. During his tour of the centre, he tested the swimming pool for warmth and tried a bicycle in the fitness unit.

Council strike

More than 300 manual workers employed by Peterborough city council went on strike yesterday in protest at the use of private firms on contracts for house painting and central heating maintenance.

Pools win

A group of 13 women from Nottingham and a woman from Leicester have shared a football pools win of £1,037,692. The Nottingham group, won £534,364. The woman from Leicester, who won £503,328, *preferred* to remain anonymous.

Surgeons' show

The Royal College of Surgeons is trying to counter the impact on research of a £500,000 grant cut by holding an open week. Groups from industry, political and public life will be shown the latest surgical developments.

Porton protest

Fines totalling £560 were imposed by magistrates at Salisbury, Wiltshire, on *24* people arrested on Saturday during an animal rights demonstration at the chemical defence establishment, Porton Down. Five other people were bailed to appear later.

Court sold

Mr David Jay, a businessman, aged 32, has bought the magistrates' court in Linsdale, Bedfordshire, where the great train robbers first appeared after their capture. He paid £48,000 and plans to convert it into a home.

Late delivery

An airmail letter arrived in Bristol yesterday from Wyoming in the United States. It had been posted in 1948.

Correction

The prediction of private houses to be started this year should be 135,000, not 15,000, as stated on April 21.

MPs seek changes in college spending

By Lucy Hodges

The control of spending on higher education should be better coordinated, with one or more ceilings being set each year for spending in the whole area, the Public Accounts Committee recommended yesterday.

In its eleventh report the committee said it was encouraged *to hear that the steps* taken in the universities were proving remarkably effective in controlling costs, and it welcomed the structure being developed in the local authority sector to cut spending.

"We think it unfortunate, however, that these improvements have been delayed until many of the difficult decisions about closing or reducing facilities at universities have already been taken or are about to be taken", the report said.

It noted that 18.2 per cent more students were enrolled at polytechnics this academic year compared with last [In universities there was a 4 per cent drop].

The report added: "We consider that the new arrangements for local authority higher education should be developed urgently in conjunction with the University Grants Committee and representatives of higher education institutions so as to provide the means of allocating the total funds available for higher education to the best possible advantage".

At the same time the MPs welcomed the steps being taken to assess the needs of each university individually in the light of national requirements. "We trust that the University Grants Committee will consider allowing a university to adjust to the required lower level of activity over a longer period than the three years objective if it can show in its own case that this would be more cost-effective", they added.

On the question of staff redundancies, which are expected to cost £100m, the committee said it accepted that academic freedom must be protected by security against arbitrary dismissal, but it thought that the protection of academic freedom should be distinguished from immunity from genuine redundancy.

The other area examined by the MPs was overspending by voluntary aided schools of £2.8m in 1980-81. Those schools could claim for repairs without prior approval from the Department of Education and Science.

Procedures have now been tightened up and the department is now insisting that all repairs and minor capital work costing more than £100 should be referred to it first for approval. The committee was concerned that this sum might be too low and recommends that it be reviewed at and early date.

The procedures of giving capital grants to such schools is also being changed and the department will henceforth be earmarking an allocation for them.

□ In an attempt to halt the decline in its numbers of overseas students and encourage others to apply to study, Leeds University is to award scholarships worth £1,000 a year to offset the full cost fees which, because of government policy, overseas students are now charged. Up to 70 scholarships will be awarded from October this year and about 100 from October next year (Ronald Kershaw writes).

Eleventh Report from the Committee of Public Accounts. Session 1981-82; (Department of Education and Science, University Grants Committee, House of Commons Paper 175, Stationery Office; £4.65).

University relents on staff jobs

From Jonathan Wills Aberdeen

Aberdeen University teachers have won *their* fight against compulsory redundancies but the 487-year-old university still faces long-term decline because of government cuts.

The *university* court yesterday (Wednesday) informed the fenatus, the body responsible for acedemic standards, that it had reversed its previous decision and that no compulsory redundancy notices would be issued this year.

In *March, the court* said that 57 academic staff would have to be made redundant for the university to balance its accounts. About 100 staff have already agreed to go voluntarily, in addition to 200 technical and administrative posts which were not filled *when they became vacant.*

The court's change of mind marks a significant victory for the Aberdeen Association of University Teachers. The union has called in a firm of accountants to prove that the university's deficit for 1982/3 would be only £150,000 out of a total budget of about £30m, and that compulsory redundancies were therefore unnecessary.

It is still possible that more than twenty academics will have to go in 1983/4.

Dr Jurgen Thomanack, the local secretary of the union, and a lecturer in the German department, said yesterday that in spite of the resolution of the recent dispute over redundancies between the court and the fenatus, the university was still depressed and demoralised.

Dr Thomanack said the union had agreed to sacrifices in an attempt to prevent the decline in Aberdeen's standards of excellence in teaching and research. Unfortunately, many of the best and most experienced teachers had accepted redundancy. The task of those who were left would be much harder.

Mr Thomas Skinner, the university secrtetary, was equally pessimistic about the future and aggrieved by the Government's attitude. He said that when the university made the savings requested, the Government just imposed further economies. A cut of 23 per cent in grant *had* been imposed at short notice in a university that less than two years ago was being actively encouraged to double the number of its students.

Professor A. Logie Talker, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, said Aberdeen *University made a greater* proportional contribution to the National Health Service than any other, yet it faced much bigger cuts than other medical schools in Scotland.

Cold store for early tulip crop

By Nicholas Timmins

The unseasonal warm weather, with scarcely a sign of the traditional April shower, has meant up to a million of the eight million tulips needed for the annual Spalding flower show being put into cold storage because they have bloomed too soon.

The long dry spell, between 19 and 21 days without rain over much of England and Wales, has produced a fine crop for the tulip men, with some of the rarer white, yellow and deep crimson varieties now carpeting the Lincolnshire fields. *The National Farmers* Union is not complaining, at least not yet. "Some of the beet and potato growers are getting out their prayer mats and beginning to pray for rain" an NFU regional spokesman said. "They could do with some rain, but they also want the sunshine. Farmers want one sort of weather on one field and another in the next."

The Meterological Office is resolutely refusing to reach for the record books although in London it has not rained for 20 days. The *record post-war dry spell for* April is 24 days in 1954, and April runs out tomorrow. Besides, the rain that has already trickled into the North and West is on its way South.

In Cardiff it has not rained for 21 days at the Meterological Office there. "That's a record" a spokesman cheerfully remarked, "but then we only moved here on December 1." Two years ago it refused to rain for about seven weeks at this time of year in South Wales, while last year it snowed.

Such experiences make cynics of the weather men, when faced with journalists. "There is almost nothing about the weather in this country that is unusual" one remarked yesterday. "We seem to get just about anything at any time of year."

As to what a fine April means for the rest of the summer, yor pay your money and take your choice. The Meteorological Office, having abandined ist long-range forecast, is certainly not predicting. The summer of 1954, following the dry April, was "*pretty awful*", while the dry April of 1974 led on to nothing very special, but the dry April of 1976 was followed by the famous drought — or as a weather man put it with formidable understatement, "it stayed generally dry."

Ex-TV head attacks 'rude' interviewers

By Kenneth Gosling

Broadcasters may have brought on themselves new legislative and judicial restrictions, Lord Windlesham, former managing director of ATV Network, said in London last night.

He accused some broadcasters of arrogance and insensitivity. "The fashionable hostility, the catch questions, the facetiousness, sometimes the downright rudeness of interviewers can only have deepened the divide between those who practise politics, or some other honourable profession, and those who report their activities", he said.



Lord Windlesham: 'Too many catch questions'.

Lord Windlesham, delivering a *Home Office* bicentenary lecture in association with the Royal Institute of Public Administration, said some people thought the pendulum had swung too far since the deferential days when it was thought to be "not quite right" for a television reporter to press a minister to answer a question he preferred to dodge.

"It is now timely, I suggest, for broadcasters to scrutinize what might be described as standard interviewing *techniques* and to ask themselves whether they have not played a part, however unwittingly, in the decline of political values that is so noticeable a feature of the current scene."

He had earlier said that it would be misleading to give the impression that the condition of semi-freedom in which broadcasting operated was all plain sailing. His impression was that the tide was running perceptibly more in the direction of greater restriction than of greater freedom.

On television the allocation of independent television franchises, he said: "The methods adopted and the decisions taken represent an arbitrary proceeding the like of which we have not seen for many a long day and I hope never will be allowed to occur again".

The impact of "this great lottery", the great upheaval in terms of the programmes screened on independent television, was showing itself to be minimal, he said. Where administrative and financial considerations were paramount, subsequent events had in several instances worked out differently from those envisaged.

On satellite broadcasting, Lord Windlesham said five more television channels might sound a great deal, but they represented only the beginning. Two channels have been allocated to the BBC and the Independent Broadcasting Authority has *expressed* interest in the three others. But he asked whether it was *realistic* to expect the independent companies to try to finance one or more of the new channels.

He said he favoured a system of open tender, "getting right away from the rather squalid scramble to assemble a list of imposing looking names that may find favour wth the members of a public authority dispensing patronage".

Some form of regulation would be needed to maintain standards, but he would rather see the detailed regulations added after the new regulations had been encouraged to take root, rather than devising restrictions and controls in advance.

He thought the Department of Industry should be authorized to seek tenders for the remaining three DBS [direct *broadcasting* by satellite] channels. It had the necessary technical knowledge to determine the shape and form of the tenders and to assess the relative merits of any bids that might result.

Anti-hunt action to increase

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Opponents of hunting said yesterday there would be more direct action by organizations like the Hunt Saboteurs's Association after the defeat of a proposal that a local council ban hunting on its land.

The Conservative-dominated Waverley District Council voted by 38 to 10 with seven abstentions late on Tuesday not to withdraw hunting rights on its land in south-west Surrey even though councillors were advised by their staff that hunting on some council land "conflicts with the very considerable natural history importance of the area.'

Mrs Fay Funnell, of the Camberley Animal Rights Group, and one of three organizers of the national group Coordinating Animal Welfare, said councillors had brushed aside their officers and public opinion.

The Camberley group and the Farnham Animal Rights Group said in a joint statement: "Until a compassionate government outlaws the killing of animals for fun, direct action against bloodsports will be stepped up."

BBC Symphony Orchestra faces long tour

By Christopher Warman Arts Correspondent

The BBC Symphony Orchestra begins the most arduous tour it has undertaken when it leaves London May *2* for Australia, via Bahrain and Singapore, returning by way of Hongkong on May 26.

With Gennadi Rozhdestvensky, chief conductor from 1978-81, and John Pritchard, chief conductor designate, the orchestra will give nine *concerts* in 13 *days in* Australia, travelling up to 1,300 miles between concerts, before giving five concerts in Hongkong.

The soloists on the tour are Ida Haendel, Heather Harper and Victoria Postnikova. The orchestra will perform a wide range of British music, including works by Tippett, Maxwell Davies, Britten, Vaughan Williams and Elgar. It will also play the *Hammarskjold Portrait*

£1.5m replica of Cook's ship planned

The Yorkshire town of Whitby is to build a £1.5m oak replica of Captain's Cook's ship, the Endeavour, using copies of the original plans. The ship will take *three years to complete.*

The Founders Committee, which is chaired by Lord Downe, said yesterday that they planned to make it a living showpiece of craftsmanship on the River Esk

Although the organizers have been promised support from the English Tourist Board and the United Dominion Trust, which has made a small token donation, a substantial backer is now required.

Riots 'were limited by community policing'

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Sir Philip Knights, Chief Constable of the West Midlands, said yesterday that the *potential* extent of last summer's riots was much reduced in the region largely because of his force's policy of close involvement with the community.

In his annual report he said: "The widom of our community relations programme was clearly indicated in that our liason structures were tried and tested and found not to be wanting. It must be acknowledged yet again that to maintain an efficient police response the cooperation of the community is essential."

However despite the indication that the force was on the right lines, "it must be recognized that there are sections of the community, particularly among *it* younger members, where *further effort is still needed*".

The force had 60 coloured police officers on its establishment of 6,684, which was a higher proportion than any other in the country.

Sir Philip said that one of this year's big tasks was to see what *extent* the force could push forward the recommendations of the Scarman report dealing with the recruitment of officers from ethnic minorities, training, supervision and monitoring methods of policing, and, more important, consultation and accountability.

A total of *188,230 crimes* were recorded during the year, an increase of 22,199, or 13.37 per cent over 1980. Mugging offences (street robberies) Increased by 22.4 per cent after an 18 per cent increase in 1980. Domestic burgalaries increased by 20 per cent.

□ Public confidence in the police would soon be eroded if their direction and control became a political issue, Mr Ronald Gregory, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, said in his annual report, published yesterday (the Press Association reports).

"Impartial enforcement of the law is of little consequence to the under-privileged if their fears or *grievanes are ignored, and it* is the police as the symbol of the Establishment who come under attack," he said.

"The police must not be partisan. They must maintain a balance and must ensure that minorities can demonstrate and canvas support."

They must protect the rights of workers in conflict with employers, and support those against generally accepted policies. "Equally, they must protect those who take an opposite view and do not *wish to become* involved," Mr Gregory said.

Crimes reported in West Yorkshire totalled nearly 139,000 last year, an increase of 8.6 per cent on the previous year. The most disturbing rise, the chief *const*able said, was in crimes of violence.

Discrimination claim dropped

The Equal Opportunities Commission withdrew allegations in the High Court in London today against the Bradford-based Provincial Building Society that the society's mortgage policy discriminated against women.

Mr Leonard Bromley, QC, for the society, told Mr Justice Webster that the commission would not now investigate the society's lending policy. The commission would also pay costs.

Criticism over picture of corpse

It was improper of a hospital periodical to publish a coloured photograph of a tattooed corpse without obliterating the dead man's features, the Press Council found today.

The council upheld a complaint of improper publication of a photograph of a naked male body made against *Hospital Doctor/On Call* by Mr Michael Webb, of 31 Lyttelton Court, Hampstead Garden Suburb.

Hospital Doctor/On Call, a controlled-circulation tabloid for doctors working in hospitals, printed a full-length photograph of a naked man who, the caption said, collapsed and died in London. When his clothes were removed he was seen to be tattooed from neck to wrist and ankle but his wife told police she never knew he was tattooed. The illustrations must have taken hundreds of hours.

Mr Webb complained to the Press Council that the picture was exhibited for voyeuristic interest; showing the man's head and giving other details made him easily identifiable; and the periodical compounded a breach of medical confidence, and seemed indifferent to relatives' potential distress.

Mr David Britton, the editor, told him the photograph and caption material came from a teaching hospital where they had been used as a teaching aid for some years. The doctor in charge there always obtained permission before releasing a photograph for use. Total body tattooing was unusual and publishing the picture was useful for doctors, *showing something they* could encounter. Mr Britton agreed there was no need to show the head and because of Mr Webb's complaint he would ensure confidentiality in future.

The Press Council's adjudication was:

In the Press Council's view the publication was improper without the obliteration of the dead man's features. The Press Council welcomes the editor's subsequent agreement that showing the deceased's features added nothing to the value of the picture.

The complaint against *Hospital Doctor/On Call* is upheld.

□ Although a reporter's notes did not bear out some quotations used in a daily newspaper story the Press Council said it was not satisfied that the report did not accurately reflect what was said.

The Council did not uphold a complaint by Mr John Holt, of Packington Square, Islington, North London, that having published quotes attributed to him which he had not said, the editor failed to publish an apology and retraction.

Mr Parrack said the reporter, Mr Patrick Hill, took no notes during the interview but wrote them immediately on leaving.

The Press Council's adjudication was:

The Press Council doubts whether all the quotations in the *story directly reproduced actual* words used by the complainant. Some of them were not borne out by the reporter's transcript of his notes. However, the complainant has not satisfied the Press Council that the article did not accurately report the burden or substance of what the complainant said.

The complaint against The Sun is therefore, not upheld.

PARLIAMENT April 28 1982

Politicians in Ulster must work together

ULSTER

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, expressed the hope in the Commons that Northern Ireland politicians on both sides of the community would see the Government's proposals for devolved government of the province for what they were — a chance to govern themselves responsibly and in the interests of everybody.

Opening a devate on the proposals in the White Paper *Northern Ireland: A Framework for Devolution*, Mr Prior said it outlined the steps the Government proposed to take for the resumption of devolved government in Northern Ireland after eight years of direct rule.

The White Paper recognized the deepseated and intractable nature of the divisions in Northern Ireland and made no exaggerated claims for the future.

There had been some improvement in the last few months in the security position, which was greatly to the credit of the security forces. But there was a continuing and determined effort by the Provisional IRA to thwart all efforts towards peace and stability.

There had been a sharp deterioration in the economic situation. The image of Northern Ireland as a violent community was a grave disencentive.

The Government had made plain that the views of the people of Northern Ireland on whether or not to remain part of the United Kingdom would be respected. A united Ireland was a legitimate political objective if pursued peacefully and those who aspired to it were properly entitled to full participation in public life. But given the views of the majority of the Northern Ireland people on this issue constructive debate about the administration of Northern Ireland must take place in a United Kingdom setting.

He hoped none of the politicians in Northern Ireland would miss the opportunity the proposals afforded simply because they imagined that the future constitutional position of Northern Ireland which was the core of political division in the province, was up for negotiation between the two sovereign governments in London and Dublin. It was not.

Northern Ireland's constitutional future was, and would remain, a matter for the people of Northern Ireland, for her Majesty's Government, and for this Parliament. It would be folly for anyone to think otherwise.

There were a few in Northern Ireland who would seek to draw comparison with themselves and the Falkland Islands.

We hope and prey (he said) that bloodshed can be avoided in the South Atlantic, but much blood had been spilled by our soldiers, the security forces and the police in Northern Ireland in their gallant fight against terrorists and murderers. We do not tire of our responsibilities; we have not shirked them. In this week of crisis we seek a new initiative.

We have suffered losses in life, of resources (he said), in the cause of defending our people. The people of Great Britain are wholly steadfast in their resolution to support the campaign against terrorism. They ask in return that the people of Ulster should resolve to seek solutions to their own problems. In this all politicians can help. That much is expected and, I think, justly expected.

The House was being asked to make special provision for Northern Ireland in return for greater harmony. Parliament's consent to transfer of devolved powers would not be sought until widespread agreement had been reached between the Ulster communities.

Such and agreement (he said) is a prize of great value which would contribute greatly to the peace and prosperity of Northern Ireland.

The present proposals were different from those which had gone before. He was deliberately not suggesting what form a devolved government should take.

Leaders of both sides of the community in Ulster have criticized (he continued) because they have not been given what they wanted. Yet in no way could they have had everything they sought. Positions are too far apart for that, as what they have been saying clearly illustrates.

Agreed solutions now, before there was an assembly and before politicians had had chance to sit down and work together were simply not on. But doing nothing was not right, either.

We have attempted in this situation (he continued) to narrow some of the disagreements and to devise proposals which would allow them progressively to be narrowed further. That seems to us a way ahead — steadily to persevere along what I fully recognize will be a difficult path.

Once elected, it would be for the assembly to frame devolution proposals, but the assembly would have other vitally important functions pending devolution. During this phase direct rule would continue but the assembly would be able to scrutinize the work of the Northern Ireland departments and advise on proposed legislation for Northern Ireland currently enacted by order-in-council. Another key feature would be committees, corresponding to each of the Northern Ireland departments.

In the very long run he would hope that matters concerning law and order could be transferred to the assembly. In the short run it would be appropriate to have discussions between the Secretary of State and representatives of the parties to see what informal arrangements could be made to try to create a liaison between the assembly on the one hand and the Secretary of State on the other, on security matters.

He wanted to make it plain that responsibility for security rested with the Secretary of State.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, Off UU): Is it the case that under his proposals the assembly will have no power to debate security?

Mr Prior: Yes, it is.

The Rev Ian Paisley (North Antrim, Dem U): Each local authority in Northern Ireland has security commitments. It is a bit of a farce that local councillors can meet police and Army chiefs and discuss matters that concern the right to live and yet the assembly would be denied this important task and responsibility.

Mr Prior: This is a matter for discussion as to what role the assembly could have. It is the firm view of the Government that matters of law and order must remain with the Secretary of State, who is responsible to this House, at any rate for a period of time.

The Government would be prepared to discuss what other arrangements could be made to give to a committee of the assembly or the leaders of the parties on the assembly access to the Secretary of State to discuss matters concerning security. It is in that way that we could draw the Assembly and the Secretary of State closer together.

Thus from the outset an elected Northern Ireland assembly would, for the first time in eight years, directly influence policy. These arrangements would greatly improve direct rule by subjecting it to detailed local scrutiny. The assembly would have a crucial role in making direct rule more responsive to Northern Ireland opinion.

In parallel with these responsibilities the assembly would be able to make proposals for proceeding either directly to full devolution, with all the powers devolved in 1974 passing to the assembly and a Northern Ireland administration answerable to it, or to partial devolution, with only some responsibilities devolved.

I believe that, for example (he said), it should be possible for the assembly perhaps to agree on some of the less controversial powers and to leave the more controversial powers until perhaps the assembly has settled down and begun its work. I have a feeling that we ought to try to say that everything has to de devolved at once or that nothing must be devolved. If we do it in that manner, there is a chance that it may be successful.

The 70 per cent requirement related solely to proposals for devolution and not to voting in the Assembly once devolution had taken place. On key issues of confidence, the assembly might propose a specified majority but that would have to be settled by the assembly as part of the agreement leading up to devolution.

The proposals had avoided stipulating how the Northern Ireland administration should be composed. Appointments would be made by the Secretary of State and changes could be made after consultation with the parties.



Prior: New initiative Concannon: Misgivings

His proposals did not end direct rule but had best been described by others as a do-it-yourself devolution kit. They offered the people of Northern Ireland the opportunity to come to terms with the realities of their situation. That opportunity should be taken.

Mr Dennis Concannon, chief Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland (Mansfield, Lab) said the Opposition supported the general concept of the proposals but there were omissions and defects. Despite these misgivings, they would not be pressing for a division.

The Opposition believed any proposals should be based on a desire to see reconciliation between the two communities in Ireland and that it was desirable and possible to unite Ireland with the consent of the people in the North and South.

There were no illusions about the proplems of achieving such reconciliation and reunification. Direct rule was regarded by all as only a second best and should be viewed as a stepping off stone to other areas.

Parliament must be able to scrutinize the application of political power in Northern Ireland. They must retain the office of Secretary of State even if the maximum powers had been devolved.

Mr Humphrey Atkins, the former Secretary of State for Northern Ireland (Spalthorne, C) said so long as direct rule in its present form went on so, too, would the campaign of violence.

I do not think (he said) the option of doing nothing, of continuing the existing arrangements year after year, is one that is open to us. It is our duty to seek some improvement in the ways of governing Northern Ireland.

These proposals offer an opportunity for the people of Northern Ireland to obtain what they want, or what they said they wanted when I was there — more control by people they have elected over their affairs.

Mr James Molyneaux (Antrim, South, Off UU) said that Mr Prior had achieved something of a coup; he had assembled every Ulster party of consequence in total opposition to his policies.

He was going to ensure they stayed that way by herding them into an assembly consisting solely of opposition parties, with the object of making their obstruction of government all the more effective.

The Secretary of State had been responsible for the presentation of this exhibit of deformed democracy but the blame for the design was not entirely his. It was essentially the same plan which had gathered dust since the stewardship of Mr Merlyn Rees. The plan had been there for 10 years.

The Secretary of State was a senior Cabinet member experienced in the mechanisms of government. He knew from experience what would work and what would fail. He could not convince himself that the Bill was anything other than a cruel joke, a caricature and a Heath Robinson contraption.

Mr Prior: I would not dream of troubling the time of this House or trying to influence the people of Northern Ireland if I did not believe whole-heartedly the proposals I am putting forward.

he Rev Ian Paisley (North Antrim, Dem U) said he looked upon the proposals in two parts. There was the assembly and what it would do immediately; there was then the devolving of power to an executive in that assembly.

First there was the offer of an election. He believed in the principle of consulting the people. The people of Northern Ireland needed to be consulted. An election could do nothing but good. Let this be tested by the ballot box.

It was sad that the Government had made no unilateral declaration in the White Paper of its determination to maintain the union. There was a time when the Government had been pledged to this proposition and failure to mention it, other than to say it would remain so long as the majority of the people of Northern Ireland wanted, would give encouragement to those with guns in their hands and hatred in their hearts.

Unnecessary cruelty in prisons

HOUSE OF LORDS

Much of the cruelty in prisons was palpably unnecessary, the Earl of Longford (Lab) said when opening a short debate on prisons. The Home Secretary (Mr William Whitelaw) had said if there was no significant reduction in the prison population, he would take legislative action. The Earl of Longford declared: "I call on him, as a man of honour, to honour that commitment now".

A prisoner should have the right, he said, to have his case heard by an independent tribunal within 10 years of his arrest and after five years he could apply for such a tribunal which might or might not be immediately granted him. He was not dogmatic about the 10-year of five-year figures, but the principle was morally irresistable.

So much of the cruelty was palpably unnecessary. It did not spring from the inhumanity of individuals in the prison service. Decisions reached by ministers and judges were frequently cruel but they were made by public-spirited men acting in what they thought was the national interest.

Lord Avebury (L) said if remission was increased, the courts might tend to counter the effects by giving longer sentences. That was why a general reduction in the maximum length of sentences should be considered by the Government.

Lady Faithful (C) said it should not be beyond the wit of men to have a central ragister of empty buildings to be used for hostels, secure units or prisons. People should improvise and have imagination and creativity, and use buildings already there instead of spending money on new buildings.

Lord Elystan-Morgan (Lab), for the Opposition, said the overcrowding crisis was so menacing that it demanded people's instant and best efforts to combat it. There must be a crusading campaign relentlessly pursued to success. He pleaded for the closest monitoring by the Lord Chancellor's department to ensure that the pattern of sentencing was constantly kept under scrutiny.

Lord Hunt (SDP) said that nothing would aler the situation for the better, not only with regard to prisons but also to incidence of crime, except the intervention of Parliament to shift the emphasis effectively from imprisonment towards containment and rehabilitation in the community. The Criminal Justice Bill did little to reduce the adult prison population.

There was something to be said for giving executive release powers to the Home Secretary as an emergency measure, for granting amnesty to prisoners in the last part of their sentence in time of crisis. Composite sentences would have several important advantages in reducing the prison population, and making enormous savings on the cost of keeping prisoners inside, prison building and increased staffing.

Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, said that two criticisms had been made of judges — a general criticism that they were passing sentences which were too long, and a specific criticism that they vetoed a liberal proposal of the Home Secretary on penal reform or else threateed to retaliate if it became law. They were both completely unfounded.

The judges had been consuited on the proposal of dividing every setence of three years or under into three parts — imprisonment, supervised release and remission. This placed the judges in a dilemma when passing a longish sentence in order to protect the public.

Was he to fail in his duty to the public in passing a sentence which would be divided into three or to fail his duty to Parliament in passing a sentence which would nullify the three thirds rule?

There must be some form of discretion, be it in non-application by the trial judge or some parole consideration interposed between the passing of sentence and release of the prisoner.

Please do not blame the judges (he said). The fault lies in successive Governments who have failed to spend any money on prisons year after year after year. It is not the fault of the judges.

Gardiner: Increase remission

Lord Gardiner, the former Lord Chancellor, said Britain was in a state of crisis in the prison in which anything might happen at almost anytime. In Wormwood Scrubs 60 prisioners had been injured and 14 prison officers. This sort of thing might happen again at any time where there were 17,000 in cells built for one but occupied by two or three and merely a bucket at night.

Too many prisioners were there 23 hours out of 24, and not getting their exercise. Only last week the Home Office published details of prisoners getting only 45 minutes or 30 minutes.

This is just the sort of explosive situation (he said) which we have had facing us for some time. The only immediate steps to be taken to meet that situation is to take out a substantial number from the existing prison population.

He could see no objection to increasing remision from one third to one half. In the last few months there had been three strikes in three different prisons all for the same thing — prisoners were saying why should they be treated worse than IRA prisoners in Northern Ireland. In Northern Ireland half remission had been tried out with no ill effects and could be done here at any time. It would take out 4,000 out of the prison population.

There were suggestions of amnesty for those on sentences for which they should not be in prison — for drunkenness, prostitution, fine default or sleeping rough, and also for those wrongly convicted. He had yet to find anyone who had seen the *Rough Justice* films on television recently who did not agree that those three people serving years and still in prison were obviously innocent.

He had every sympathy with prisoners in these conditions, with prison officers who were pretty well reduced by the pressures of prison life to turnkeys, and with prison governors who, having to choose between denying prisoners their rights and having difficulties with the staff, not unnaturally chose not to have difficulties with the staff.

The only thing Home Secretary was short of was action and that was what was needed now. He alone could do it. The time for talking was gone — it was time to act.

Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge (SDP) said Parliament each year should put a ceiling on the prison population and instruct the Home Office to make an automatic reduction of all sentences to end in the current year to bring the population down to the authorized figure.

Lord Elton, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said, the Government believed there was scope for prison population while continuing to protect the public.

In the last six months of 1980, the average length of sentence imposed on males of 17 and over by magistrates was one or two weeks shorter than for the same period a year earlier and average sentences imposed by Crown Courts fell by two months for the equivalent period. Shorter sentences might be appropriate in some cases, but not necessarily in all.

An automatic reduction in prison lengths would impose a rigidity which was misguided in principle and likely to prove counter-productive in practise.

Under the Criminal Justice Bill, the Government was to seek power to reduce the minimum qualifying period for parole by statutory instrument, subject to parliamentary approval.

The Government would not enter into any commitment at present to exercise the power, but would keep the question under review, so that if it was decided it was justified and practical to exercise the new power, it would wnable them to do so without having to wait for another Bill to come before Parliament.

The debate concluded.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30). Questions: Northern Ireland; Prime Minister. Debate on the Falkland Islands. **Lords:** Administration of Justice Bill, report. Debate on EEC agricultural trade policy.

Council spending out of line

SCOTLAND

Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, was accused of demeaning his high office by singling out two Scottish councils for rate support grant reductions because of their overspending.

The exchanges began when Mr Younger announced that he was not satisfied with the proposed spending levels for 1982-83 by Scottish regional councils.

He said: Total expenditure by regional councils is £157m, or 7.5 per cent above the level assumed in the rate support grant settlement. The excess planned by Lothian Regional Council is £66.6m, or 22.6 per cent. I have today served notice that, subject to my conclusions on any representations, I propose to ask the House to approve a reduction in the RSG payable to the Lothian council of £45m.

I have served similar notice on Stirling District Council of reduction in grant by £1.5m.

He concluded: I am considering the spending levels planned by other local authorities in Scotland and will announce any further measures as soon as possible.

Mr Michael Ancram (Edinburgh, South, C) said the statement about Lothian would be welcomed by ratepayers everywhere. (Lab protests.) Will he confirm that, on a rough estimate based on £45m, that if that saving was returned to ratepayers, as it would be if a Tory administration is returned on May 6, it would come to an average of about £60 a household. It would underline that the Conservative Party does care about ratepayers.

Mr Younger: Once more, I have been almost snowed under with representations about these very ratepayers concerned about the practices of these areas.

It is difficult to speculate on exactly what will happen but it would appear that, taking the full £45m, the average household reduction would be about £60. The figure for an Edinburgh business would be about £800.

Mr Bruce Millan, chief Opposition spokesman on Scotland (Glasgow, Craigton, Lab): Mr Younger's statement is a scandalous abuse of his powers. It has far more to do with the crumbling support of the Tory Party at next week's regional elections than anything else.

Far from there being a few authorities out of line, 56 out of 65 Scottish local authorities are in excess of his guidelines which demonstrates how unrealisic they are. Orkney is 25 per cent in excess; Shetland 79 per cent. So the singling out of Lothian and Stirling is another act of political spite and prejudice by him.

Mr Younger: He may wish to reflect more deeply. If he were in my position he could not ignore an authority planning to overspend by 22 per cent over the others.

I cannot suspend my statutory functions just because an election is in the offing. I have been under pressure to announce any changes as soon as possible because it makes it easier for councils to make savings.

Mr Millan: Seven authorities are over the guidelines by more than 20 per cent. Thirty are over by more than 10 per cent. There is no justification for singling out these two.

Mr Younger: He is wrong. We are not concerned with authorities over the guidelines (Labour interruptions) but with those planning to incur excessive and unreasonable expenditure. Is Mr Millan saying he would ignore one authority which contributes one third to the entire excess of Scottish authorities?

Mr Robin Cook (Edinburgh, Central, Lab): Will he take the same action against Perth and Kinross? He has made arbitrary use of his powers. And the cynical timing of his announcement today will bring contempt on himself and disrespect on the high office he has demeaned today. (Labour cheers).

Mr Younger: He does not understand. We are concerned only with an authority which incurs excessive and unreasonable spending. He implies that he warmly supports the high spending levels in Lothian regional. I hope his constituents will note that.

Concern over too few policemen

Crimes recorded by the police in the Strathclyde region increased by 24,859 to 223,685 in 1981, excluding motor vehicle and miscellaneous offences Mr Allan Stewart, Under Secretary of State for Scotland, said at question time.

Mr John Maxton (Glasgow, Cathcart, Lab) who had asked for the figures, asked: These alarming figures in Strathclyde show the measures being taken by the Government on law and order of putting police on the beat and introducing the Criminal Justice Act is not solving the problem and the situation would be improved by tackling the social problems that cause it?



Younger: Further measures to come

Mr Stewart: In the Strathclyde region the police authority took the decision last year to operate at around 150 below the authorised estblishment. That was their decision, and as a Strathclyde MP I am bound to say my constituents are very concerned about that decision.

Mr William Walker (Perth and East Perthshire, C): The problems of the area are caused by many factors, not least the modern, trendy attitude towards standards of conduct.

Mr Stewart: He is right in saying the cause of crime are very complex and not at all simple.

Mr Donald Dewar an Opposition spokesman on Scotland (Glasgow, Garscadden, Lab): We agree there is no simple correlation between deprevation and a high crime rate, but there will be a great deal of bitterness and frustration reflected in the crime figures. In 1978 crime in Scotland fell by 11 per cent, but in 1981 it rose by 11 per cent.

There is an irresponsible campaign being conducted even now in the regional elections where Conservatives are suggesting there are easy solutions. This is an abuse of the trust of the electors.

Mr Stewart: We do not suggest there are easy solutions. We are concerned about the level of crime and that is why we are giving priority to measures to maintain law and order. Government policy is based upon creating permanent jobs in a healthy economy and this is increasingly succeeding.

Priority for maintaining law and order

There was no simple correlation between unemployment and crime in Scotland, Mr Alan Stewart, Under Secretary of State for Scotland, said.

He said that crime had been increasing over the last decade. The reasons for the increase were many, complex and hard to ascertain.

It is because we are concerned over this (he added) that the Government places such a high priority on maintaining law and order.

Mr James Hamilton (Bothwell, Lab): There has been a serious deterioration in law and order, compared with the last Labour Government's record, since 1979. One of the main contributory factors to the deterioration is the unemployment situation in Scotland; particulary among the young people. (Labour cheers)

Mr Stewart: There is no simple correlation between unemployment and crime. The Conservative Party are pledged to give priority to the maintenance of law and order and that we have done. (Conservative cheers) There are some more and better equipped policemen in Scotland than ever before. Our measures to maintain law and order have been widely welcomed in Scotland.

Mr Michael Ancram (Edinburgh, South, C): said the Opposition's suggestion that there was a connexion between crime and unemployment was a scabrous insult against those who, through no fault of their own, were out of work.

Should they not start looking at the real reason, (he said) which is the lack of discipline at home and in the schools? (Conservative cheers and Labour protests)

Mr Bruce Millan, Opposition spokesman on Scotland (Glasgow, Craigton, Lab): Would the minister acknowledge that crime went down in 1978? It has gone up steadily since and went up by 12 per cent over 1980-81.

It is absurd for the minister to deny that there is some relationship between crime and unemployment since for housebreaking and related offences the majority of crimes are committed by the 16-20 age group.

Why doesnot the Government acknowledge its responsibility when we have thoiusands of yung people hanging about the streets because of the economic policies of trhe government?

Mr Stewart: I said there was no simple correlation and I stand by that. Throughout the period of the last Labour Government crime in Scotland rose and was rising sharply when thay Government left office. Mr Millan should be cautious.

Mr Walker said later: The unemployment levels in Perth are far below the national average, yet crime there is increasing. The trendy practices which have been carried out in schools and in the home have led to a breakdown in standards, values, discipline and order. This has more to do with the level of crime than unemployment has.

Mr Peter Fraser, Solicitor General for Scotland: There is no simple correlation between unemploymet and the level of crime.

There are certainly deep-seated problems affecting responsibility for law in our country. Where the TaAyside police have exercised their power under Section 4 of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act to search for offensive weapons, out of 23 searches on 13 occasions they have found offensive weapons.

It is difficult to see in what circumstances unemployment leads to people carrying offensive weapons.

Mr Dewar: How many of those searches could not have been carried out under the Prevention of Crime Act?

Mr Fraser: The figure I have given is the number of occasions when a specific power was used under the Act. That has similarly been used sparingly elsewhere in Scotlands. When it has been used it has been found on a regrettably high number of occasions that people have been carrying offensive weapons.

Bill to protect customers' payments

Mr Robin Squire (Havering, Hornchurch, C) was given leave to introduce the Customers' Prepayments (Protection) Bill to provide protection for advance payments.

He said there was an increasing number of people who found, subsequent to the dispatch of money, the firm concerned had gone into bankruptcy or liquidation, with the result that the customer received little or nothing.

His Bill would provide that every prepayment, advance payment or deposit made by a consumer to a company should be placed in a seperate account — the customer's prepayment account. That sum would be left in trust on behalf of the customer and would not be available as capital, loan guarantee or other business purpose for the supplying company.

After the delivery of the goods or the supply of the service, the firm could wihdraw from the customer's account the amount paid by the customer for that purpose. In the event of insolvency or bankruptcy, the sum held by the company would be repaid to him or her after the declaration of liquidation or bankruptcy.

No other solution would give the consumer a chance to compete effectively with the preferred creditors in any liquidation.

The Bill was read a first time.

UN seen as last hope of saving Argentina's face

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York, April 28

The furore caused by the rather routine appeal for calm in the Falklands conflict, made by Señor Javier Perez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General, has left officials at the world organization vexed, but enlightened, by the heightened emotions inspired by the conflict.

Both British and United Nations officials are calling the episode, which in the end saw Britain forced to issue a statement implying that the Secretary-General was perhaps too fair and even handed in his clarion call for peace, a "tempest in a teapot".

The sequence of events shows that the British Government and the United Nations share the same objective, but not the same approach, and that the incident was coloured by mainly political considerations.

On Monday, after a day of agonizing over the proper response to give to the recapture of South Georgia, Señor Perez de Cuellar, issued a brief statement appealing to both Britain and Argentina to comply with Security Council Resolution 502.

He also said that the events in South Georgia served to illustrate the urgent need to halt the escalation of the conflict, a statement which could be interpreted as an attempt by the Secretary-General to limit Britain's military option — something that Argentina has been trying to do without much success.

The initial British response to the Perez de Cuellar appeal indicated nothing amiss. A spokesman for the British mission said that the appeal was "impartial, neutral and an action to be expected from the Secretary-General". That evening Sir Anthony Parsons, the British representative at the United Nations, met with Señor Perez de Cuellar, but British displeasure with the contents of the appeal was not yet publicly voiced.



Señor Prez de Cullar: Took the point

It was only after a boisterous debate in the House of Commons with Labour MPs demanding that the Government respond to the appeal, that Britain felt compelled to issue publicly its reservation to the Secretary-General's statement.

Sir Anthony said, in a statement issued through his spokesman, that his Government could not accept the implication made by the Secretary-General that Britain had failed to comply with Resolution 502. He ended the statement by observing that the Secretary-General had "taken my point". Which has led to speculation that Señor Perez de Cuellar apologized for his insensitivity, a point which has been denied both by the United Nations and by British spokesmen.

Sources say that the Secretary-General had decided against berating Argentina and confirming Britain's right under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter to self-defence, in anticipation that the problem may again land in the United Nations lap and he may be called upon to offer services as peace-maker.

United Nations officials say that the Secretary-General has no magic formula that would quell the atmosphere of confrontation and settle the underlying issues of the dispute. He did believe, however, that the United Nations offered the best way for both governments to save face, particularly for Argentina, which is felt to be more in need of a graceful way out of the situation.

Because of the belief that Argentina is in a more delicate situation than Britain, although this point could be debated, the Secretary-General has attempted to be as even-handed as possible. This emphasis on the need for fairness has been heightened by the expectation that the United States will shift in the direction of Britain. It is felt that the United Nations will then be the only resort left for Argentina if it is to seek a peaceful settlement.

Benn quoted against Benn

Subtle manoeuvres unite Labour front bench

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The ambivalence in the Labour Party's attitude to the Falklands crisis, especially with regard to the use of force, has been implicit from the moment the crisis enveloped the House of Commons. Shadow ministers, however, have seldom admitted its presence even to themselves.

A number of them were openly scornful of Mr Eric Heffer's early Shadow Cabinet interventions on the Falklands crisis. The point he made was that, while not opposed to the task force, he was opposed to its use to recapture the islands.

One of Mr Heffer's senior colleagues later derided such dissent as naive, innocent and laughable. But Mr Michael Foot's speech to the Commons, in the recess debate on April 14, dispelled speculation that Mr Heffer was deliberately isolating himself from the Labour front bench.

In spite of the widespread view that the Labour leader's speech showed remarkable support for the Government, the seeds of opposition were undoubtedly sown. Mr Foot said then, for example: "We must go on and on, again and again and again, seeking a peaceful method of settling this dispute. When Mr Foot sat down, Mr Heffer grinned at the press gallery above the chamber.

Mr Foot has effectively bounced the Shadow Cabinet behind his own view — then tacit, now almost explicit — that while it was correct to send the task force to bolster negotiation, he would not favour its use in an outright conflict.

The difference between that position and the early statements that there could be no "blank cheque" for the use of force is one of degree. No one would have expected a blank cheque for extreme military action but the use of limited force to force further diplomatic concessions from Argentina would not fall within the terms of a blank cheque.

Yesterday's National Executive Committee resolution was significantly, sponsored by Mr Foot, and Mr Denis Healey. It said: "In view of the further armed exchange between Argentine and British forces which has taken place over South Georgia island, it is imperative that the escalation of the situation be halted."

Meanwhile, it had gone largely unnoticed that Mr Foot was not the only one trying to bounce his colleagues. Dame Judith Hart, chairman of the Labour Party and of its national executive committee last week told the Parliamentary Labour Party meeting that party policy was set out in a Commons motion which demanded an immediate cessation of hostilities.

But in an intervention which delighted many Labour MPs, the indefatigable Mr Jeffrey Rooker, MP for Birmingham, Perry Barr, pointed out to Dame Judith that party policy, as stated in the 1980 draft manifesto, and a socialist foreign policy paper, published last September, went much further than this.

Mr Rooker said that the draft manifesto (later rejected by the party conference) stated: "We uphold the rights of all peoples and nations to self-determination ... We reaffirm our commitment that under no circumstances will the inhabitants of the Falkland Islands be handed over to any Argentinian (sic) regime which violates human and civil rights."

The same sentiment was expressed in the discussion paper which added: "Meanwhile, the rights of the Falkland islanders to self-determination must be upheld."

Mr Rooker was also one of the sponsors of this week's Commons motion which, with irony, quoted the words of Mr Wedgwood Benn last month, in a lecture of Marxism, when he said: "There is clearly an inherent right to take up arms against tyranny or dictatorship, to establish or uphold democracy, on exactly the same basis, and for the same reasons, that the nation will respond to a call to arms to defeat a foreign invasion, or repel those who have successfully occupied a part our territory."

The MP commented: "We are giving Tony the same kind of support he gives to Michael."

☐ The developing collapse of bipartisan support yesterday was accentuated when trade union leaders urged Mrs Thatcher not ot engage in further military action (Paul Routledge writes).

In a move that clearly presages a shift of opinion among organized labour and the parliamentary left, the TUC General Council warned of "the dangers of a widening bloody conflict, involving the armed forces and the people of the Falklands".

In a letter to Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, formed common political cause with the Shadow Cabinet in asking for United Nations mediation



Sitting it out: Argentine soldiers sheltering in a dugout from the Falkland gales. Most of the occupying forces are young, inexperienced conscripts.

Build-up of supplies on islands

From Christopher Thomas Buenos Aires, April 28

Journalists returning today to Buenos Aires, on military orders, from the crucial southern port of Comodoro Rivadavia, told of a constant day and night airlift of provisions and munitions to the Falklands, in a convoy of Hercules C130 transport aircraft, and at least one converted airliner.

In the event of a blockade the survival of the supply route will be crucial.

As the savage South Atlantic winter draws in, 9,000 young Argentine soldiers are tonight huddled two to a tent in the harsh, bleak countryside of the Falklands. Already the first snow flurries have fallen, and a biting wing blows across the almost treeless terrain.

Argentine state radio and television today repeated appeals to people to knit sweaters and bake cakes for the troops, an appeal that suggests they are ill-equipped to cope with the unfamiliar, bitter and rapidly worsening conditions.

The only water-filtration plant on the Falklands is in the hills above Port Stanley.

No mincing of words by Hurd

From Ian Murray Strasbourg, April 28

There must be no doubt that Britain has the will and ability to stand by its commitments and to use "minimal force if necessary" to protect its rights, Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, told the Council of Europe in Strasbourg today.

Reporting to the Council on the Falklands issue, Mr Hurd made it quite clear that while Britain was prepared to negotiate, it rejected any idea that it had started hostilities "since Argentina did that some weeks ago".

The recapture of South Georgia "was intended to show beyond any doubt that Britain cannot meekly acquiesce in the seizure of British territory and the colonization, for that is the accurate work, of British subjects", he said. "We feel this should reassure rather than alarm our friends in Europe."

Mr Hurd did not mince his words. The Argentine takeover of the Falklands was, he said, an invasion of a peaceable and democratic people by a powerful neighbour whose Government is characterized by its contempt for democratic institutions and human rights. All the indications were that Argentina intended to incorporate the Falkland Islands as its integral part without any pretence at consensus or persuasion.

Mr Hurd went out of his way to try to emphasize that Britain was not the aggressor. "History will bear this out when the records are published", he said. The tireless and courageous efforts of Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, were continuing, but Britain was determined to show that it was ready to assert its rights.

There was a great deal of space for negotiations, he went on, but there could not be any negotiations with Britain while Argentine troops were still in the Falklands. Once they left, it would be possible to discuss a wide range of things.

Tomorrow, the Council is due to debate a recommendation from its political affairs committee expressing solidarity with Britain's declared aim of achieving a peaceful and fair solution and offering sympathy to the islanders.

An astonished civil servant at the helm

From John Witherow, with the task force in the South Atlantic, April 28

Rear-Admiral John "Sandy" Woodward, the commander of the task force, said today that he did not view himself as "the hawk-eyed, sharp-nosed hard military man, leading a battle fleet into the annals of history".

The admiral, who earlier this week spoke of the South Georgia operation as the appetiser for the heavy punch of the Falklands, was more reserved when he briefed the task force press corps aboard Hermes today. His earlier remarks had provoked some criticism from a small number of MPs.

"I am very astonished to find myself in this position. I am an ordinary person who lives in South West London, in suburbia", Rear-Admiral Woodward said.

"I have been a virtual civil servant for the past three years, commuting into London every day".

The task force could force a long and bloody campaign, he added. "I become very emotional talking about it. sit would be with great reluctance that I would put anybody in the front line unless I am prepared to go there myself. I view every person, and every ship, every aircraft and every submarine — because I know so many of them — as individuals".

He said that there was no simple, short, quick military solution to re-establishing British administration on the Falklands while the Argentines resisted. "If it is a matter of shooting as well it will be a long haul. It's one we can do. But it's one we would rather not do for all the good reasons that nobody wants a long and bloody campaign. I am not in any doubt that unless people say 'let's stop' it will be a long and bloody campaign, and in my mind it's absolutely fundamental to try to avoid it."

He did not think it was easy for the Argentines; they had a lot of old equipment. He did not see the air force, naval ships or submarines posing a very real threat.

"Our task force is actually a pretty powerful one. And it must be a pretty daunting prospect to any of the Argentines. I think that the greatest danger is if they can manage to put all of their forces together, and that is terribly difficult to do."

Rear Admiral Woodward said he was conscious of being responsible for the task force and its 15,000 officers and men. "We are getting extremely close to the front line and this is a dangerous time. There has to be a political wish to go on negotiating and that will entail our waiting in a ready posture, as ready as we can be.

He hoped to be allowed to restrain the Argentines from further reinforcing the islands, "because that would be military sense whether it be politically feasible or not. So long as I keep people back home well informed of the military situation I can expect them to arrive at the right overall answer, even if it might not represent my own personal ideas."

He said that he would be very depressed if he did not think that there was still time for a diplomatic settlement.

Newspaper reports in Britain that he had been given orders allowing landings anywhere on the Falklands except Port Stanley were "patently untrue", the admiral said.

Weather reports cleared

By Our Foreign Staff

Weather conditions in the South Atlantic have been declassified, apparently after *The Times* report that the Meteorological Office headquarters at Bracknell, which comes under the Ministry of Defence, had been instructed not to disclose any information about conditions around the Falklands.

The ministry yesterday denied that it had given any such instructions.

A call to the Meteorological Office produced a satellite reading at 1 pm BST yesterday, which showed a broad band of thick cloud over the Falkland area, suggesting, the weather man said, rain, temperatures slightly above freezing, and fresh to moderate north-westerly winds.

The same office had said on Tuesday that the disclosure of such information would be "a breach of security".

Task force ship owned by Chile

The Tidepool, a 14,000-ton Royal Fleet Auxiliary tanker sold to Chile, is now helping the British task force. The Defence Ministry confirmed that the ship was being delivered to Chile and was at sea when the Chileans agreed that it could be used to help to refuel the task force.

It is being manned by Royal Navy personnel and a defence Ministry spokesman said: "delivery has been delayed. He had no knowledge of any chileans being on board." He also refused to comment on whether RAF aircraft were using Chilean air bases.

Tidepool was part of a £65m package deal with Chile which included the County class light cruiser Norfolk.

Four requisitioned Hull trawlers, pressed into service by the Royal Navy as mine-sweepers, have left Portland for the Falklands. The Northella, Farnella, Junella and Cordella were fitted with minesweeping gear at Rosyth.

Meanwhile, the British Telecom cable ship Iris, which has been requisitioned by the Ministry of Defence, was having its helicopter deck strengthened in Devonport dockyard before sailing for the South Atlantic.

Navy denial in film dispute

The Royal Navy denied yesterday that it had asked ACTT, the film technicians' union, which is in dispute with the Central Office of Information, to lift its blacking of film shot by Navy photographers with the Falklands task force (Kenneth Gosling writes).

Radio Rivadavia, the largest radio station in Buenos Aires, telephoned the BBC in London yesterday with questions about the crisis. It carried out an interview with Mr Domingo Valenzuela, programme organizer of the Latin American Service, for broadcast later in the day in a current affairs programme.

Confrontation on roller skates

Teams from Britain and Argentina are scheduled for confrontation on the opening day of the world rink hockey championships in Lisbon on Saturday.

Argentina holds the world title in this rough-and-tumble sport, similar to ice hockey but played on roller skates and popular especially in Argentina and Chile.

OAS chooses moderation

Costa Méndez plea rejected

From Nicholas Ashford and Mohsin Ali, Washington, April 28

Foreign ministers of the Organization of American States (OAS) voted 17-0 with four abstentions early this morning in favour of a moderately-worded resolution, which was seen as a diplomatic setback for Argentina.

Although the resolution called for Britain to cease hostilities over the Falklands dispute, it did not contain any reference to the demand made by Señor Nicanor Costa Méndez, the Argentine Foreign Minister, at the opening of the OAS meeting on Monday, for the withdrawal of the British fleet from the South Atlantic.

Britain and Argentina were urged to declare an immediate truce. The resolution called for further peace negotiations and — as to Argentina — urged European countries to lift economic and policital sanctions imposed on Argentina.

The preamble also stated that Security Council resolution 502 "must be fulfilled". This calls for an Argentine withdrawal from the islands, a lessation of hostilities, and a solution by deplomatic means.

The four countries which abstained were the United States, Trinidad and Tobago, Chile and Colombia. Colombia had submitted its own draft, which simply called for the provisions of resolution 502 to be met.

Those in favour of the OAS resolution were: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gratemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The final wording was an amended version fo a draft submitted yesterday by Peru and Brazil, and supported by Costa Rica and Honduras. It took the foreign ministers 10 hours of debate behind closed doors, during which Señor Costa Méndez tried to win support for a tougher for of words before agreement was reached.

One of the main modifications was the deletion from the earlier draft of an expression of "profound gratitude to Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, for his attempts to find a peaceful solution". The agreed resolution merely took note of the information received about Mr Haig's negotiations.

Several countries, notably Venezuela, were annoyed at the speech given by Mr Haig on Monday, in which he blamed Argentina for being the first to use force, and said that the dispute should not be treated within the collective security framework of the 1947 Rio Treaty.

Mr Haig's speech was given a frosty reception but, as one observer noted: "The Argentine Foreign Minister got a standing ovation, but little of real substance. Mr Haig was received with stony silence but got what he wanted".

British diplomats said they regarded the OAS resolution as "neutral". They said the organization could have had a damaging effect if it had voted for sanctions against Britain, had not referred to Resolution 502, or had given full-blooded support to Argentina.

British officials were disappointed, however, that the resolution recognized Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the islands, and referred only to the "interests of the islanders", without making any reference to "self-determination".

OAS delegates said they thought Britain had got off lightly, despite numerous condemnations of British colonialism. The main reason for this, they explained, was the feeling among several countries that Argentina had placed itself in the wrong by using force.

Sources said that Argentina was shocked at the low level of support it received during the meeting.

☐ New York: Guyana is clearly apprehensive over the possibility of an imminent Venezuelan attack on its territory and has informed officials at the United Nations about its fears (Zoriana Pysariwsky writes).

Mr Noel Sinclair, the Representative from Guyana, yesterday met Senor Javier Perez de Cuéllar, the Secretary-General, and Mr Kamanda wa Kamanda of Zaire, the President of the Security Council. It did not appear likely, however, that Guyana would press for a council meeting at present.

Text approves sovereignty claim

Washington, April 28. — The following is the text of the nine-point resolution approved here last night by a special meeting of the Organization of American States on the Falkland crisis.

The twentieth meeting of consultation of foreign ministers resolves:

1. To urge the Government of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to cease immediately the hostilities it is carrying on within the security region established by Article 4 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance and to refrain from any act that could affect inter-American peace and security.

2. To urge the Government of the Republic of Argentina as well to refrain from taking any action that might exacerbate the situation.

3. To urge those Governments to call an immediate truce that will make it possible to resume and develop normally the negotiations aimed at a peaceful settlement of the conflict, bearing in mind the rights of sovereignty of the Republic of Argentina over the Falklands and the interests of the islanders.

4. To express the willingness of the twentieth meeting of consultation to lend support, through whatever means it considers advisable, to the new initiatives being advanced at the regional or world level, with the consent of the parties, which are directed toward a just and peaceful solution of the problem.

5. To take note of the information received about the important negotiations by the Secretary of State of the United States and to express its wishes that they will be an effective contribution to the peaceful settlement of the conflict.

6. To deplore the adoption by members of the European Economic Community and other states of coercive measures of an economic and a political nature which are prejudicial to the Argentine nation and to urge those countries to lift those measures, since they constitute a serious precedent inasmuch as they are not covered by Resolution 502 of the United Nations Security Council and are incompatible with the charters of the United Nations and of the OAS and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt).

7. To instruct the chairman of the twentieth meeting of consultation to take immediate steps to transmit the contents of operative paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this resolution to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of the Republic of Argentina, and to inform them, on behalf of the foreign ministers of this hemisphere, that he is fully confident that this exhortation will be received for the sake of peace in the region and the world.

8. To instruct the chairman of the twentieth meeting of consultation to present this resolution formally to the chairman of the United Nations Security Council.

9. To keep the twentieth meeting of consultation open, especially to oversee faithful compliance with this resolution and to take such additional measures as are deemed necessary to restore and preserve peace and settle the conflict by peaceful means. — U-PI.

Island teachers defy invaders

By Philip Venning of "The Times Educational Supplement"

Teachers of the Falkland Islands were the only group of public employees to defy the Argentine military government after the invasion, according to the headmaster of the Port Stanley junior school.

Mr John Peatfield, who left the islands last week, says that the teachers refused an order to reopen the schools, declined to accept Argentine salaries, and taught pupils voluntarily in their own homes as a protest.

In an exclusive interview in tomorrow's issue of *The Times Educational Supplement*, Mr Peatfield and his wife, Anne, who was also a teacher at the school, reveal that immediately after the invasion Captain Barry Hussey, an Argentine naval officer, was put in charge of the islands' education system. He asked them to reopen the schools at once, and cooperate with the Argentine authorities until a new Argentine curriculum could be introduced.

After a meeting the teachers unanimously agreed not to collaborate, in spite of a warning to take over their jobs if necessary.

The Peatfields say that they did not wish to give the Argentines any opportunity for propaganda. In addition, a majority of children had left Port Stanley, because the two schools, a primary and a secondary, were close to a military camp and therefore a possible target.



John and Anne Peatfield: Refused Argentine order to reopen schools

When it became clear they would not change their minds, the Peatfields say, the academic year was formally suspended. Both schools are now being used to house troops and guard dogs.

Meanwhile, the teachers began holding voluntary classes in their own homes for the handful of children that remained in Port Stanley. They were given homework to do, and introduced to a microcomputer borrowed earlier from the Royal Navy survey ship Endurance.

The Peatfields were aware of reports that the Argentines planned to replace English history and geography with Argentine, and to introduce Spanish teaching. But they say that this was never mentioned to them. Nor was anything said about the education of future Argentine immigrants to the islands. In fact, the Falklands schools have traditionally taught two or three Argentine children a year.

Polish steelmen learn to live with martial law

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, April 28

Welcome to the militarized world of the Huta-Warszawa steelworks where workers work, discipline is maintained and absenteeism is little more than a distant memory.

The Huta is a sprawling plant on the ourskirts of Warsaw, the unpleasant part where nobody wants to live, and it has had its problems in the past: A Solidarity stronghold, a patchy strike record, a "spot of bother" as the technical director put it, after the declaration of martial law. Now production is roughly on a par with the average for the past five years (a million tonnes of high quality steel a year), productivity has increased by 3.7 per cent, the plant is working at 100 per cent capacity and the order books are full.

How has the plant managed to restore the work motivation of the workers, persuaded them to work overtime and the unpopular "four-day" shift (four days on, one day off, four nights on, one day off)? Does military rule produce ecomomic miracles?

One could have asked the military commissar, a colonel, but he had unfortunately just left the office, nobody knew for how long or where. One could have asked the workers but unfortunately it was not possible to speak to workers in militarized factory without prior notification.

In fact, military control of factories works like this. The colonel has an office next to the manager and has free access to all files. Because he has no expertise in steel making he makes few decisions but sits in on the weekly board meeting making notes in the corner. He complains about the lack of cleanliness in the factory, the sloppy turnout of the workers, the need for punctuality.

The colonel's three assistants — lieutenant-colonels — have the freedom to roam the plant looking for instances of waste or backsliding, but they rarely visit the shopfloors where uniforms are unpopular. In short, they are a controlling operation to reassure the workers that the management is on its toes and at the same time a symbol of discipline.

Being a militarized factory means that military regulations apply to the workforce. The management can and does order workers to work overtime, can reorganize shifts without consultation.

Under the military regulations, so adequately represented by the roaming lieutenant colonels, absence from the workplace ranks as desertion and can thus be punished accordingly (that is, with a jail term or a hefty fine). The technical director says: "We have largely solved the absenteeism problem".

Not all industries of course are militarized, only those that are seen as vital to the country's recovery — steel, shipbuilding, aerospace, mining, tractors and cars, defence technology. The martial law authorities have drawn up a series of "operational programmes" designed to stimulate growth and recovery: Huta Warszawa contributes to four of these and therefore receives vital imported raw materials such as wolfram and vanadium that other steelworks on the south of the country do not receive.

Huta's 100 per cent use of capacity is thus bought at the expense of the rest of the country's steel industry, which is ailing. This makes something of a nonsense of the planned decentralization of the economy. The present way out of the industrial trough thus dodges rather than solves the underpinning problems.

The Polish Government, however, accepts the need for change. The "dialoguists", that is, those in power who favour government responsiveness to church and workers, seem to be pushing for a two-pronged approach.

In the first place, they reason that in the long term the economy will recover only if workers are given a concrete stake in the nations future. That means, though few people say this out loud, reviving Solidarity.

Talks last weekend between some Solidarity experts and government officials were remarkable for their frankness of the government representives. Some form of compromise on trade union structure appears essential if the economy is to work effectively.

The other main elelment — apparently acceptable to the hardliners — is an incentive scheme. The scheme actually has more sticks than carrots but its gradual introduction at least represents and effort to restore the relationship between work and reward.

According to Mr Jerzy Ozdowski, The Deputy Prime Minister, productivity will in future be rewarded but the state must cease to support "those who work but do it badly". That sounds like a return to a capitalist hire-and-fire model, unusual in a social democracy, never mind a nominally Communist state.

As usual then, a hotpotch compromise has emerged, in an effort to reconcile the different ideological stresses in the party.

"I try to explain the economic reforms, the price rises, to the workers", the party official at the Huta plant said. "We talk it through in frank and open discussion. "Do the workers laugh?" I asked. A slight pause, a glance at the technical director. "Yes", he replied. "They have swallowed the Solidarity propaganda."



Pope puts off trip to Poland Glemp says

Vatican City, April 28 — The Pope's planned trip to his native Poland in August will be postponed, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, Poland's Roman Catholic Primate, said today.

"I believe that the Pope's trip must be postponed for a little while," he told reporters at St Peter's Square after the Pontiff's weekly audience.

Asked if the trip would take place next year, the archbishop replied: "No, unless the situation (in Poland) calms down".

Vatican sources have said the Pope woukd not want to give any impression that he accepted the restrictions of martial law by visiting the country while the emergency measure was in force.

Asked whether it was the Pope who decided to put off the trip, Archbishop Glemp said: "This depends not only on us, but also the (Polish) Government and the situation".

The Pope's visit to Poland in 1979 helped set off a nationwide outpouring of nationalistic and religious fervour.

He wanted to return to his country in August for the six-hundredth anniversary of the Black Madonna icon at the Jasna Gora shrine at Czestochowa.

☐ WARSAW: A Polish Government official said today the authorities had no objections to the Pope's planned visit. He refused to comment further. — AP.

Americans lining up for Start

Rostow after missile loopholes

By Richard Owen

The Reagan Administration is putting the finishing touches to its position on strategic arms reduction (START), and is intent on avoiding "the errors of previous negotiations", according to Mr. Eugene Rostow, Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA).

Mr Rostow told *The Times* that proposals from the Pentagon, the State Department and ACDA would be put before President Reagan this week. It is understood that Mr Reagan will discuss the final shape of the American position with the Nato allies during May, and will make a formal announcement about START by the time of the Versailles summit in June and the United Nations session on disarmament in New York the same month.

The main disagreement within the Administration has until now been over the "unit of account" to be used in the START talks, with some officials favouring methods of calculation involving numbers of missile warheads, and others arguing for "throw weight", or destructive power. The posi tion now being formulated is thought to be a compromise involving both methods.

Previous strategic arms talks had mistakenly placed the emphasis on numbers of missile launchers, which had allowed the Soviet Union to build up an advantage in intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs). SALT I, signed in 1972 by Mr Nixon and Mr Brezhnev, established only an interim freeze on ICBMs, and lapsed in 1977.



Rostow: In-fighting

SALT II was not ratified by the Senate, but is observed *de facto*.

Mr Rostow argues however that the Soviet Union has been able to exploit loopholes in SALT I and SALT II — including the provision in SALT II for the "modernization and replacement" of nuclear missiles — and has thus gained the edge. Soviet commanders, he suggests, will soon be in a position to "take out our ICBMs with only 25 per cent of theirs". The resulting loss of nuclear parity has led to doubts in Western Europe about the credibility of the American nuclear guarantee, a development which Mr Rostow describes as "the most dramatic demonstration of the political meaning of nuclear weapons since Cuba in 1962".

The American approach is therefore based on arms reduction rather than limitation — hence the acronym START, replacing SALT — with the previse that if the Russians prove unwilling to reduce their arsenal, the Americans will no option but to increase theirs. Mr Rostow remains "quite optimistic" about the prospects, "provided the Soviet Union itself wishes to reach an agreement based on the principle of deterrence". It was not true, he said, that the Administration had dragged its feet over arms control, and was only now responding to public pressure for a nuclear "freeze". The delay had been due to "normal bureaucratic in-fighting", which was now nearing and end, and to the crisis in Poland, which had made it "inappropriate" for Mr Reagan to make an initiative.

Mr Rostow, who is nearly 70, and a former professor of law at Yale, is clearly looking forward to negotiating with known figures on the Soviet side. He has a manner at once patrician and sprightly, and talks in terms of the Russians and Americans both "fielding their first teams". The American team includes General Ed Rowney, who will head the START delegation, and Mr Paul Nitze, delegate to the separate intermediate to the nuclear talks (INF) in Geneva, which resume next month. Neither START nor INF, according to Mr Rostow, are likeable to be interrupted or held up by possible leadership changes on the Soviet side. Veteran arms negotiators on both sides, he believes, have established relationship which will enable them to maintain a dialogue, regardless of political manoeuvring in the Kremlin.

Salvador Assembly approves reforms

San Salvador, April 28 — The rightist-dominated Constituent Assembly has ratified reforms made by the junta, but has solved further changes that would have hurt the middle classes. It has also called for changes to "perfect" the achievements of the previous administration.

The Assembly has adopted a resolution legalizing the actions taken before the March 28 elections under the land redistribution programme and the nationalization of banks and foreign trade. The key reforms sponsored by President José Napoleon Durate to deny public support for the country's guerrillas.

This has apparently shelved the long-delayed second phase of the land reform programme, which would have turned middle-sized estates into peasant cooperatives.

The first phase of the programme hit El Salvador's tiny oligarchy of wealthy landed families by nationalizing holdings of more than 1,250 acres. President Duarte and his centrist Christian Democratic Party argued that the peasants' belief in the land reform programmea would be indermined if it was not extended.

The conservative parties have condemned the land reform and the nationalization of banking and foreign trade during the election campaign. But key members of the United States Congress made continuation of the reforms a condition for continued American aid in the was against the leftist guerrillas.

Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, the assembly's ultra-rightest president, and the other rightist officials of the legislative body have cancelled a session scheduled for this afternoon to debate the selection of a provisional president to succeed Señor Duarte

The rightists had previously taken steps to trim the presidential powers as insurance in case the opposition of military leaders and the United States caused more moderate right wingers to help to elect Señor Magana. — AP

Berlin rioters out again

Berlin, April 28—About 200 youths swarmed through Kreuzberg district in the American sector for a second successive night of rioting and looting that left eight police officers injured, 24 rioters arrested, and caused thousands of pounds' worth of damage.

Police said the trouble started late last night when about 3,000 people demonstrated against Monday's eviction of squatters from a house in the district. The demonstration was largely peaceful, but afterwards several small groups gath ered to fight scattered battles with police, loot stores, overturn police and private vehicles and start at least half a dozen fires —AP

Bush makes pledge to Taiwan

From David Watts
Singapore, April 28

Mr George Bush, the United States Vice-President, who is to make an unexpected visit to China next month, has obliquely reassured Taiwan that it has nothing to fear from the visit.

Mr Bush told a breakfast meeting of American businessmen on the second day of his visit to Singapore: "The United States will remain faithful to its treaty commitments." His reiteration of the United States position does not augur well for the forthcoming Peking visit at a time when Sino-American relations are at their lowest point since normalization under President Carter in 1979.

China is incensed at American plans to sell $60m (£33m) worth of military spare parts to Taiwan under a defence commitment. The United States has already declined to supply Taiwan with advanced jet fighter aircraft saying that its defence needs could be met by the present generation of Freedom Fighters which the Air Force operates.

Though Mr Bush's visit is unlikely to produce any important change in attitude by either side, it may stave off what the Americans fear could be a downgrading of Sino-American relations if Mr Bush can convince the Chinese that the sale of spare parts is the minimum the United States can do.

Family seek help to quit Russia

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, April 28

Six Soviet Pentecostalists rushed past guards outside the British Embassy last night and urged British diplomats to help them to leave the country. After being escorted out of the embassy, they were arrested.

The six — two men, two women and two children — said they were members of the Balak family and came from Krasnodar in southern Russia. They wanted to emigrate to Britain because they were harassed in the Soviet Union.

They had several times been refused Soviet exit visas and wanted the embassy to intercede on their behalf. They were told that while any application to go to Britain would be considered. British diplomats could not intervene until the family had first obtained exit permits.

The family left one hour later at about 10.00 pm, and were surrounded by 20 KGB security police who bundled them into waiting cars.

Six Pentecostalists from Siberia have been in the United States Embassy since June 1978. A seventh, Miss Lydia Vashchenko, went on hunger strike in January to press their demands to emigrate but after being taken to a hospital returned to her native town of Chernogorsk. Yesterday one of her sisters said Miss Vashchenko and 11 brothers and sisters had been beaten

500 Cubans leave Angola

From a Special Correspondent Luanda, April 28

A first group of nearly 500 Cuban advisers have left Angola in recent weeks, according to diplomatic sources here. About 400 of them were working for the Angolan Ministry of construction, which had no further use for them.

The move, disclosed by the Cuban Ambassador in Luanda to a Third World diplomat, was prompted by the Angolan Government's inability to find useful work for them and not for any political reason. The estimated 25,000 Cuban troops and civilian advisers still in Angola are paid in scarce American dollars from Angolan oil earnings.

Many of the 6,500 civilian advisers are reported to be less useful than they were to the Angolan authorities as more Angolans gain experience in running the country.

It is not immediately clear whether other groups of Cubans will also return to Havana in the coming weeks.



Peace protest as Israel violence mars celebration

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, April 28

The thirty-fourth anniversary of Israel's independence was marked today by a further severe outbreak of violence in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in which at least 12 Palestinians were wounded by bullets fired by Israeli soldiers to quell disturbances.

Five soldiers were also wounded in stone-throwing incidents, the raising of illegal Palestinian flags and the setting up of blazing barricades. The violence was part of a new cycle of unrest which broke out on Sunday with the final handback of the Sinai to Egypt.

Tensions had also been exasperated by yesterday's announcement by Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, that a government resolution would be put before the Knesset (parliament) next week to rule out the removal of anymore Jewish settlements as part of any future peace negotiations with the Arabs.

Today around 800 Jewish members of the left wing Peace Now Movement attempted to demonstrate near the occupied West Bank town of Hebron where Mr Ariel Sharon, the Defence Minister, was speaking at one of the eight new paramilitary outposts inaugurated in the occupied territories as part of the Independence Day celebrations.

The demonstrators, who arrived in a long cavalcade of cars and coaches, were barred by an army roadblock four miles from the ceremony. There they sang Israeli peace songs and raised banners with Hebrew slogans such as: "Peace is better than Greater Israel" and "Settlement destroys the way to peace".

Several demonstrators managed to penetrate the military cordon and carry their protest to the site of Nahal Telem, the new outpost which was being formally opened by Mr Sharon, the Cabinet's chief architect of settlement expansion in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

One of the Peace Now leaders, Mr Avraham Goldblum, a university science lecturer, said: "There are many Israelis who are now frightened that the Government's settlement policies are leading us straight to a new war. We particularly object to Independence Day being used to promote a policy with which a substantial section of the country does not agree."

Today's demonstration represented something of a revival for the Peace Now movement which has not countered settlement building in the West Bank for many months.

The worst outbreak of Arab-Israeli violence was in Nablus where large parts of the town were place under curfew after clashes in which at least eight people were shot. One of the injured was named locally as Mrs Wisal el-Masri, a pregnant woman teacher, whose condition was described as satisfactory after she had been hit in the arm by a bullet.

An Israeli military spokesman said that in the Gaza Strip four Palestinians were hit when soldiers opened fire to disperse demonstrators in the Jebaliya refugee camp. He said the four soldiers had also been wounded by stones thrown inside the camp. A fifth soldier was hurt during rioting in Hebron.

Syria wonders which way Jordan is going

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, April 28

King Husain's letter of congratulation to President Mubarak on Egypt's recovery of the remainder of Sinai has raised fears in Syria that Jordan may soon join American-sponsored peace efforts in the Middle East. The king's message prompted leading articles in Damascus newspapers, all of which described Jordan as a "reactionary" regime.

Al Baath, the ruling party's newspaper in Syria, claimed that King Husain's enthusiasm, as well as that expressed by King Hassan of Morocco in a similar letter to the Egyptian leader, "meant that they have joined the Camp David accords". The Jordanians themselves are, of course, placing a quite different interpretation upon their king's message to Cairo.

So far as they are concerned, Jordan is merely welcoming Egypt back into the ranks of those Arab states who feel no diplomatic obligations towards Israel, in the hope that Egypt will now be able to throw her weight behind international Arab efforts to secure a homeland for the Palestinians.

In a speech to the National Consultative Council in Amman, the nearest equivalent to a Jordanian Parliament, King Husain said: "One of our dearest aspirations is to see the Arab nation, including Egypt, resume its march in unison, so that all Arab territories, first and foremost Jerusalem, will return to the Arabs."

For their part, the Egyptian Government have been somewhat irritated by Arab efforts to capitalize on the return of Sinai. The Saudis, for instance, having permitted, indeed sometimes encouraged, their neighbours to vilify Egypt for signing the Camp David agreement, are now claiming that Israeli withdrawal was a result of the "pan-Arab" struggle. This is regarded in Cairo, with considerable justification, as palpable nonsense.

Thus when he replied to King Husain's message, President Mubarak promised that his country would carry on the Egyptian "peace process" with Israel and asked Jordan to "join" Egypt in its defence of Palestinian rights. Hence Syria's suspicion that King Husain may throw in his lot with the Egyptians.

Meanwhile, in Damascus today, the Syrian Government gave a warning that they would use their Sam 6 anti-aircraft missiles in Lebanon if Israel decided to attack the Palestinians again. A statement attributed to an anonymous Government spokesman claimed: "Syrian missiles will hit every Israeli aircraft that flies within their range. This is a firm stand from which Syria will never renege".

The Lebanese were today more involved in the protest strikes that followed the murder of Shaikh Ahmed Assaf, a leading Sunni Muslim clergyman. For the first time since the civil war here, Christians and Muslims joined in a general strike in Beirut.

Hurd says EEC must revive Mid-East role

From Ian Murray, Strasbourg, April 28

Europe must not stand aside in the search for a solution in the Middle East, Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, told the Council of Europe assembly here today.

He gave a further clear hint that the EEC was on the point of a new Middle East initiative in his speech to the council in his role as president of its Committee of Ministers.

"Fresh ideas are now needed if fresh progress is to be made", he said. "Indeed, without fresh ideas what has already been achieved may be at risk."

He said that only patient negotiation between Israel and the Arab world could produce a settlement, but Europe should be "alert and imaginative in helping our friends in the area, and indeed our friends in the United States, in the task of bringing about a just and lasting settlement".

Mr Hurd's speech came the day after the EEC's Foreign Ministers, meeting in Luxembourg, had agreed that Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs and president of the Council of Ministers, should visit several Middle East countries and reaffirm the Community's policy that there should be recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

Begin remains firm against Palestine state

Jerusalem, April 28. — Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, today reaffirmed Israel's opposition to self-determination for Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"Autonomy yes, self-determination no", he said in an Israeli radio interview.

"Israel will continue to oppose the creation of a Palestinian state and the granting of self-determination to the Arabs of Judea Samaria (West Bank) and the Gaza, since (self-determination) can only lead to the destruction of the state of Israel."

He said the legitimate right of Palestinians "will be satisfied with the autonomy formula provided in the Camp David agreement".

Israel, Egypt and the United States (the three signatories to the Camp David pact) should reach an agreement based solely on that formula, Mr Begin believed.

He had renewed his invitation to Egypt's President Mubarak to visit Jerusalem, in a telephone conversation. "It seems to me that President Mubarak answered my invitation in the affirmative but I cannot be categorically sure since there was static on the line", Mr Begin said.—AFP.

☐ Cairo: Egypt has decided to give the name Sadat to the former Israeli town of Yamit in Sinai, after the late Egyptian President (Reuter reports)

Capitol Hill showdown on Reagan budget

From Bailey Morris, Washington, April 28

President Reagan went to Capitol Hill today for a dramatic showdown over his stalled, 1983 budget with Mr Thomas "Tip" O'Neill, the Democratic leader of the House of Representatives.

They agreed to meet after the collapse late yesterday of a month-long series of bipartisan negotiations in which Democratic and Republican leaders attempted to work out their differences and agree on a compromise budget.

The negotiators emerged after a three-hour session at the White House yesterday, with the message that the talks were hopelessly deadlocked with both sides far apart on the key issues of military spending, tax cuts and social security benefits for the elderly.

It was at this point the Mr James Baker, the White House chief of staff, surprised participants by announcing that Mr Reagan intended to dramatize his promise to "go the extra mile" on the budget by driving across town to Capitol Hill for a meeting with Mr O'Neill.

The two political sparring partners, who have been trading accusations over the budget for the past two weeks, agreed to meet on neutral ground in the ornate President's Room of the United States Senate. Mr Howard Baker, the Republican majority leader of the Senate, was also invited to attend.

At the outset, members of both parties agreed that the task before the two leaders was both politically important and difficult, if not impossible to achieve. "Both can claim credit for having manoeuvred the budget talks into an impasse. And now both have to figure out a way to break it without getting blamed for it", a senior Republican who participated in the talks said.

If this last-ditch attempt to reach a budget compromise fails, it would trigger both a fierce debate over Mr Reagan's economic policies and severe criticism of the leadership of both men.

The potential for full-scale mutiny within the ranks of both parties has been apparent for weeks. Republican leaders in congress have been open in their criticism of Mr Reagan's budget.

Democrats, who have been equally critical of the budget proposals, have also been open in their dissatisfaction with the leadership of Mr O'Neill. Some younger Democrats, who chair important committees in the House, have privately accused the Speaker of deliberately sabotaging his own party members who were involved in the negotiations.

Based on statements made by the President and Mr O'Neill before the meeting, there was very real fear among members of both parties that the talks would fail.



Round one



A helping hand: The Pope assisting a bishop who slipped during the Pontiff's general audience in St Peter's Square, Rome.

Hersant buys leading Grenoble newspaper

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, April 28

With the announcement yesterday of the takeover of Le Dauphiné Libéré, the Grenoble newspaper, M Robert Hersant, the owner of the largest press group in France, which includes Le Figaro, L'Aurore, France-Soir, and a string of provincial newspapers, added another feather to his cap.

But he has also revived the controversy about the growing threats to the pluralism of the French press, and prompted M Hubert Dubedout, the Socialist deputy and Mayor of Grenoble, to ask in a radio interview whether the Government had nationalized the banks to allow them to behave in the same way as they had in the past.

The pool of banks which originally took over the shares of Le Dauphiné Libéré included two to the leading nationalized banks, the Société Générale, and the Banque Nationale de Paris.

Le Dauphiné Libéré had been in financial trouble ever since its divorce with Le Progrès de Lyon, the other leading newspaper in the Rhône-Alpes region, two years ago, inspite of a circulation of some 400,000 which made it the second largest provincial daily newspaper in the country, after Ouest-France.

The takeover has caused unrest among the staff, and prompted M. Hubert Dubedout, the Socialist deputy and Mayor of Grenoble, to ask in a radio interview whether the Government had nationalized the banks to allow them to behave in the same way as they had in the past.

But he has also revived the controversy about the growing threats to the pluralism of the French press, and prompted one to say that there was any better defended under a Socialist government than under its conservative predecessors.

Luxembourg meeting

Pym tries to end budget deadlock

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg, April 28

Farm ministers met here today in an attempt to agree an agricultural price package which could find the key to the year-old deadlock over how much Britain should pay into the EEC budget. The meeting was called because Belgium, which is the current President of the Council of Ministers, considered that progress was possible.

Belgium made this decision following yesterday's meeting here of the foreign ministers when the question of the EEC budget was the main item on the agenda. At that meeting, for the first time since the negotiations began last year, figures were put on the table; a clear sign that a settlement is in the offing.

There is, nevertheless, a very large gap between the amount which Britain is seeking and the amount which the other nine EEC members now seem prepared to offer Britain. For its part, Britain is prepared to remain a small net contributor to the budget although it is seeking a rebate of around £785m. The other nine countries are prepared to offer about £450m.

Mr Frances Pym, the Foreign Secretary, knows that this is a considerable gap to bridge but he showed during yesterday's negotiations that he could be prepared to cede on other points provided the final budget settlement is high enough.

For one thing, he seemed prepared to accept that any agreed deal would last for less than the five years which Britain until now has been demanding. For another, he promised to tell the British Government that the other EEC countries were anxious to break the link Britain has forged between a farm price settlement and the budget.

Logically, Britain has always argued that it is inevitable that this link exists, since any farm price settlement automatically has a direct effect on the size of budget payments. Mr Pym is as sure as his predecessor, Lord Carrington, that this logic holds good but at least he seems prepared to take into account the growing agitation among Europe's eight million farmers that there should be a quick settlement.

This puts the pressure on Britain in the farm negotiations to agree, at least in principle, to a farm settlement.

Negotiations so far have already shown that an average increase of around 10.5 per cent on prices could be agreed and this would be a record one for the Community.

Were Britain to allow such a settlement to go forward then it might well be possible for other countries to consider it possible to put more money on the table in the form of a budget rebate for Britain.

Round-up of aliens stirs US jobless

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles, April 28

Over a thousand jobless workers in Los Angeles swamped local companies looking for jobs in the wake of raids by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service arresting over two-thousand suspected illegal immigrants.

The operation code-named "Jobs" was launched on Monday simultaneously in Los Angeles, Fort Worth, Houston, Detroit, San Francisco, Newark, New Jersey, New York, Chicago and Denver. The raids will continue for the rest of the week on factories and stores believed to be hiring unregistered foreign workers at a time when unemployment is over nine per cent in the United States.

The raids drew hash criticism from Hispanic groups who claimed that the highly publicized drive against the illegal aliens was nothing more than a public relations campaign to divert attention from President Reagan's economic policies, which are the real reason for the mounting unemployment.

Initial response appeared to support the Immigration Service's contention that Americans and legal residents would be willing to take the jobs if they were available, although Hipspanic leaders, civil rights groups and union leaders have questioned that contention.

The Immigration Service says it expects 3,000 to 5,000 arrests nationally when the week of raids is completed.

Turkish activists face stiff prison sentences

Istanbul, April 28. — Colonel Suleyman Takkeci, the Military Prosecutor, demanded prison sentences today for a lawyer and an editor who had defended leftwing intellectuals accused of propagating communism.

Mr Burhan Apaydin, brother of Mr Orhan Apaydin, the Turkish Peace Association chairman, and Mr Oktay Gonensin, editor-in-chief of the left-wing newspaper Cumhuriyet, could go to jail for up to 18 years if found guilty.

Colonel Takkeci said both men had violated military degrees prohibiting political statements. Political activities have been banned in Turkey since the coup in September 1980.

Mr Orhan and about 20 other intellectuals were arrested by the military authorities early this year, and charged with propagating communism, and having ties with the Soviet-backed World Peace Council. — UPI

☐ Ankara: Mr Haluk Bayulken, the Turkish Defence Minister, said here today, at the end of a two-day meeting of the Turkish-American Joint Defence Group, that it was "out of the question for Turkey to participate in the Rapid Deployment Force" planned by the United States. Mr Bayulken also rejected any possibility of deployment in Turkey of "Euromissiles" or any other nuclear weapons (Rasit Gurdilek writes).

A communiqué noted, however, that "the two sides agreed that enhancement of Turkey's political, economic and military powers was rapidly assuming a vital importance for the peace and the security of the region".

Mr Richard Perle, a Deputy Secretary of Defence, led the American delegation. His Turkish counterpart, at the head of a top-level team of military and civilian experts, was General Necdet Oztorun, the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces.

The communiqué also mentioned that "possible weaknesses in Nato's current defence and deterrent capabilities" had been studied at the meeting.

Turkey has been requesting American assistance for the procurement of arms, as well as in its efforts to develop an indigenous defence industry, within the framework of the two-year-old bilateral Defence Cooperation Agreement. This, in turn, grants Washington continuing use of a number of electronic intelligence stations and an air base.

The United States, however, while agreeing to provide assistance for some tank-modernization and shipbuilding projects, has been taking care not to commit itself to Turkey's ambitious plans to produce such sophisticated jet fighters as the F16 or F18. The Americans have advised the Turkish authorities to limit their plans to production of cheaper and less sophisticated F15 interceptors.

Saudis linked to Iran plot

An Iranian jailed for his part in a plot to overthrow Iran's Islamic Government has implicated Saudi Arabia in the attempt, the national news agency IRNA reported yesterday. (Reuter reports from London)

Mr Ahmad Abassi, son-in-law of Ayatollah Kazem Shariat-Madari, Iran's second-ranking religious leader, said in an interrogation shown on television on Tuesday night that Saudi authorities had promised their full support for the plot, according to IRNA.

He said Hojatoleslam Mahdavi-Kani, a representative of Ayatollah Shariat-Madari, had met Prince Abdullah, the Saudi second deputy Prime Minister, to tell him about the aims of the plot.

Both Mr Abassi and Hojatoleslam Mahdavi-Kani are being tried by a military court and face possible death sentences.

French hold 20 ETA militants

A routine identity check at Hendaye, on the Spanish border, at the beginning of this week has enabled the French police to arrest 20 members of the military branch of the Basque terrorist organization including 18 Spaniards, and two Frenchmen. It is the first time French nationals have been directly implicated in the activities of the ETA. With these arrests the police consider that the ETA organization on French soil has been smashed.

The police coup at Hendaye and at Dax also brought in weapons, a large sum of money, forged documents — passports, identity cards, driving licences and so on — photographic and electronic equipment, and a sophisticated radio transmission set.

A US diplomat escapes bomb

Athens. — A home-made time bomb exploded under an American diplomat's car in the centre of Athens, police said. An extreme left-wing organization calling itself Revolutionary Popular Struggle claimed responsibility.

The car was parked outside a private parking site and belonged to Mr Stanislas Valerga, Second Secretary at the consular section of the embassy. It was the latest in a series of bomb exlosions against American targets in protest against the presence of American military bases in greece.

Professor's son held by KGB

Moscow. — The son of a prominent Soviet professor, whose works have been published in Britain, has been taken to Lefortovo prison in Moscow charged with anti-Soviet activity, according to human rights campaigners here.

They said that on April 6 the KGB arrested 13 people in Moscow, Leningrad, Minsk and Kiev. Those held in Moscow incuded trade unionists, religious activists and socialists. Among the socialists was Boris Kagarlitsky, aged 21, whose father, Professor Kagarlitsky, is a frequent visitor to Britain and has had a book published on H. G. Wells.

Gunner jailed

Dortmund. — Gunner John McDonald, 23, a British soldier whose joyride in a petrol tanker led to the death of a West German businessman, was given an 18-month jail sentence and banned from driving for two years by a German court. He was found guilty of negligently endangering traffic, negligent homicide and drunken driving.

Miners killed

Johannesburg. — Four black miners have been killed in separate incidents at two Anglo-American Corporation gold mines.

At Vaal Reefs, south-west of Johannesburg, an earth tremor killed two and injured seven.

A rockburst at Western Deep Levels killed two miners.

Minister quits

Seoul—South Korea's Interior Minister Mr Suh Chung Hwa, resigned in disgrace and was replaced by a powerful former general, Mr Ro Tae Woo after the authorities proved unable to stop the killing of 56 people by a drunken policeman at the weekend.

Mobs fired on

Delhi. — Police fired into battling mobs of Hindus and Sikhs, killing one person and injuring 12 others in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar in Punjab. A 24-hour curfew was imposed after rioting which followed the discovery of severed cow heads in front of Hindu shrines.

Botha sees Kaunda on Friday

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, April 28

Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, are to meet on neutral soil on Friday for what could be a significant confrontation between the leaders of the last white-ruled state in Africa and the fading head of state of one of the key black countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

President Kaunda said the talks would concern the settlement negotiations over independence for Namibia (South West Africa) and the situation in South Africa itself, which he described as explosive. He said he had informed leaders of other black "frontline" states about his meeting.

Although there has been no comment by South Africa on the agenda for the meeting, it is firmly believed that high on the list will be Zambia's requests for assistance in supplying it with the staple food of Africa.

Drought throughout Southern Africa has badly hit this year's crop, and although South Africa is as badly affected as any other maize-growing region, it has a surplus from last year's harvest which could prove to be a political lifesaver to President Kaunda.

The initiative for the meeting was made by President Kaunda and Mr Botha gave the suggestion his qualified approval.

Observers in South Africa see president Kaunda's move as an attempt to retain Lusaka's place as the key centre of the African National Congress (ANC) and Swapo campaigns against South Africa and South West Africa, although the reality is that Angola is now the principal state in negotiations between the "frontline" states and South Africa.

At the same time Mr Botha has not a great deal of room for manoeuvre. He has lost 17 National Party MPs to the new Conservative Party, led by Dr Andries Treurnicht, formerly both leader of the National Party in the Transvaal and a cabinet minister, and the prospects are high that more MPs will desert him when recommendations are tabled in Parliament, next month, over limited political power-sharing with Asians and mixed-raced coloureds.

Both Mr Botha and President Kaunda need to return from their summit in the bush on Friday with something that will convince their supporters they still remain, in their respective spheres, the right men for the moment.

France to back Quebec without interfering

From John Best, Ottawa, April 28

M Pierre Mauroy, the French Prime Minister, has told Quebec that France will never again "abandon" it, but that the French Government intends scrupulously to avoid interference in Canadian affairs.

Addressing Quebec's provincial legislature in Quebec City yesterday, M Mauroy said: "From now on, France will be here, quite present and attentive. She will not abandon you a second time... I say with passion: 'The people of France stand firmly beside your people. Quebec is no longer and will never again be alone in the world.'"

M Mauroy was speaking at the close of a five-day visit to Canada which took him to three provinces and included several hours of discussions in Ottawa with Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister. He later flew home to France from Montreal.

His mention of abandonment was a reference to the 200 years after the 1759 English conquest of Quebec, during which France had minimal contact with its former colony on the St Lawrence River.

The French Prime Minister said that Quebec, now an economically powerful Canadian province with a population of six million, 80 per cent of it French-speaking, was emerging from "an interminable winter".

"The heavy white shroud that covered you for so many years is now revealing all the promise of your fantastic rebirth."

He made it clear, however, that his Government has no wish to be drawn into quarrels between Quebec and the federal Government, and reiterated France's desire to "deepen" relations with Canada while maintaining a privileged relationship with Quebec.

"France, profoundly respectful of the rights of everyone, cannot allow herself the smallest interference..."



مكرر من الاصل

French hold 20 ETA militants

A US diplomat escapes bomb

Professor's son held by KGB

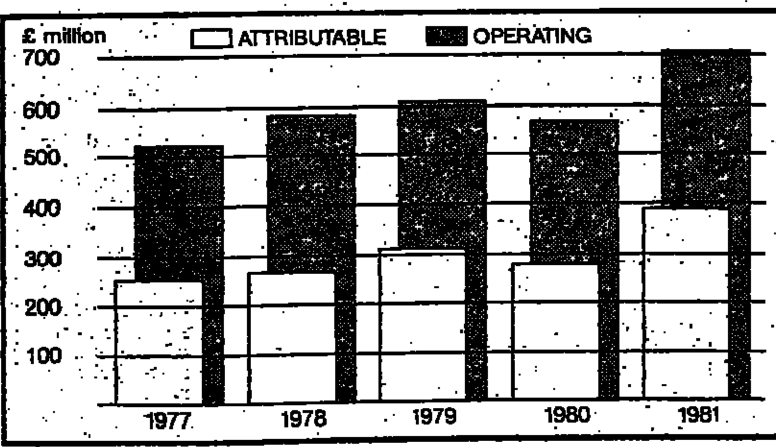
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The facts behind Unilever's 1981 performance

TO EMPLOYEES IN WAGES, SALARIES AND PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS 67%
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£3,277 million VALUE ADDED



PROFITS

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OTHER FOODS 23%
MARGARINE, OTHER FATS & OILS, DAIRY PRODUCTS 24%
ANIMAL FEEDS 6%
CHEMICALS 6%
PLANTATIONS, TRANSPORT, OTHER INTERESTS 7%
UAC INTERNATIONAL 9%
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PRODUCT DIVERSITY

The year in brief

In a difficult year for trading, sales to third parties rose by 17% to £11,889 million. Our operating profit was £705 million, an increase of 22.6% over 1980.

Economic activity remained low in Europe and North America, and consumer expenditure was depressed. The rapid rise in unemployment was particularly disturbing, and inflation remained a problem. Falling export prices and debt servicing costs restrained growth in many developing countries, though a number of other countries' growth was good.

Despite these difficult conditions the wide geographical and commercial range of our activities enabled us to seize the opportunities offered to us where growth was good, while consolidating and improving our position elsewhere. We continued to increase efficiency and productivity by reorganising our operations where necessary.

Most of our companies selling goods to retail and consumer markets continued to maintain or improve their performances. Our companies selling goods and services to other industries were operating in markets seriously affected by over-capacity — but several of them showed a worthwhile improvement, the results of their efforts to increase efficiency and reduce excess capacity where it existed.

We were able to achieve a sales volume increase of two per cent, slightly lower than the increases in the last three years. Results showed a significant increase over 1980, but there were considerable variations between geographical areas and product groups. We devoted substantial resources to maintaining brands by theme advertising and in other ways, and to maintaining our research effort for innovation and product improvement.

Financial background

The outstanding feature affecting business during the year has been high interest rates, resulting in heavy finance costs. In these circumstances control of capital and cash management assume great importance, and we have been able to perform well in both.

Exchange rates behaved less erratically than in 1980, the change of most significance being the sharp rise of the US dollar against all other major currencies.

Prospects

There are no grounds for taking an optimistic view of the world economic prospects for 1982. Consumer expenditure may well fail to rise. The world political scene remains full of uncertainties which do not help economic recovery. However, there is some hope that crude oil prices will remain stable, and that inflation will decline.

During 1982 Unilever will continue to improve the efficiency of its operations, and seek to go on strengthening its position in the market place.

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Professional populist

William Cobbett

The Poor Man's Friend

By George Spater

(Cambridge, 2 vols; £15 each)

These substantial volumes constitute the first life of William Cobbett since G. D. H. Cole's standard work of nearly sixty years ago. George Spater justifies them by reference to new material that has become available. Another meritorious feature, not at all obtruded, is his intelligent account of Cobbett's personality. He is less historically expert than Cole, but he is psychologically shrewder. He picks out as a recurrent theme in Cobbett's life a certain cold-hearted purposiveness, ideal equipment for the professional public man, something very much at odds with his vivid picture of himself as a homely John Bull, happiest in the bosom of his family.

Cobbett left his parental home, a Farnham pub called, with copywriter's aptness, "The Jolly Farmer", as soon as he could. He never seems to have made any real friends and associated with subordinates who were supposed to do his bidding or with important people who could be made use of, such as Francis Burdett and Lord Cochrane, the liberal admiral. Although faithful to his pretty, sub-literate, conventional wife he was often sick to death of her, bullied her and their four sons and spent his last years as much away from them as possible.

George Spater is an American lawyer and businessman (he was for some time the chief executive of American Airlines). Photographed with his bald head, rimless glasses and cashmere sweater against a background of hefty New York apartment furniture, he leaves us in no doubt of the fact. As is only proper in the biographer of one of the best writers of plain English, there is less sign of nationality in his prose. He thinks that "eke out" means "extract" and that "cynicism" and "sarcasm" are synonyms. But idiom is pretty much under control. Nothing is taken in stride; nor is anything in back of anything else. The writing is not memorable, but there are flashes of humour and much good sense.

George Spater's great service is to have read the twenty million words Cobbett published (as he points out Cobbett was not only the most popular writer of his age, he was one of the most voluminous of all writers), a great deal of unpublished matter and a wide range of works on the political and social history of the epoch. His mode of approach focuses on Cobbett primarily as a political activist and as a journalist. Thus, in summing up Cobbett's achievement, he fastens on the facts that the signed article and the leading article as we understand them are Cobbett's inventions, that he produced the first cheap newspaper of any importance and the first paper to rely on a subsidy of some kind.

About his career as a radical Spater draws attention to the valuable element of moderation that lay behind the usually angry and often abusive rhetoric. Cobbett was always an anti-Jacobin, hating the kind of murderous bourgeois doctrinaires fawned on by people like Priestley. He helped to direct reformist energy towards the reform of parliament and away from the sanguinary orthodoxies of republicanism.

What does get left out in the cold a bit is Cobbett's place in the history of progressive ideas. Godwin is hardly mentioned at all (only as a critic of Malthus) and Paine principally figures as the main item of property in a posthumous farce. During his second stay in the United States in 1817 Cobbett felt that more fuss should have been made of him since his death, poor and obscure, in 1790. So he secretly dug up Paine's bones and brought them back to England for glorious reinterment. Unfortunately there was no enthusiasm for the plan and twenty years later the bones made a last appearance at the selling-up of Cobbett's estate, since when they have been lost to view.

Cobbett began and remained a man of the people, untouched by the sort of corruption he had to fight, beside the practitioners of which modern party politicians are barely distinguishable from St Francis of Assisi. He was a great exaggerator and implied a lot of harmless falsehoods about himself in such idylls of family happiness as his *Advice to To Young Men* which was written at a time when he was in a state of vehement combat with his nearest and dearest. In this, as in his prose, Cobbett is what Tolstoy would have become had he been an English yeoman of the late eighteenth century. He was usually in debt, but could never be bribed.

For someone so angrily in the thick of battle with an unscrupulous and all-pervading system of government, grossly dishonest but not wholly inefficient, Cobbett comes out very well. The American and British courts who fined him with excessive vengefulness, and in one case imprisoned him for two years, more than excuse his anger and hyperbole. Looking at Mr Scargill and Mr Heffer and the former Lord Stansgate, one realizes that England was lucky to have Cobbett and could do with another today. In his eye is to be seen the "honest anger" that Orwell saw in Dickens, not the poisonous emulsion of spite and despotic ambition secreted by our contemporary tribunes.

Anthony Quinton



Wild boar grubs for acorns from The Medieval Health Handbook (George Braziller, distributed by A. Zwemmer, £9.50.) Dangers, apparently: they prevent menstruation. Neutralization of the Dangers: By eating them roasted and with sugar. Usefulness: They help retention. So there.

Nazi war child

A Model Childhood by Christa Wolf

Translated by Ursule Molinaro and Hedwig Rappolt

(Virago, £8.95)

From Germany to Poland, the part that was once German, a curious kind of tourist trade had built up in the Seventies: the war-memory industry, unlikely, slightly furtive. Men and women, middle-aged, from both East and West Germany, drove en familles, teenagers in the back, to the places where they spent their own Nazi-German childhoods. Bumper-to-bumper: a bonanza of the guilty. One supposes Solidarity has put an end to that.

Stuck in the tourist traffic, bound homeward to the town which was then Landsberg, now something unpronounceable like Grozow Wielkopolski, on the hottest day of the hottest month of summer, in July, 1971, was Christa Wolf, East Germany's most eminent woman of letters (Well that's what they all call her. The equivalent in Britain, where women of letters are not thick upon the ground, is a kind of Iris Murdoch/Margaret Drabble mélange, though this mighty combination still comes out a bit too lightweight.) With the eminent lady, who is, it must be said, in a state of some anxiety, profoundly conscience-stricken in the red-hot car in Poland, travels her husband, who is quiet, wise and calming, her brother Lutz who — though he lived through much the same experiences — is not attuned to plumbing the depths of reminiscence, and Lenka, her sardonic teenage daughter. Quite a cast.

"What is past is not dead; it is not even past. We cut ourselves off from it; we pretend to be strangers". This is how, in the end, after her Landsberg visit, Christa Wolf begins these memoirs, in the autumn of the next year. Interestingly, she echoes, presumably unconsciously, the title of an admirable book by Christabel Bielenberg — *The Past is Myself* — published late on in the Sixties, an account by an Englishwoman married to a German of those same years in Germany. Interestingly, too, it is only a few weeks ago that Shiela Grant Duff's memoirs of the immediate pre-war period first appeared. There seems to be a pattern, a statutory time-lag, before those who were then young, and most especially female, can bring themselves to analyse the past which was the wartime. That lapse of time, it seems, is getting on for thirty years.

She remembers all the trivialities. The way her father, a member of the Party, kept his SS newspapers in a pile under his underpants, in his bedroom drawer. Nelly read them surreptitiously, munching through the sweets which she had pinched from the shop stockroom. A clear image of her childhood: stolen sweets, forbidden reading. What she finds much harder is recalling the whole pattern, the whole long horrendous build-up of the incidents she vaguely knew were out of key but somehow did not question. Like the sudden disappearance of her mildly mad Aunt Dottie, inevitable fodder for the euthanasia programme. "Pretty insane, the whole thing", comments Lenka, tactless teenager, on hearing of the demise of her great-aunt. Yes. Quite right.

This is a powerful book, a most extraordinary testament. Do not be disconcerted by its wonkiness of style, that peculiar nightmare no-man's-land language of translation. In the end, in a way, it does the story no disservice, making Germany in wartime appear all the more surreal. For I think it is her vision of the fundamental strangeness of what seemed at the time a fairly ordinary childhood, in the bosom of a normal Nazi family in Landsberg, which makes Christa Wolf's narrative so moving, so convincing, such a necessary contrast to those cosily romantic wartime television dramas, woozy epics of the *Wings over Walberswick* variety, to which we in Britain are so vulgarly addicted. War is not a bed of roses. It is cruel, sharp and odd.

Fiona MacCarthy

The son of grief at cricket

Shadows on the Grass

By Simon Raven

(Blond & Briggs, £7.95)

Cricket is not just the most beautiful and intricate (and ruthless) of games. It can be taken as a parable of life. Indeed it often has been so taken, in prep school sermons about straight bats, properly blancoed pads, and the Great Umpire in the Sky with his finger up. Simon Raven has had the engaging notion of taking it as the framework for his early memoirs, from his first pair of sexy white flannels at the age of ten to the day that he and the Army finally parted company for each other's good.

However, those of you who cannot stick team games of any kind, not even cricket, at any price, need not be put off. The framework is thin. The cricket is occasional. It serves as a peg or stump for a stream of wonderfully entertaining anecdote, scurrility, and laughter; scandal, intrigue, and sentiment. Some of the notable episodes, like Jim Prior winning the Grand Drinking Match in the Deolali Transit Camp have not the remotest connexion with cricket.

Raven tells a story well, from pure Maupassant in the Brunswick cat house on the day that rain stopped play, to narrative of Petronian power and indecency when the facts of life are not so much discovered as invented at his prep school, to Hogarthian excesses by Raven Sahib in India and at Cambridge. Time wanders backwards to the Thirties and forwards again under a summer sun. The ground changes from Lord's to that archetypal public school square at Charterhouse to Indian pitches shaded by palm and casuarina. The batting list is a memorable team of eccentrics, from owlish schoolboy William Rees-Mogg lecturing on the solitary vice as a mortal sin and wreaking a terrible vengeance as umpire, to Peter May, po-faced off, but angel at the crease, Bob Birley, Noel Annan, Jim Prior, that marvellous Machiavel of stratagems on and off the field. If anybody doubted that he should be Prime Minister, they should read this book.

Raven says that he has made minor alterations of a few names and facts in the interest of civility. It is amazing how much has still got past the libel lawyer. It is a book that will upset prigs and puritans by its elitist views and its treatment of love, mostly the other sort.

It is in fact an honest and funny book, fundamentally moral, and full of good sense about life and even occasionally about cricket. All cricketers secretly prefer to shine on a losing side rather than make a duck on the winning side. There is a moral distinction between a leg-glance man and a leg-sweep-man. No cricketer likes anyone except himself to make more than 2. And when the shadows fall at the end of the season, we are melancholy but ripe with memories of golden summers.

Philip Howard

Love in and off the Saddle

Mark Phillips

The Man And His Horses

By Angela Rippon

(David and Charles, £8.95)



In the biography section of this book, Mark Phillips is at home at Gatcombe, while Angela Rippon plies him with questions. He tends to be vague about things that do not interest him, but has total recall about equestrian matters. Then Miss Rippon goes out to watch the Captain train for Badminton. Here she tries her hand at the National Velvet style of writing: "The big black horse stood by the gate in the corner of his field, head down, hooves impatiently pawing at the ground ... 'Come on, Lincoln' Shelley Whitbourne's shrill voice cut through the afternoon gloom ..." (I longed for Stella Gibbons's asterisk). Finally the Captain gives us some stirring advice on riding technique.

Two men emerge from this book. The first is the man who accidentally became the object of wide public scrunity for casually becoming engaged to Princess Anne after a disappointing Badminton. There is much to confirm the wilder fantasies of *Private Eye's* Sylvie Krin. For example, the Captain was petrified by Prince Philip, was a nervous wreck at his wedding and spent four days of his honeymoon being seasick. He fell asleep on a royal duty in Ottawa and stole an Olympic flag at Montreal.

Yet what of Mark Phillips, professional farmer and rider? One cannot help warming to him as the story unfurls. The life of the equestrian competitor is no easy one. There are strict diets and gruelling training schedules to maintain. The story is told of a trainer blowing smoke into the face of one rider with food poisoning so that she would retch before entering the arena. The Captain first rode at 18 months, fell off 78 times before he gave up counting, and was toughened up by trainer, Bertie Hill. He lost four teeth at Crookham Horse Trials, yet finished the course and stuck his teeth back. He entered Sandhurst the hard way and did well there, represented his country in the Olympic Games and is the second ever rider to win Badmington four times. Miss Rippon makes it clear that he likes nothing more than football with his son, bathtime with his daughter, and a "cuddle watching television" with his wife. Miss Rippon is nothing if not thorough, but, significantly, she omits any reference to the Captain's lucrative contract with Mark McCormack, their mutual agent. The book might also have benefited from a professional appraisal of the Captain's riding from some of his fellow equestrians.

Hugo Vickers

Changes down at the farm

Our Forgotten Past

Seven Centuries of Life on the Land

Edited by Jerome Blum

(Thames & Hudson, £12.50)

In 1750 there were an estimated 10 million people in Great Britain, eight million were peasants, and their life expectancy 30 to 35 years. So most of us spring from the soil, to which we shall eventually return. The "Our" in the title of this important book covers the root growth of all of us in the Northern Hemisphere, except China and the Far East.

It is a majestic work of academics from America, Britain, Sweden, France and New Zealand. Truth to tell, after the first chapter, I felt rather like a farmer facing 20 acres of sugar beet, all to be lifted by hand in a wet November. However, as I progressed, my spirits rose and a passion for the subject carried me through. By any standard, it is a mammoth job to condense 700 years of rural history from America across to Siberia. It would make a good Leakey/Attenborough series.

I particularly enjoyed Dr Joan Thirsk's chapter on "The Rural Economy". Our ancestors had it rough for about a thousand years up to the mid-eighteenth century when what some describe as the Agricultural Revolution took place. In earlier times, farming was the lowest form of human survival. I was glad of the references to Coke of Norfolk and Arthur Young. The latter I have always regarded as the father of modern agricultural science. The book relates that even in those far off days pilgrimages were made from abroad to see what was happening on British farms. Technical development from then until now has been at an ever increasing speed. In the past 30 years that I have been in agriculture, we have moved from ploughing 1¼ acres a day with four Suffolk Punch horses to 35/40 acres a day with an 100 plus horse-power tractor.

The book could usefully become compulsory reading for all sixth forms and careers' masters. Most of the latter have little chance to appreciate the great potential for employment abroad in agriculture and horticulture. It is beautifully produced with illustrations to fit the text. The choice of colour reproductions of the Old Masters is worthy of a book on art. Our common rural culture — East and West — for hundreds of years comes across well in these illustrations — the suffering, the dignity and, despite all, great charm.

W. A. Lang

Hempen homespun

British Design Since 1880

A Visual History

By Fiona MacCarthy

(Lund Humphries, £17.50, paperback £11.95)

I do not remember which of many generals told me, or more precisely, us, when lecturing, to say what we were going to say, to say it, and then to say what we had said. Excellent advice and admirably followed by Fiona MacCarthy. All the same at one stage in *British Design Since 1880* I felt that if I read the name of that great designocrat Frank Pick again I should scream. I did.

Miss MacCarthy has put her history together clearly and persuasively. To those in the know it makes a nostalgic read. I do sometimes wonder however whether she is not, quite often, writing with her tongue in her cheek. Certainly, having lulled all the earnestly endeavouring, tweedy, knickerbockered (I bet), pipe-smoking and exclusively male hearties of the Art Workers', and countless other well-intentioned guilds, groups and societies, into a fine haze of convivial self-satisfaction she does not hesitate to put her feminist boot in. No, it is, rather, a delicate flick of the coachman's whip behind the ear. This copiously and excellently illustrated book is based on a sadly under-publicised exhibition "Homespun to Highspeed" which Miss MacCarthy, with creditable industry, organized for the Sheffield City Art Galleries in 1979, and is a worthy memorial of it.

After a longish essay on "The British Tradition in Design", at the beginning of which Miss MacCarthy lists what might be called her "Ten Wonders of the British Design World", she divides her text by decades and packs it almost too tightly for comfort with information on design thought and development, designers, patrons, manufacturers and retailers.

The final chapter looks into the future, and pretty gloomy it is. This country has invested more in design than any other. Has it paid off? Do we lead the world? Miss MacCarthy gives an uncompromising No! Interest in design is still a wholly middle-class pastime. Habitat is our only hope. The old order is gone. Old aesthetic values have lost their significance. Form is no longer seen to follow function, rather does form now express function. A convector heater is no longer a square box but "takes the free form of a convector — heater — sculpture expressing, logically enough a puff of wind."

Gontran Goulden

Fiction

Returning

By Edna O'Brien

(Wedenfeld & Nicolson, £6.50)

A Time to Dance

By Bernard MacLaverty

(Cape, £6.50)

The sun still shines on the British Empire because apparently God does not trust us in the dark. Ireland is a different kettle of fish. "Not a day went by without both rain and news of a funeral," wrote Edna O'Brien of her youth. In *Returning* she goes back to illuminate this childhood; to exorcize its ghosts and to relive specific moments when illusions were defiled. What emerges from this collection of stories is the image of a gawky, sombre girl behind a village counter. From the back kitchen where her family bake cakes and gossip, she rushes to tend customers who have come for gaberdines and henfood. In the shop front she can escape the click of the rosary beads and indulge in curiosity and conjecture.

Many of the people she meets have been described in *Mother Ireland*. The hurly champion whom she has a crush on, his brother who tries to curfuffle with her against an iron gate, and Sister Imelda at the convent school, to whom she is such a favourite that she thinks of becoming a nun.

It is the author's mastery of detail which most catches the brittle, dislocating accents of youth. Her grandfather's skin, "the colour of a 'clay pipe", and "the biscuit-coloured walking sticks" of the mysterious Connor girls. The store counter remains a real barrier though. Adulthood is almost irrelevant, which would not matter if the narrator were more of a responsive partner in her experience of these formative years — and less of a sensitive voyeur.

Ireland has "always been a woman" to Edna O'Brien, and her men second class citizens with the gamey looks and evil eyes of tinkers. In his second collection of stories, Bernard MacLaverty homes in on this lack of communication between the sexes. Many of his characters suffer from some blinkering disability. In the title story from *A Time to Dance*, Nelson is forced by his shrill, flirtatious mother to wear an eyepatch — otherwise he would go "stark, staring blind". When he rips it off in a club, it is not made clear whether he sees his mother's strip-tease: only that the sooner he goes blind the better. The humour is as bleak and raw as the landscape. There are touches, or rather smudges, of Trevor in "Phonefun Limited", which shows a fat teacher making people happy with a 'phone call. Lighting a fag, swigging some gin, Agnes mouths simulated ecstasy down the line to her clients. "I'm lying here on my bed", she pouts, "all I'm wearing are my undies". MacLaverty manipulates his characters in the same way. They are impersonations rescued only by his taut, knuckly prose. "Music is the most beautiful thing in the world", croons a tiresome piano teacher to her talented, pubescent pupil "Music is why I do not die." As he plays, she makes her own low-key overtures in an open dressing-gown. They come to nothing.

Henri Troyat, who won the Prix Goncourt way back in 1938, returns to the novel to investigate a provincial French childhood. Sylvie (Aidan Ellis, £6.95) is a seven-year-old living with her grandparents while her widowed mother works in Paris. She presses her soft inquisitive muzzle against every available window-pane until she penetrates the mysteries and curious smiles of her vinegary, pious grandma and her teasing grandpa. Troyat's achievement is considerable. He measures the pulse of a growing excitable girl without being sentimental or patronising. "Why did the people she loved have to be changed into photos", asks Sylvie when her grandfather dies. More is evoked through her inadequate response and sensible innocence than any explanation given by people she reckons were born "old, tired and hostile".

Born in Moscow, Troyat would have been the same age when revolution crumpled the Empire. In The Spark (Hutchinson £7.95), Raymond Bowers has attempted a Russian novel on the grand scale. The chaos he depicts in Petrograd on the eve of the 1917 Revolution unfortunately overlaps into his story. One family's experience is not enough to guide us through the mass of shifting allegiances and different cliques claiming to personify the people's will. The reader remains on the level of confusion rather than above it. Where there should be discussion there is relentless narrative. The writer's only control is exerted by short, terse sentences. In the end, no wisdom is greater than a line. "The working-class we represent", boasts one suspect-turned-hero, "always *should* be confused, otherwise we'd never be able to represent it."

Nicholas Shakespeare

Poetry

Tom Disch is best known as a writer of science fiction. Until I read his collection Burn This (Hutchinson, £7.50), I admit that I wasn't aware that he wrote poetry at all. Having read it, I'm sure that he doesn't . Write poetry, that is, in the serious Gravesian sense of being impelled to some task of truth-telling for which prose is not sufficient. But Disch certainly writes *poems*, individual verbal constructs with a clearly-defined form and a pleasing mixture of wit and feeling. In another age a reviewer might have called him a skilful maker of Light Verse. But Light Verse having got itself a bad name, I had better fall back upon Gavin Ewart's description of this poet as "somebody with a games-playing mind". The games Disch plays with words, styles, and stanza-shapes are good games. The poet wins a fair number or them, yet not so many that the reader grows bored. This may be considered as part of the act — clever jugglers always drop a plate or two to keep you watching for the moment when they don't.

Here he is with all his plates on the go in a sonnet called "A Bookmark":

Four years ago I started reading Proust.
Although I'm past the halfway point, I still
Have seven hundred pages of reduced
Type left before I reach the end. I will
Slog through. It can't get much more dull than what
Is happening now: he's buying crepe de chine
Wraps and a real, well-documented hat
For his imaginary Albertine.
Oh, what a slimy sort he must have been —
So weak, so sweetly poisonous, so fey!
Four years ago, by God! — and even then
How I was looking forward to the day
I would be able to forgive, at last,
And to forget Remembrance of Things Past.

Anyone who rhymes Proust with reduced and Albertine with crepe de chine will do for me. Incidentally, all the poems in this book are about writers, or writing, although Disch digresses now and then and tells us he has problems with his weight.

David Sutton most assuredly does not. The poems in his Absences and Celebrations (Chatto & Windus, £3.95) have a lean and hungry look, deal expertly with dangerous subjects like love, and press their way into the memory without any fuss. No games allowed here. Small surprise, then, that as long ago as 1969, Robert Graves called Sutton "the best young poet in England".

I don't think that makes him now the best middle-aged poet in England, but these days Sutton doesn't *always* sound like Graves, and when, in the more naive poems, he finds his own voice, the result is very good in a quiet way. Here is the end of one such poem, in which the poet has described tiny moments of black-out from which he suffers and how the world ("trees, roads, houses, human beings") never ceases to amaze him when he returns from them:

I do not, though, much like these absences,
Which in no way resemble sleep, but rather
Miniature rehearsals, for that longer
Disjointedness when I am not, and what
Amazes is not likely to be these.

Death as "that longer disjointedness" is nice, especially with the enjambement to rub it in.

I believe that the young Derek Walcott was also highly praised by Graves. This West Indian poet, now in his fifties, has since gone his own way, as the poems in The Fortunate Traveller show (Faber, £3.95). Longish stuff, all about spiritual displacement, contrasts between Europe and Walcott's own lush but troubled Antillean world.

Robert Nye

Paperbacks

Charlotte Mew: Collected Poems & Prose, edited by Val Warner (Virago £4.95)

In 1928 at the age of 58 Charlotte Mew killed herself by drinking half a bottle of lysol, possibly fearing she was on the verge of insanity. Four years before Virginia Woolf had been describing her as "the greatest living poetess", after similarly lavish praise from Thomas Hardy and the interested admiration of Ezra Pound, who had published her in *The Egoist*. But she has sunk into obscurity. All in all it represents an excellent case for the Virago resurrection treatment.

It is a slender output for a lifetime: 66 poems, mainly short, 18 stories, 14 essays and a play. Yet she lived close to and received considerable encouragement from many of the literary talents who inhabited the late romantic, Georgian and early modernist eras in which she lived her creative life.

The prose gives the most obvious clue to this sparseness of output: she had little to say. Obsessed with diffuse and vague notions of passion, her headlong leaps into swooning, rhapsodic tales of frustrated love and metaphysical yearnings consistently fail through lack of control. Usually the fictive structure seems merely glued on to her drive towards the Beyond. Occasionally, as in *Spine*, when the opening suggests a wholesome aesthetic distance, the ending spoils the story by narrowing the frame of reference too literally into the realms of Fate and Death.

At their worst the poems suffer the same faults of confused overstatement. But at their best the unique Mew voice emerges. It is unsurprising that Pound chose *The Fete* for inclusion in his journal. Its images have a specific, solid and essential quality entirely lacking in the prose:

Tonight again the moon's white mat
Stretches across the dormitory floor.

And, more importantly she had material to work with:

The sunshine weaves
A pattern on dull stones: the sunshine leaves
The portraiture of dreams upon the eyes.

Pound must have seen immense promise but these turned out to be fragments from a talent that failed, for her poetry never improved on this, though it always maintains an ease and fluency which never surfaced in her prose. For today it may be worth noting odd, early suggestions of a Sylvia Plath-like tone in, for example *Beside the Bed*.

Bryan Appleyard

هكذا من الاصل

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British TELECOM

Today the House of Commons debates the increasing prospect of war in the South Atlantic. Most parliamentary, press and public opinion favours the use of force to recover the Falklands from Argentina. The Times invited the historian and anti-nuclear campaigner E P Thompson to give the case against

Why neither side is worth backing

by E. P. Thompson

I have been called out, along with all other loyal Britons, to pronounce my views on the Falklands crisis. And I am ready to stand up and be counted as one of those who is utterly disgusted with the Argentine regime and with its actions. Argentina has long been known as a place of refuge, not only for the odd Nazi war criminal, but also for odious fascist ideologies.

When I was in the United States last year a sensation was created by the publication of Jacob Timerman's *Prisoner Without a Name, Cell Without a Number.* It will be recalled that this independent-minded radical editor was one of those thousands who became lost, for several years, in the torture-cellars of the Argentinian security police, and that he was lucky to emerge alive. One of his offences is to have been a Jew, and he recalls interrogators dressed in Nazi style and a cellar with Hitler's portrait on the wall.

That is not a nice regime. It is *not, in fact, the kind of regime I would sell arms to.* Perhaps the Foreign Office has only just got around to reading Mr Timerman's book. Or, *maybe*, in the present state of the economy — and in view of our desperate need to earn money to buy Trident — *we were left with no choice.*

But this was not Mr Timerman's point. He was over-excited when he wrote his book, which is understandable in a man who had been cut off in the darkness and tortured on various parts, including his genitals, for a year or two. His point was that some Western publicists and even some New York Jewish intellectuals have suppressed the evidence of Argentine anti-Semitism and tyranny because the abuse of human rights was in the wrong part of the world and was committed against the wrong victims. It did not fit conveniently into the authorized Cold War script.

Argentina is, after all, only a country in the third division, and it is better not to look into the affairs of such countries too closely. "Authoritarian" regimes (as Mrs Kirkpatrick, the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, has patiently explained) are a very different matter from "totalitarian" ones. *Their* regimes are totalitarian: but smelly regimes which are on *our* side in the Cold War are only authoritarian.

Mr Timerman became excessively excited when he heard this kind of argument. He even had the vulgarity to exclaim that he would be willing, for one time more, to be tortured on his genitals if it was done on full television before the American public, and if this might bring Americans to a better understanding of the nature of a regime which had received so much succour from their own government. One can see why the Argentines had to take such an excitable fellow in hand. He had not understood Mrs Kirkpatrick's point at all.

Nor had he understood the importance of the Argentine state as a customer. As one scans an inventory of the Argentine air and sea forces it has a reassuring kind of feel. It is a compendium of the arsenal of the Free World. There is a British carrier and an American cruiser: two British destroyers and six from the United States: the corvettes come from France and the submarines equally from Germany and the United States. There are some British Canberras: some Boeing 707s marshalled against the British navy's own Boeing Chinook helicopters (whoever loses, Boeing will win this war); some French Mirages and Etandards and various reach-me-downs from Israel (*whose Foreign Office* has mislaid Mr Timerman's book).

The Skyhawks are from the United States, but the bombs they carry may, for all I know, have been sent with the compliments of our own Ministry of Defence. A little way behind, not to be unveilled this year, are, reportedly, Argentine nuclear weapons, helped on their way by West German skill.

We have run up against something which it is usual to describe today as "a wrinkle" but for which the Greeks had a better name. What will be descending shortly on our task-force in those wintry seas is a squadron of furies under the direct command of Admiral Nemesis.

Modesty prevents me from saying that some of us have been warning of the impending offensive of Nemesis for some time. *The advanced world cannot go on pumping weaponry* into the Third World and expect that world to stay the same. We cannot be certain that all these arms will be used only to kill their own people or to keep in order their own poor. It is not to be supposed that *every gun can carry a guarantee* that it will only go off against Her Majesty's certified enemies; or that all our customers will always engage in comfortable wars, like that between Iran and Iraq — wars which advance no interest save that of the armourers' trade. There are going to be many other wrinkles. The Falklands crisis is a sample of what we can expect to become commonplace.

All that is clear enough. As to the rest of the Falklands crisis I know even less than other loyal Britons because in its first 10 days my wife and I were off in a part of Yugoslavia whose benefits included an absence of the British media. To return to England on Day 10 of the crisis was like passing through a time-warp into an earlier imperial age.

On every screen and in every editorial one encountered the aged Ulysses of Tennyson's imagination, preparing to set off on his final voyage:

Tho' much is taken, much abides; and tho'
We are not now that strength which in old days
Moved earth and heaven; that which we are, we are;
One equal temper of heroic hearts,
Made weak by time and fate, but strong in will
To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.

We found ourselves of a sudden back in the days of Dunkirk, replayed this time as a nostalgic period piece, with parliamentarians "speaking for Britain", with chat-show chairmen conducting consensual exercises, *with peers and politicians* standing up to be counted and pointing their paunches at the cameras, with schoolboys packing the portholes to sing "Rule Britannia", and with the fleet leaving the cheering quays of Portsmouth and standing off into a westering sun:

Push off, and sitting well in order smite
The sounding furrows; for my purpose holds
To sail beyond the sunset and the baths
Of all the western stars until I die....

And what was this about? It was about something other than the Falkland Islands. It was something more — a moment of imperial atavism, drenched with the nostalgias of those now in their late middle-age: the officer class of my own generation. There is talk once more of landings on beaches, going it alone, and (sotto voce) keeping up the morale of the men. It was as if the need for a pageant of this kind had long been working itself up to the surface of the *collective unconscious and the* Falklands crisis gave it the pretext to come out.

Let us be clear, at least, as to what the Falklands crisis is not about. It is not about the interests of the Falklands islanders. Those who were able to get *away upon 10 minutes'* notice have already flown for their lives. They have been hustled out of the back exits to airports lest they should blurt out the self-evident truth — that a shooting war on their islands would destroy their homes, their livelihood, their neighbours' lives.

Even if the British are about to launch an heroic assault and reconquer the main islands, few of the islanders will wish to stay. The task force is not going to stop over there for ever, in those furious winter waters. Nato has other plans for it. Argentina will await the next moment of absent-mindedness in Whitehall and descend with the ferocity of injured national honour.

Falklanders who wish to remain inviolate and British citizens (which it was decided in Westminster not long ago they are not) are on a hiding to nowhere. They are too few. They are too far away. This is regrettable. But even paramountcy must have lines of supply.

The Falklands war is not about the islanders. It is about "face". It is about domestic politics. It is about what happens when you twist a lion's tail. The Argentine junta have been facing severe political unrest and want to whoop up support with a patriotic hullabaloo. The United States wants to appear before world opinion in the novel role of a peace-maker, while at the same time throwing one arm around its most subservient military client in Europe and the other around a sound authoritarian ally in Latin America.

And Mrs Thatcher? She is watching, not the interests of the islanders, but her own back-benchers and the Gallup Polls. Her administration has lost a by-election in Glasgow and it needs to sink the Argentine navy in revenge.

Mrs Thatcher has boxed herself into a corner and there is no way out without blood. She will not wish to go down in history in the same verses as the noble Duke of York. She must bring her 10,000 men down the hill with a little more smoke and glory. Westminster has put this piece of theatre on, and now it must have — *after a dull second act in* which it was upstaged by General Haig — some colourful climax with piled bodies on the stage, some bugles, and the hauling up and down of flags. South Georgia is satisfactory, but it will not be enough. For a true imperial catharsis there will have to be more dead than that.

There is also the cost of the thing. It cannot be expected that the British people will go on willingly for ever, paying for the follies of their rulers. There has already been grumbling about the *small matter of Chevaline, and more* about Trident. If the taxpayer is to stump up another £1,000m for this Technicolor production, then there will have to be a lot of Argentinian blood on the invoice.

The response to the Falklands *crisis has been one of imperial* atavism although the issue itself has not been one of imperial rule. The Falklands have not been an exploited colony: they have been forgotten and ignored. Mr Nott has been too busy selling off Invincible and campaigning against CND to give their protection a thought; and it is he, and not Lord Carrington, who should have had the sense of honour to go. Those Soviet publicists who have been ranting about colonialism in order to ingratiate themselves with a fascist supplier of grain and beef are as contemptible as are the purveyors of the consensual cant on this side.

There is, to be sure, the question of off-shore oil, and the shadowy claims to the resources of Antarctica beyond. If this is what the affair is about (but I think that it is not) then it is both imperialist and absurd.

The Falkland Islands were taken by an act of aggression. The islanders were not "liberated" from anyone's imperial rule. On this there could have been a force of world opinion. The aggression was censured by the United Nations. Whatever may have been the rights and wrongs of Argentina's claim, the manner of its assertion was deplored.

The British, if they had had the interests of the islanders at heart, would have built upon that building-block. Sanctions and diplomatic pressures might have afforded protection to the islanders — some intermediating United Nations trusteeship which could have stood between them and the junta.

It is not only that this has not been tried. It is that Mrs Thatcher, in preferring to fall back upon American brokerage and her own military menace, has thrown away the goodwill which, two weeks ago, would have made the attempt feasible. With the hostilities and blood on South Georgia, with each new escalation of menace, the more Britain drags herself back, in the world's eyes, into the stereotypes of her own imperial history, and the more support for the islanders' case falls away.

And this is the work of Nemesis once more. It is because we have *ceased to take the United Nations* seriously as a peace-enforcing agency, ever since Third World voices multiplied and the votes began to go against us, that we have turned away from the legitimate and obvious recourse. In scouting its injunctions we have made the world an even more dangerous place. The United Nations might have done something but it might not have done exactly what Mrs Thatcher wished. We have signalled that it need be obeyed (if at all) only by lesser breeds without the law.

Whatever happens now, the islanders must be the losers. And the expedition, after a glorious episode or two, will also fail. At its imperial best it can only save, for a year or two, half an imperial face. And it could — but God forbid! — end in something *far worse than* that. What if some of the Argentinian hardware lived up to the glossy brochures of our own arms salesmen? What if an American Skyhawk bomber or a British Sea Dart or French Exocet missile should find their mark on one of our warships, pitching in unfamiliar waters off Cape Disappointment and packed to the gunwales with sick troops? By what right has either junta put these young lives at risk in those fierce seas?

The Falklands war has shown us at least this — how close to the surface of our even-tenored life the atavistic moods of violence lie. We shall pay for it for a long time, in rapes and muggings in our cities, in international ill-will, and in the stirring up of ugly nationalist sediment which will cloud our political and cultured life. Full war in the Falklands will be a general licence to disorder, a revocation of the rule of law, signed by the Prime Minister and to be paid for from the National Exchequer.

As a contest for national "face", an eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation in which neither party has yet swerved, it tells us all that we need to know about the behaviour of great persons of state, and the way in which, around some other issue, in some other year, we may drift into the Third World War.

As for the islanders, that is immeasurably sad. It ought to be possible for people to find, at the uttermost ends of the earth, some quiet sanctuary where they can pursue a modest livelihood in peace. And yet it is not so. There are no corners now that are utter enough. From the Falklands to Greenland, the globe has been tied up into one military knot.

Some of the Falklanders (I am told) are the descendants of crofters from the Western Isles, victims of the clearances of the last century. They deserved something better than another clearance. So do the descendants of their cousins who clung on in the Isles, and whose way of life is now threatened, not by Argentina, but by the Nato base to be built at Stornoway. If I were to mount an expeditionary force it would be directed there. It would be unarmed.



Ronald Butt

Where Labour is less than honest

Mr Foot's disengagement of Labour from the Government's *Falklands* policy was no surprise. His first reaction on hearing last Sunday that British forces had struck at an Argentine submarine off South Georgia had pointed the way. Mr Foot thought this was ill-advised — unless the Argentines had fired first.

Later, in the light of the bloodless recapture of the island, he obviously thought it unwise to cavil about it, even admitting our right to take back what had been taken from us. But he was already stressing that the Falklands were a different matter.

Even before the final breach with the Government over Mrs Thatcher's refusal to commit herself to take no military action before returning to the UN, Mr Foot had declared that we must not "torpedo" the search for peace — implying that this would be the result of any use of military power by Britain.

"If one initiative fails", he cried, "another has to be started". And another, and another, and another? How many initiatives must there be? The number, according to Mr Foot's line of reasoning is indefinite if not infinite.

Yet what could be more damaging and unproductive of peace than to signal to Argentina that we will talk and talk but *never act*, while our task force is gradually rendered incapable of effective action by the uncertainties of delay and a vicious winter? A negotiated peaceful outcome is what everyone wants, but that would not be assisted by maintaining in the area a task force which it was understood would not be used as long as the *Argentines were willing to talk* — even if they were effectively saying nothing.

Mr Benn's insistence at the start of the crisis that the fleet ought not to be sent, and his *belief that it should be turned* round without firing a shot is more logical and even more honourable, than the ambiguities of his front bench — even though the Benn position implies acceptance of the Argentine annexation with no more than a formal *protest at the United Nations.*

But, of course, in this matter Mr Foot has been faced with yet another recrudescence of the internal strife that has plagued Labour for the last few years. The Bennite left-wingers, dominant among the activists in so many constituencies, reject any invocation of military force; the parliamentary majority, speaking for most Labour voters, has not, however, been prepared to accept this act of aggression passively.

Knowing the electoral price *they would pay* if they acted otherwise, Mr Foot and his colleagues have seen from the outset that Labour had no option but to support the task force. That has been the opinion of the majority from the right of the party to most of those on what *has been* called the legitimate left. But they have also known that if there were serious bloodshed or any kind of disaster, Labour's ingrained pacific instincts would erupt against the Government — in which event it would not do for the leadership *to have underwritten Mrs Thatcher's policy.*

We may, therefore, sympathize with Mr Foot's dilemma. If Mrs Thatcher's policy achieves the recovery of the islands and a new basis for negotiation, there will be no benefit for Labour from this success; rather the contrary, as the opinion polls indicate. Labour's plight would be even worse if it had been seen to snipe at a policy that had succeeded.

For this reason, if for no other, it was hard for Labour to refuse general support for the Government's policies simply to prepare for the contingency that they might fail. Yet if the Government's policies hit really rough water, and Labour were not sufficiently detached from them, the left would fall on its own leaders with fearful fury.

Hence the inconsistency and dishonesty of Labour's position in conniving at the despatch of the task force but increasingly suggesting that it is not really for use.

What matters now is to be clear about the original purpose for which it was sent.

This week, Mrs Thatcher has stressed more than ever that the Government's sticking point is the right of the Falkland islanders to determine their future rather than the question of British sovereignty. In a way, she said on *Panorama*, we have been discussing sovereignty for quite a long time but have always insisted on consulting the islanders before any agreement.

Her implication was clearly that if the islanders agreed (though hitherto they had not) we would have been willing to cede the territory, and presumably, given their agreement, still would be. The question is therefore what right the islanders have to insist that they and their territory must remain British even if we concluded that, given the demands on our resources, we could not indefinitely protect them at an acceptable cost.

So far as territory as such is concerned, any country is entitled to give it away if it reaches the conclusion that it has ceased to be of strategic or economic interest. In this case, the decisive question is not the land but its people. Again, it would make no sense for us to undertake to keep them in that territory under our flag in all circumstances and regardless of cost. What we do have is a moral obligation to provide for their future, here or elsewhere, in the event of our concluding that the Falklands should not be maintained indefinitely.

That was what we were negotiating about before the invasion; that is what we might still negotiate about when the Argentines have withdrawn. What General Galtieri did was to pre-empt those negotiations by annexation, making it impossible for us to protect our citizens.

It is sometimes argued that if we are willing to cede sovereignty on satisfactory terms, the islands are not worth military action. That does not follow. To have accepted the invasion passively would have been to serve notice that we are a country unwilling to risk independent action to defend our own, and unwilling to discharge our moral obligation to protect British citizens taken over in the worst kind of circumstances.

From a position of strength, it may be possible for us to do something to save Argentina's face — and that, not Mrs Thatcher's, is the face that needs saving. If Britain and Argentina, each maintaining her own claim to sovereignty, both acknowledge *without acceptance* the claim to sovereignty of the other, the islands could be placed under the trusteeship of the United States or of the United Nations as trustees for the sovereign power, whichever that was eventually agreed to be.

Under that trusteeship, British administration could be restored as representing the indigenous population of the islands, pending a longer-term settlement. The islands could be garrisoned by the trustee powers and forces of the rival powers would be withdrawn.

We could then begin to determine the mind of the islanders, who would have to weigh the inconvenience of living without reasonable working arrangements with Argentina against their experience of Argentine rule and whatever guarantees they were offered to safeguard their way of life.

To send such a force and then fear to use it would risk destroying the credibility of any future force we deployed elsewhere. Mr Foot began this crisis with some very patriotic speeches when it seemed that he had the Government on the hop. Now those speeches ring pretty hollow. Once more Mr Foot sounds like a politician who will shake a fist from a distance but never use it. That is dangerous, not only for his own and the Labour Party's credibility, but for the chances of securing the kind of negotiated settlement that we all want.

Don't phone —its cheaper by rail

A five-minute phone call from London to Brighton can cost more than a first-class train ticket from London to Brighton and back. Ben Burns from Evanston, Illinois, phoned a friend in Brighton while staying at the Hillgate Hotel in Kensington. He spoke for 5.1 minutes according to the desk clerk's record, and the bill was £9.30.

A few days earlier Burns had bought a British Rail second-class return to Brighton at a cost of £9.80. A day return is £8 first class, and £5.30 second class. "How long will tourists put up with this legalized larceny?", Burns asks.

The Hillgate Hotel charges 15p a unit on the meter for calls by the *hotel phones, and* insists that this is not unusual. There is a payphone by the reception desk from which guests can make calls at British Telecom rates if they wish. British Telecom says that its charge to the hotel for Burns's call at peak time would have been £1.17.

Another century

Sir George Schuster who celebrated his 101st birthday last Sunday, is one of a select band of former members of Parliament to have reached his century. Three of those who have done so were lawyers.

Apart from Sir George himself, the others were Nathaniel Micklem (1853-1954) and Sir Harry Brittain (1873-1974). Micklem was one of only two men who had been Queen's Counsel to both Queen Victoria and Queen Elizabeth II. Sir Harry's entry in *Who's Who*, on the other hand, said he "practised successfully for one week then retired from the Law."

The fourth member of the group was Theodore Taylor, the Batley woollen manufacturer (1850-1952) who was a director of his family firm for 86 years.

THE TIMES DIARY



Seven months after the abolition of the death penalty in France, strollers in the Tuileries gardens this week have been brought up short by the gaunt, towering shape of the guillotine. The instrument has been reinstated a head's throw from the revolutionary execution site on the Place de la Concorde.

Its appearance there has attracted equal measures of curiosity, nostalgia and outrage. A student said it was disgusting, and a policeman told him it was a sharp reminder of what should happen to those who instigate the sort of violence France has suffered this month.

Insurrectionists and abolitionists need not fear. The guillotine will be dismantled at the end of the week, when a film company has finished the execution scene from a historical drama about Danton.

No need for 1066 ?

1066 and all that need never have happened according to my colleague, Gabriel Ronay. Ronay has been researching the British royal family's connexions with the ancient royal house of Wessex, and has uncovered a case of murder most foul but for which, he believes, the Norman conquest might have been avoided.

In the 1050s, when William of Normandy and Harold Godwinson were vying for the crown of the childless, ageing Confessor, the king learnt that his nephew, Edward Aetheling, of royal Anglo-Saxon blood by direct male descent, was alive and well and living in Hungary. The Confessor invited the Aetheling home as heir-apparent, and he arrived back after 40 years of exile in August 1050. Within 48 hours he was dead.

Ronay has found that the Aetheling's continental peregrinations were rich in chivalrous deeds and royal bedroom scandals, and claims to have discovered convincing proof that the prince was the victim of a plotted murder.

In a talk at the British-Hungarian Fellowship Association on Tuesday he promises to name names of the guilty men whose murderous intervention had the effect of embroiling us in Europe nine centuries before the EEC.

Holier than Eye

The continuing case of Wilcox v Pressdram and Others at the Old Bailey has revealed Lord Gnome as the envy of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association. In the witness box Richard Ingrams, editor of *Private Eye*, has come under pressure from Anthony Hoolahan, counsel for Desmond Wilcox, about the staffing arrangements of his fortnightly magazine. It turns out to be produced (like this column) with the assistance of *only one full time reporter*, and he is but newly employed.



The *Eye* has 12 regular contributors, from the journalistic equivalent of The Lump.

Hoolahan suggested that Ingrams carried a "hit list" in his pocket of potential victims for campaigns of denigration, which the editor denied. "Do you have it in your mind then?", asked counsel. "It would be too long", came the smooth rejoinder.

Since one of the articles complained of was written by Patrick Marnham, Hoolahan made play of the fact that Ingrams recently asked the same writer for corrections in the book he is writing about *Private Eye*. How would Ingrams have liked it if things that had been written about Wilcox had been written about *him*? "I find it hard to imagine", the editor said. "I cannot conceive of my reactions, so hard would it be to imagine that anybody should write such a piece about me."

Good food who?

The new editor of the *Good Food Guide* is Drew Smith. Drew who? Consumers' Association can be congratulated on finding a suitably anonymous successor to the much maligned Christopher Driver. Smith is even the name the editor of the *rival* red Michelin guide adopts to protect his closely guarded identity.

Smith is 32, and at present news editor of the *Sunday Journal*, a giveaway paper based in Oxford. He was the Glenfiddich restaurant writer of 1980, when he was part of the *Southend Evening Echo's* eating out panel. He did not contribute reports for the *Good Food Guide's* previous editions, and, though he says he intends to maintain the book's traditions, he is a smoker and has no strong opinions about piped music.

His grandmother is a Russian cook, specializing in borscht and likely to apologize for serving seven courses instead of 11. His mother was brought up in France and is mistress of their style. Smith claims to be a competent cook himself. His favourite dish is chicken in 40 garlic cloves, which sounds appalling.

PHS

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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TOO MANY MEN AT THE HELM

To judge from Question Time on Tuesday, today's Commons debate on the Falklands threatens to be more partisan than those which have preceded it. But the House must be careful. The principles laid down at the first debate are still intact. The Government's strategy then, as now, was to undo the aggression, and thereafter be prepared to negotiate an agreement which would prevent such circumstances recurring. That meant that the Argentine troops had to be withdrawn from the Islands before anything else could occur; but that, following such a withdrawal, Britain would recognise that the tension caused by the issue of disputed sovereignty lay at the root of the aggression, and would *show* willingness to discuss any ways to relieve that tension. The only condition was that any future agreement had to be consistent with the Islanders' security — as much, and certainly no less, than before — and with the vital strategic principle that no unprovoked aggression, anywhere in the world, should receive a gratuitous award if one is in a position to deny it. In other words, sovereignty could be arbitrated about, and then discussed on the basis of rights; but could certainly not be ceded under any kind of duress.

That was the strategic objective and the tactics to be employed in achieving it were, and are, a necessary mixture of negotiation and the counterforce deployment of the Fleet. It is therefore tactics — not strategy — that the House is debating today. In particular, it is the tactical balance to be maintained between negotiations and counterforce, between carrot and stick, between soft voice and strong arm.

There are two difficulties which the House should bear in mind. The first is over the nature of the Argentine Govenment with which Britain is trying to negotiate. The second is the safety of the British troops engaged in dangerous but necessary operations. The two are connected in the sense that, on both counts, the Prime Minister will not be able to take the House fully into her confidence.

It is important in any dispute, even at the level of the family solicitor, to discover who speaks for the other party. In the case of Argentina this has proved virtually impossible to discover, even for the United States, let alone for Great Britain. It is frequently possible to negotiate with dictatorships and reach agreement with them because, by their nature, they have no wider constituency to worry about. That is not the case with the Argentine junta. It is not the case that President (or should it just be lieutenant General?) Galtieri has the power to make decisions and to see that they are carried through.

Even during Mr Haig's visits to Buenos Aires and more particularly since then, the Americans have found themselves unable to answer even the most elementary questions about the people with whom they are dealing in the Argentine leadership. What is the junta? Who speaks for it? Who decides for it? At every stage of negotiation there seem to be personal and inter-service rivalries which distort the picture. There are also colonels in the wings, apparently dictating different terms to those previously agreed round a table. It is like negotiating with a blancmange. Indeed, it is not really a negotiation at all though that can scarcely be admitted by statesmen who realise that this apparent — though hardly real — process is all that stands between them and the inevitable extension of the military option which accompanies it.

That brings us to the second difficulty about today's debate. It is doubly clear that the momentum of negotiations — if that is what it can be called — is only kept going at all by the prospect of imminent military operations. If that prospect receded, it would expose servicemen to greater risks, but it would also increase the blancmange-like properties of the junta's negotiating position. We would all be the losers.

Yesterday's announcement of the air exclusion zone is consistent with everything that has gone before. It announced that Britain will from noon on Friday be in a position to deny Argentina any further supply or reinforcement to its invasion force. Equally it gives the junta 48 hours grace in which to comply with the United Nations resolution and withdraw. Once the quarantine is established there are a number of military options open to the Government, but they should not be widely discussed in the House today. However it is not only the Fleet that cannot be allowed to wallow for long in the inhospitable South Atlantic seas. Pressure must be kept up continuously, in the diplomatic sphere, economically and through military tactics to undo the aggression.

The mood in the House on Tuesday, and the correspondence between the Prime Minister and Mr Foot, suggest that the Government may be in danger now of losing the cross-party support that has sustained it so far. A bi-partisan approach reassures the country, and has impressed the rest of the world. It would be a pity to lose it; but, like peace, unity can be bought at too high a price. It is not yet even certain that the unity of the House, behind the Government's general strategy, is up for sale. It is conditional, and has always been so, and the conditions are simply being re-examined.

However, though Mrs Thatcher would be right to continue to listen to opinions expressed from all parts of the House, she is equally right to retain for the Government its freedom of manoeuvre, particularly in the military sphere, to do what it believes to be advisable without first having to try it out on the House of Commons, or to try it out on the United Nations. The strategy has been defined, and supported. To give a wider body now the chance to wrangle over the tactical details, without its having the full facts on which to base considered judgments, would put more lives at risk in the South Atlantic than there are already. The House will have to exercise self-control.

NOT THE ANSWER FOR BRITISH AIRWAYS

Fiddling with management structures is rarely a solution to fundamental commercial *malaise* and is most unlikely to prove so in the case of British Airways. The decision of the corporation, with Cabinet backing, to announce a return to the old BEA-BOAC divisions of long-haul and short-haul operations has been presented as a return to all those good old-fashioned concepts of devolved management and profit centres. It may be. The measures seem to have been proposed by a lengthy and still confidential report on the corporation by accountants Price, Waterhouse. But the real impetus has rather different origins.

The Government is now in a hurry to show real progress in its plans to privatise the large public corporations and introduce private shareholding into British Airways. In the present parlous state of the air industry in general, and of British Airways in particular, and with the stock market uncertainties in the background, the chances of a successful BA sale have recently seemed slim. Restoring old operating divisions has the double advantage of seeming to do something and producing a separation of accounts that makes it easier to sell shares in, or the whole assets of the more successful bits of British Airways, such as helicopters.

The idea is not without some management logic. The two halves of British Airways have never easily settled down together and many of its management problems have arisen from the inability of a badly-structured central management to overcome past rivalries. As so often in both private and nationalised industries, the result of large-scale mergers has been to produce more bureaucracy rather than greater economy. If a restoration of old loyalties can raise morale and help prune costs, so much the better.

What the reorganization cannot do, of course, is bring the corporation back to profitability within the two years envisaged by its chairman, Sir John King. BA's problems arise from running too many routes with too many staff and too little efficiency at a time of considerable surplus capacity in the market and much lower demand growth than expected.

The corporation is doing something about its overmanning. Already 9,000 have left under a voluntary redundancy scheme, and a further 6-7,000 may still have to go to get manning down to competitive levels. The new structure may do something for efficiency, although it is hard to see that a series of divisions, each wtih its own apparatus of boards and overheads topped by still more central boards, will promote leanness. The only things that can be done to turn round the finances are to raise fares by international agreement (hardly a competitive stance for this government), to sell subsidiaries in hotels and helicopters (a likely development), and drastically to reduce routes (which involves political decisions about the nature of a flag carrier).

At the moment British Airways is a state airline operating in a world where state airlines and inter-state agreements determine market conditions. If the Government wishes to abandon this role, then it should sell British Airways entirely and let the market produce the operators and the routes. If the Government wants to continue using a flag carrier to support the aircraft manufacturing industry and to ensure a British presence on certain routes, then there is little use in inviting private share ownership. The better course would be to sell off whichever parts are inessential to the main objectives of a flag carrier, and to promote efficiency by allowing open competition from private airlines.

Ordination of women

From the Reverend G. R. and Dr K. M. Curry

Sir, On what grounds does your leader writer assert today (April 22) that "the ordination of women is right in principle"?

The Anglo-Catholic, according to his principles, says that such is contrary to the traditions and teaching of the Church, whilst the Evangelical says that the introduction of such a practice is forbidden by Scripture. One can only suppose then that this assertion is based on the so-called majority view of the middle-of-the-road "men" of the Church of England.

We would all do well to note carefully George Bernard Shaw's words: "The majority is always wrong; the minority sometimes right" before we do something that we will later regret.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE CURRY,
KATHRYN CURRY,
St Stephen's Vicarage,
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Polo's travels

From Mr John Black

Sir, Your "Focus on China," of April 14, had an article on Marco Polo, "The Explorer's Tracks", in which some doubt is cast on whether Marco Polo ever visited China. It cannot be denied that Marco Polo embroidered on hearsay accounts and that he is on no Chinese historical records of the period but it must be said that an extraordinary number of scholars spent much time on in-depth study of his travels.

The basis of the case against Marco Polo, in your article, is that he showed no interest in recording his travels until he was a prisoner of war in Genoa. There with a fellow-prisoner, Rustichello of Pisa, sometimes known as Rusticien de Pise, an author of romance novels in Franco-Italian, Marco told his story. Your writer would appear to consider, with some others, that Rustichello's version is the Polian Bible and all texts handed down are its descendants.

Did Marco Polo make notes and a memorandum during his long sojourn in the East? Did he recount something of his travels to fellow-Venetians and indeed his three daughters? Before he died about 1328, there is some evidence to prove that Marco Polo handed all his documents and maps to one Admiral Rugiero Sanseverinus, referred to by his descendants as the "Ancestor".

In this respect Leo Bagrow's *The Maps from the Home Archives of the Descendants of a friend of Marco Polo*. Imago Mundi 5(1948):3-13, is of interest.

But there is another reference to Marco Polo's China-relation which cannot be left out. Sir Aurel Stein, at the beginning of this century, describing his journey across the formidable deserts of Taklamakan and Gobi, makes reference 18 times in his *Ruins of Desert Cathay* to Marco Polo's account and its close comparison to his own experience.

Then, finally, it must be said that Marco Polo's record is one of the important sources for the obscure history and archaeology of Central Asia. It is enough to say here that this was accepted at a much later date through his version of the ruined cities of Karakhoja near Turfan in Xinjiang province and Karakoto at the oasis of Etsin Gol, in the province of Gansu, identified by Stein as Marco Polo's Etsina.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BLACK,
63 The Woodlands,
Esher,
Surrey.
April 22.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Laws of war applicable to armed conflict in the Falklands

From Mr Adam Roberts

Sir, As the crisis over the Falklands reaches its most acute stage the Government *owes it to* those most directly involved — especially our Forces in the area and the inhabitants of the occupied territory — to clarify the application of the laws of war to this armed conflict and to the Argentine occupation of the islands.

The Government has got into a confusion of its own making about the applicability of the laws of war in general and the status of prisoners in particular. A statement made by a Ministry of Defence spokesman on Monday, April 26, and an answer by the Prime Minister in the Commons on the same day both indicated that the Argentine military personnel captured in South Georgia on April 25 and 26 are not prisoners of war. The Prime Minister's exact words were: "Those prisoners are not prisoners of war. A state of war does not exist between ourselves and the Argentine".

The British authorities seem unaware of the *fact* that the laws of war become applicable in cases of armed conflict or military occupation whether or not there is any formal state of war or declaration of war. This was explicitly recognized in 1946 in the judgment of the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, in statements regarding the German occupation of Czechoslovakia; and the same point is spelt out in common article 2, which appears in each of the four Geneva conventions of 1949. It states, inter alia:

The present Convention shall apply to all cases of declared war or of any other armed conflict which may arise between two or more of the High Contracting Parties, even if the state of war is not recognized by one of them.

Argentina is a party to the Hague land war convention of 1899; Britain to the almost identical Hague land war convention of 1907. The terms of the latter convention (and annexed regulations) have been authoritatively viewed as declaratory of customary international law, and hence binding on all states. In addition, both Britain and Argentina are parties to all four Geneva conventions of 1949. Both states are also parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol.

The conclusion from all this is inescapable: that the laws of war have been fully applicable to the *Argentine occupation* of the *Falkland Islands*, and to the armed conflict in that area, ever since April 2, even if there is not a *formal* state of war.

In *practice*, both parties have so far conducted their hostilities with considerable care, but there are nevertheless grounds for concern about the observance of the laws of war. It is astonishing that the Government has failed to spell out publicly and in detail that the Argentine occupation of the islands is subject to numerous detailed provisions of the Hague regulations and of 1907 Geneva Convention IV — and that certain of these provisions have apparently not been observed.

It is also surprising that the *Government has not* expressly recognized that the military personnel captured on both sides so far must, under article 4 of 1949 Geneva Convention III, be regarded as, and treated as, prisoners of war; article 117 of this same convention should also be noted: "No repatriated person may be employed on active military service."

Clarification is needed on these and many other points before, not after, the conflict worsens.

Yours sincerely,
ADAM ROBERTS,
Reader in International Relations,
St Antony's College,
Oxford.
April 28.

From Lord Perth

Sir, Lord Mishcon's *letter of* April 26 advocates letting the world know we are ready to submit our sovereignty claim to The Hague court. I agree. We should at the same time announce that three or more flags can fly while the court considers the case, provided resolution 502 is carried out.

Let us always remember that over the long term the welfare of the islands must depend on Argentina.

Yours truly,
PERTH,
House of Lords,
April 27.

The roots of crisis

From Lord Buxton

Sir, Possibly the first benefit of the present crisis is that nobody can afford to score party points following the Argentine invasion. The cupboard is full of skeletons with every Government's label on them since 1965, because in the interval ministers of all parties have been misled by shortsightedness and misjudgment, however well intentioned.

The regular official references to "the cost of protecting 1,800 distant subjects" and the monstrous equating of British subjects with third world millions ("the islanders receive more aid per capita than any other country") have shown over and over again that Whitehall has never comprehended that the Falklands and South Georgia and the other Dependencies are the key to the political stability of the South Atlantic and the safeguard of the free world's future interests and opportunities in Antarctica. Even if only 10 Falkland islanders want to remain after this hideous and needless experience, this factor remains paramount.

Let all parties be thankful therefore that at last we have a Government with the courage to acknowledge and redeem the fatal blunders of judgment which have cost our country in a matter of days the millions which would have been enough to protect the Antarctic interests of Britain and the West probably for half a century or more.

I had a long private talk with Señor Costa Méndez in Buenos Aires on February 22 and I make no comment here on my impressions, but his personal views on individual British ministers with whom he had contact during two terms of office over more than 15 years were revealing and allow nobody to claim that this Government alone bears the responsibility for the present catastrophic situation which at long last is being faced up to with firm resolution.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
BUXTON.
Stiffkey,
Norfolk.
April 27

From Mr Julian Cooper

Sir, I was born in Argentina of British parents, hold British and Argentine passports, have lived in Britain for many years, and was last in Buenos Aires in December.

I was appalled by the jingoism of your leading article "We are all Falklanders now" (April 5). But I congratulate you for printing the article by Tony Emerson (April 24). His piece showed real insight, perhaps of a kind available only to someone who actually lives in Argentina.

Ted Rowlands, MP, a former Labour Minister at the Foreign Office, though rightly concerned in his article (April 26) about the welfare of the Falklanders, *reveals* a contempt *for* Argentina which would be unlikely to lead to a peaceful solution. To say that "the Argentines were revealed as untrustworthy cheats" is not the language of effective diplomacy.

I believe it would be unwise to regard the retaking of South Georgia with the enthusiasm of a football supporter whose side has just scored. In terms of Britain's long-term interests, let alone the far more vital question of simple humanity in one's behaviour to other human beings, every Argentine death inflicted by Britain and every injury to Argentine self-respect is equivalent to our scoring an "own goal".

I telephoned my parents yesterday. They live just outside Buenos Aires, retain their British passports, are now in their late seventies, and have lived peacefully in Argentina for over 50 years. They both said that since the crisis began they have been moved by the sympathy and kindness of their friends and neighbours, all Argentines, some of British descent and some not.

Seen from Buenos Aires, the Foreign Office advice to British subjects to evacuate Argentina, looks about as practical as suggesting that British subjects should evacuate Britain.

Yours faithfully,
JULIAN COOPER,
Flat 3, 68 Grove Park Road, W4.
April 26.

From Mr John W. Lucas

Sir, It now sadly seems that Mr Haig's shuttle between London, Buenos Aires and Washington to secure peace in the South Atlantic has failed.

As he stated, time is running out. Who then can mediate? Surely it cannot be too difficult to realize that there is now only one government and country left on Earth that can try to abort war in the Falklands.

Spain has maintained a neutral balance in the last three weeks, abstaining in the UN Security Council. Spain is a democratic, western European monarchy, like us, with young men of good will in government and opposition.

Spain is joining Nato in the next few weeks and therefore, before the summer starts, will be our fully fledged ally. She also has stronger ties with the Argentine than any nation on Earth (with the possible exception of Uruguay). Most Argentines respect the old mother country, as they call Spain, and would possibly listen more to Spain than to the United States.

Some may say, "and what about Gibraltar?" I would answer them that the situation between Spain and the United Kingdom vis à vis this problem (Gibraltar) is all the more reason why Spain should be asked, or should offer its good services, to abort a war. The civilized Lisbon agreements and the future conversations to be held in Lisbon on June 25 *between Spain and the United* Kingdom about Gibraltar are an excellent example of two civilized nations sitting down to talk.

Señor Costa Mendez, Señor Perez Llorca, Mr Francis Pym: History is waiting for you.

Sincerely,
JOHN W. LUCAS,
La Casita,
Sitiolitre,
Puerto de la Cruz,
Teneriffe,
Canary Islands.

From Mr John Dunnill and Mr David Parry

Sir, We feel we must write to express our disgust at the "mock-Churchill" comments of Mrs Thatcher, made on Sunday evening after the press statement by Mr Nott concerning the successful assault on South Georgia by British Forces.

She called upon us to rejoice and congratulate the British Marines and sailors; yet are these not the same people she wants to make redundant in her pursuit of the ultimate nuclear deterrent? What would have happened if the Argentine invasion had happened next year, when many of the present personnel would have been made redundant, many of the ships scrapped or sold and dockyards essential to the refitting and servicing of the ships closed?

Mrs Thatcher is trying to make political capital despite her Cabinet's original mishandling of the situation. Will she still be claiming credit if British Marines and sailors are killed?

Yours faithfully,
J. DUNNILL,
DAVID ALLAN PARRY,
32 Hampton Road,
Cotham,
Bristol.
April 25.

From Mr L. C. Humphrey

Sir, In the advertisement which you published yesterday (April 24), sponsored by Argentine citizens, it is alleged that because the Argentines held formerly uninhabited islands for a few years prior to their being taken by the British in 1833 therefore the Falklands belong to Argentina.

If the pages of history are to be turned back 150 years to justify claims to land, why stop at 150 years? Why not 300 or more? If this line is taken should not the present inhabitants of Argentina get out and hand that land back to the descendants of the Indians who were so cruelly dispossessed by Spain?

Yours faithfully,
LIONEL C. HUMPHREY,
Humphreys,
Coronation Road,
Salcombe,
Devon.
April 25.

Restoration of the death penalty

From Mr Louis FitzGibbon

Sir, The essence of Nicholas Fairbairn's argument for the restoration of capital punishment (April 27) is the *availability* of the death sentence for capital crime. He argues exactly that it is up to the judge and jury to decide upon the motives of the offender: if they are seen to be from motives other than pure and deliberate intent, then a killing may be a manslaughter. If, on the other hand, they can be perceived to emanate from evil, then a verdict of guilty of murder would be returned.

Her Majesty's judges are not foolish, and if the trial judge of the day saw before him a man who was sadistic and bad to the core he would be failing in his duty to the Crown and to the people if he did not sentence him to death. Knowledge of this would indeed, as it did in days of yore, deter criminals bent on robbery, rape or other such. As "organizer" of Duncan Sandys's petition to Parliament in 1967-68 I met several real criminals; they all abhorred the idea of abolishing the ultimate sanction for they knew that without it robbers would take guns to banks when otherwise they would not.

What is so often forgotten is that in 1965 the death penalty was suspended for five years, which is to say that a final decision would have been due in the summer of 1970. However, the Home Secretary of that time foresaw party difficulties for a general election and he managed to bring the date for decision forward by a whole eight months. Thus it was that capital punish*ment was abolished in December* of 1969 — Parliament was bamboozled, and the people were deprived of a sure shield against predators.

As discipline declines in our country, the majority want hanging brought back, for they realize by instinct that this is what is needed. Yet parliamentarians somehow baulk at the idea. Let us hope they will not shirk their representative duty this time.

In your same issue you publish a small letter from a cleric: what he forgets is that an evil man once given his deserts cannot commit his crime again. In my view, churchmen would do better to be upon their knees praying for humility, such as would prevent them from speaking out upon matters which are not their concern.

If, D.V., capital punishment can be restored to the statute book then we shall see a return of the Great Britain of which we were once so proud.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Yours sincerely,
LOUIS FITZGIBBON,
Langstone Towers,
Langstone,
Havant,
Hampshire.
April 27.

Housing the poor

From Mr A. A. Chappell

Sir, In your second leader of today's date (April 21) you aver; "Council housing should not be charity housing for the poor" and thus support a very popular view. My, minority, view is that this is precisely what it should be.

Those successful tenants who can earn £8,000 a year, or more, should be congratulated and helped to move out and on to better things. Their places would then become available to the "poor" who deserve our help — the homeless, the one-parent families, the low-wage earners and, indeed, all those living in substandard and inadequate private accommodation.

The Conservative policy is to sell, at low cost to the tenant, the property he has long rented, at low cost.

The Labour policy is to *perpetuate low rents to its sitting* tenants and that largely irrespective of their income.

Under each of these philosophies, the "poor", as defined above, get nowhere.

Yours truly,
A. A. CHAPPELL,
26 Victoria Road,
Abingdon,
Oxfordshire.
April 21.

Perils in Sicily

From Mrs D. B. Waterhouse

Sir, I have every sympathy with Mr. John Tatham and his wife (April 26) in their unpleasant experience in Sicily. But with reference to his last paragraph, it *is* not always essential that there should be a consulate at hand.

In October last year my handbag was snatched in Palermo by two youths with a motor scooter, although I had thought I was alert to the danger. It contained little money, but did hold my passport. It was Saturday evening, most places were closed, but the police station was open and busy.

The police official, while typing out in quadruplicate the details of my loss with great panache and somewhat eccentric spelling (it was the sixteenth of its kind he had done that day), assured me that there was no need to try and contact the British consul, as the authorities in Sicily and in England would accept the police report.

This proved perfectly correct, and with a copy of the report I had no difficulty in re-entering England, in obtaining a new passport and in claiming the full insurance.

Incidentally, five months later my passport was handed in to the British consul — in Naples.

Yours faithfully,
JESSIE WATERHOUSE,
5 Essex Villas, W8.
April 27.

John Walters case

From the Director of the Metropolitan Police Forensic Science Laboratory

Sir, In last Saturday's issue (April 17) you commented in a preview on the BBC programme *Rough Justice*, which was subsequently transmitted on Wednesday evening, April 21. Unfortunately the section dealing with the forensic evidence, both in your feature and in the BBC transmission, was incorrect. The details are as follows:

The clothing of the victim and of the accused were received in separate sealed packages.

That of the victim was examined in the laboratory and the extraneous fibres removed from it before the suspect's clothing was unsealed. Therefore there can be no substance in the allegations of fibre transference by accident in the laboratory.

The suspect's coat was a blue/mauve cotton corduroy jacket with a mauve synthetic lining. (Fibres from the blue coat appeared mauve under the microscope.) There were 28 fibres matching those of the jacket found in the victim's clothes.

These were mauve cotton, matching the *outside* of the jacket. They were found on the blouse, skirt and jacket of the victim.

Also found *on the clothing of the* victim were some green cotton fibres which matched those composing the suspect's trousers.

The matching of the fibres was not just visually by colour. It included comparison microscopy, ultra-violet fluorescence microscopy, and thin layer chromatographic analysis of the dyes. The mauve colour had four different dye components and that of the green fibres had three.

It is highly improbable that these fibres would be picked up by the victim by random chance.

Yours truly,
R. L. WILLIAMS,
The Metropolitan Police Forensic Science Laboratory,
109 Lambeth Road, SE1.
April 23.

Coroners' powers

From Mr Henry Hartley

Sir, The article (April 13) by Mr Michael Meacher, MP, and the letter (April 24) by Mr M. J. D. Baker show the necessity for changes in coroners' powers. A further change should be to grant a discretionary power (subject to proper safeguards) to coroners to dispense with public inquests in cases where deceaseds take their own lives.

In many of these cases the statements taken by coroners' officers and the post-mortem reports clearly show the cause of death and the intention of the deceased, *and public* inquests in such cases cause distress to relatives, may encourage others to imitate a deceased's action, and serve no useful social purpose.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY HARTLEY,
3 Watford Road,
Buxton,
Derbyshire.
April 26.

Surgeon's hungry allies

From Mr A. A. Berends

Sir, A reproduction of Dr George Merryweather's "Tempest Prognosticator" using a dozen leeches in bottles (letters, April 20, 24), shown at the 1851 Great Exhibition, constructed for the 1951 Festival of Britain Exhibition, is on view at Whitby, North Yorks, where it occupies a prominent place in the museum run by the Whitby Literary & Philosophical Society, of which Dr Merryweather was at one time Hon. Curator.

Though the concept of using leeches in such an equipment may now seem amusing it was certainly intended seriously at the time. Dr Merryweather confidently hoped that "our Whitby pygmy temples would be distributed over the world".

Yours faithfully,
A. A. BERENDS,
Hon. Keeper & Joint Hon. Sec.
Whitby Literary & Philosophical Society,
Whitby Museum,
Pannett Park,
Whitby, North Yorkshire.
April 26.

From Mr S. B. Jackson

Sir, Should not "Surgeon's hungry allies" be "Surgeon's thirsty allies"?

Yours faithfully,
S. B. JACKSON,
17 Lingfield Close,
Northwood,
Middlesex

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
April 28: The Duke of Edinburgh this afternoon presented the 1982 Awards of the Design Council (Chairman, Sir William Barlow) at the Barbican Centre.
Mr Richard Davies was in attendance.
The Prince of Wales this morning at Windsor Castle received General Prem Tinsulanonda.
His Royal Highness, President of the Mary Rose Trust, this afternoon dined on the site of the Mary Rose, and subsequently attended a Reception at the Guildhall, Portsmouth.
The Prince of Wales, attended by Mr Francis Cornish, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 28: The Duke of Gloucester opened the South Lakeland Leisure Centre, Kendal this morning and was entertained to luncheon by the Chairman of the District Council. In the afternoon His Royal Highness visited Furmanite International Limited.
His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.
Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
April 28: The Duke of Kent, as Grand Master, was present at the Annual Investiture and Grand Festival of the United Grand Lodge of England at Freemasons' Hall, WC2.
Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
April 28: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present at a luncheon today given by the Prime Minister in honour of the Prime Minister of Thailand.
Miss Mona Mitchell was in attendance.

The Emperor of Japan is 81 today.

A memorial service for Sir Owen Wansbrough-Jones will be held at St Lawrence Jewry-next-Guildhall today at noon.

A memorial service for Mr Harry H Corbett will be held at St Paul's, Covent Garden, today at noon.

Memorial service

Viscount Gage
A memorial service for Viscount Gage was held yesterday at St Margaret's, Westminster. Canon Trevor Beeson officiated, assisted by the Archdeacon of Lewes and Hastings who led the prayers. The Hon Nicolas Gage (son) and Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, CH, read the lessons. Mr Ryland Davies sang a recitative and aria from Handel's *Messiah*. Among those present were:

[illegible] Viscount Hampden, Viscount and Viscountess Head, Viscount and Viscountess Cranborne, Viscount Boyd of Merton, CH, Viscount Runciman of Doxford, Lord Charles Cecil, Lady Rupert Nevill, Lord Astor of Hever.

Lord and Lady Monk Bretton, Lord Allerton, Lord Gray, Lord and Lady Chelwood, Lord and Lady Gladwyn, Lady Boothby, Lord and Lady Sudeley, Lord Nugent of Guildford, Lord Gainford, Lord Magadale, Lord Wakefield of Kendal, Lord and Lady Hutchinson of Lullington, Lord and Lady Donaldson of Kingsbridge, Lady Ebel, the Dowager Lady Hylton, Baroness Elliot of Harwood, the Dowager Lady Wakehurst, Lord Tweedsmuir, Mr Paul Channon, MP, Lady Davina Woodhouse, Lady Mary Dunn, the Hon Philip Kindersley, the [illegible]

[illegible] Miss Celia Hensman, Mr and Mrs Noel Annesley, Mr and Mrs Peter Bennett, Mr H Genfell, Mr T Mynors, Mr R J Wainwright, Mrs R C Smith, Superintendent J Sherwood (representing the Chief Constable of Sussex), Mrs Reynolds Stone, Mr Edward Cavendish, Mrs C G Lancaster, Miss Joanna Bridge, Mr Charles Bridge, Mr D A Kimber (chairman, East Sussex County Council) with Mr G C Child (county secretary); Mr Michael Warren (chairman, East Sussex Magistrates' Association), Mrs Pile (Lewes Magistrates), Mrs William Harris (East Sussex County Federation of Women's Institutes), Colonel M W F Maxse (Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, Coldstream Guards), Miss Joan Bartlett (Housing Associations Charitable Trust and Servite Houses)

Royal Navy entries

The following successful candidates entered Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, yesterday:

Direct Graduate Entry
LIEUTENANTS (short-career commission): R A Talat, Southampton Univ; J T O Neill, Wales Univ; N P Rodgers, Birmingham Univ; R J Rogers, UWIST; W N O Turnbull, RRMC, Victoria BC.
ACTING SUB-LIEUTENANTS (full-career commission): G V Facius, Elizabeth College, London; T B Spratt, Univ of N Wales.
ACTING SUB-LIEUTENANTS (short-career commission): N I Chapman, Univ College London; B D Ridley-Jones, Birmingham Univ.

Naval College Entry
MIDSHIPMEN (full-carrier commission): G C Bull, Upper Yardman; P D Craig, Framlingham C, Suffolk; G A Harding, RN Upper Yardman; P A Hammond, The King's Sch, Lincoln; N J Hare, RN Upper Yardman; W A Myers, RN Upper Yardman; P R Norris, Whitchurch HS, Cardiff; M J Parker, Northgate HS, Ipswich; C J Saxby, RN Upper Yardman; P A Tissington, RGS Lancs; S G E Waters, Ardingly C, Sussex.
MIDSHIPMAN (medium-career commision): S J Gales, RN Upper Yardman; B L Hill, RN Upper Yardman; G R Oakman, RN Upper Yardman; I B Shaw, RN Upper Yardman.
MIDSHIPMEN (short-career commission): P Algate, RN Upper Yardman; A J Baddock, Sexeys GS, Somerset; R Bradley, Moseley S, Stockport; M A Cable, RN Upper Yardman; P H A Gilmour, Exeter C; M J Janes, R Hospital S, Suffolk; A H G Letty, Shiplake C, Oxon; R J Lovell-Butt, RN Upper Yardman; D S Miller, Sheffield City Poly; J M Pascoe, RN Upper Yardman; C S Smith, Hull C of Higher Ed; S M Shaw, RN Upper Yardman; P M A Symons, Cricklade C, Andover; R F Turner, RN Upper Yardman; M A Wallace, Highbury C of Tech Cosham; S G Woodard, TN Upper Yardman.

Fleet Air Arm
MIDSHIPMEN (medium-career commission): S A Drew, Cirencester S, Gloucs; J S Hawkins, Kelly C, Devon; A A Hills, Pretoria HS, S Africa; R A Schwab, Yeovil C; C D Wildish, RN Upper Yardman.
ACTING SUB-LIEUTENANTS (short-career commission): D T Buckley, Leeds Univ; A P Davison, Univ College of N Wales; A W Leach, Cranfield Inst of Tech, Beds; C P Maude, Hatfield Poly; G H Nicholson, W Sussex Inst of Higher Ed; D C Sullivan, Glasgow Univ; J H A Thomas, London Univ.
MIDSHIPMEN (short-career commission): A A Attrill, Oswestry S, Shrops; P T Broster, Fleetwood Naut C; P K Brunning, UMIST; A W Clough, Harper Adams Agric C; J SIJ Doe, Kings C, Somerset; R G Evans, King's S, Lincs; A Fotheringham, Oakwood S, Rotherham; S P E Hamilton-Bing, RN Upper Yardman; K D Lever, Wakeman S, Shrops; S F McCreery, St Mary's Tutorial C, Surrey; J W Porteous, Bridgewater C; J Postlethwaite, Manchester Poly; M J C Stevens, Cauldon College of FE, Stoke-on-Trent; M J Vassie, RN Upper Yardman; A G P Weir, Scarborough C; P Mc Wilkinson, Millbank C, Liverpool.

BURSARY AWARDS
M R Darlington, City Univ; J D Hay, Bristol Univ; P G Lisley, Oxford Univ; R Rowe, Robert Gdn Inst of Tech

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. P. Dean and Mrs J. S. Haverpal
The engagement is announced between James Patrick, elder son of Sir Patrick and Lady Dean, of 8 Bentinck Mansions, Bentinck Street, London, and Jill Suzanne, elder daughter of Mrs Joan Smyth, of 33 Lucastes Lane, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

Mr R. H. Butterworth and Miss P. A. K. Caines
The engagement is announced between Roger Howard, son of Mr and Mrs A. H. Butterworth, of Darlington, co Durham, and Patricia Anne Keturah, elder daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Caines and of Mrs M. K. Caines, of Taunton, Somerset.

Mr J. A. Cain and Miss J. A. M. Post
The engagement is announced between Justin, youngest son of the late Mr T. P. Cain and Mrs W. M. Cain, of Southport, and Juliet, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs E. H. Post, Limassol, Cyprus.

Mr M. Domenge and Miss V. J. Boorman
The engagement is announced between Mauricio, younger son of Lic Enrique Domenge and Yvonne Gaudry de Domenge, of Mexico City, and Victoria Jane, elder daughter of Major-General and Mrs Derek Boorman, of Goodnestone, near Canterbury, Kent.

Mr S. B. Feaver and Miss C. B. Milne
The engagement is announced between Simon Bruce, son of Mr and Mrs D. A. Feaver, of Hempstead, Saffron Walden, and Catherine Bridget, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Milne, of Hexham, Northumberland.

Mr N. T. Hartridge and Miss Y. B. Stavri
The engagement is announced between Nigel, son of Mr and Mrs C. J. Hartridge, of St Albans, Hertfordshire, and Yolanda, daughter of Mr and Mme G. Stavri, of Paris, France.

Mr C. M. King and Miss A. M. Thompson
The engagement is announced between Christopher Michael, elder son of Judge and Mrs Michael King, of Lymington, Hampshire, and Anne Margaret, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Norman Thompson, of Blackburn, Lancashire.

Mr R. P. Parry and Miss C. C. Conrad
The engagement is announced between Richard, youngest son of the Rev F. R. P. and Mrs Parry, of Christleton, Cheshire, and Candace, eldest daughter of the late Mr A. A. Conrad and Mrs M. Conrad, of Hartford, Connecticut.

Mr A. J. Holmes and Miss A. R. Glanvill Smith
The engagement is announced between Andrew James, younger son of the late Major Rodney Holmes and Mrs Susan Holmes, of Devenish Close, Sunninghill, Berkshire, and Angela Rosemary, younger daughter of Mr John Glanvill Smith, of The Dower House, Sonning, Berkshire, and the late Mrs Alison Glanvill Smith.

Mr S. J. Robertson and Miss F. A. Bennett
The engagement is announced between Stuart, son of Mr J. V. Robertson, of Vancouver, Canada, and of Mrs S. Robertson, of Ilkley, West Yorkshire, and Fiona, daughter of the late Mr D. G. Bennett and of Mrs S. E. Bennett, of Petersfield, Hampshire.

Mr D. N. Snodin and Miss S. P. Burden
The engagement is announced between David, third son of Mr and Mrs R. R. Snodin, of Jordans, Buckinghamshire, and Suzanne Patricia, elder daughter of Major and Mrs Gwynne Davies, of Hertford.

Marriages

The Hon A. A. M. Fraser and Miss S. J. Jones
The marriage took place yesterday at the Priory Church of St Bartholomew the Great between the Hon Andrew Fraser, only son of Lord and Lady Fraser of Tullybelton, of Tullybelton House, Bankfoot, Perthshire, and Miss Sarah Jones, daughter of Mr and Mrs Henry Jones, of Kinbury Orchard, Oddington, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire. The Right Rev R. W. Woods and the Rev Arthur Brown officiated.
The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of ivory silk and a tulle veil held in place by a gold tiara. She carried a bouquet of lilies, bellebores and roses. Oliver and Rowena Jones, Robin Garton, Adam Newton, Francesca Nicolson, Georgina and John Turcan and Sally Stileman attended her. Mr Robert Woods was best man.
A reception was held at Goldsmiths' Hall and the honeymoon will be spent in India.

Mr A. C. W. Abrahams and Miss E. A. Bryant
The marriage took place in London on Friday, April 23, between Mr Anthony Abrahams and Miss Elizabeth Bryant.

Mr J. H. Deen and Mrs N. Campbell
The marriage took place on Monday, April 19, in London between Mr J. H. Deen and Mrs N. Campbell.

Mr B. B. Pugh and Mrs Y. M. D. Heywood
The marriage took place on April 24 between Mr Bryan Pugh, eldest son of the late Sir William and Lady Pugh, and Mrs Yolanda Heywood, eldest daughter of Lady de Ferranti and of the late Sir Vincent de Ferranti.

Luncheons

Prime Minister
Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present at a luncheon given by the Prime Minister yesterday at 10 Downing Street in honour of General Prem Tinsulanonda, Prime Minister of Thailand. The other guests were: [illegible]

Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association of Britain
The French Ambassador was the guest of honour at a luncheon given by the Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association of Britain at the Waldorf Hotel yesterday. Mr David Adamson, president, was in the chair.

Lord Mowbray and Stourton
Lord Mowbray and Stourton, Chancellor, entertained at luncheon yesterday officers of the council of the Primrose League before the annual grand habitation meeting. There were present: [illegible]

Dinners

Speaker
The Speaker gave a dinner in Speaker's House yesterday in honour of Sir Julian and Lady Hodge. Other guests were: [illegible]

European-Atlantic Group
The European-Atlantic Group held a dinner-discussion at St Ermin's Hotel last night on transatlantic relationships. Sir Frank Roberts, president, presided and the principal guest and speaker was Sir Clive Rose. Lord Layton, chairman, also spoke. Others present included:
The Norwegian Ambassador, Mr Antony Buck, QC, MP, Group Captain David Bolton, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs T Carlill-Worsley, Mrs Elma Dangerfield, Major-General Sir James d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, Mr Liang Geng, Mr Eldon Griffiths, MP, Captain D D [illegible]

Cutlers' Company
The Cutlers' Company held a dinner at Cutlers' Hall yesterday when their first surgical prize was presented by the Master, Mr G. H. Trail, to Mr W. J. Hoskin. The speakers were Mr W. A. Clarke, Sir Alan Parks, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the Master.

Arab-British Chamber of Commerce
The Arab-British Chamber of Commerce gave a dinner at the Inn on the Park Hotel yesterday in honour of Dr Sulaiman Al-Solaim, Minister of Commerce of Saudi Arabia, and the Saudi delegation. The guests were received by Sir Richard Beaumont, chairman of the board, and Mr Abdul Karim Al-Mudaris, secretary-general and chief executive of the chamber. Among the guests were:
The Ambassador of Saudi Arabia, ambassadors of Arab countries, officials of HM Government, members of Parliament and directors of the chamber.

London House for Overseas Graduates
The annual dinner for overseas and United Kingdom students of the medical faculty of London House was held at London House, Mecklenburgh Square, last night. Mr D Innes-Williams, President of the British Postgraduate Medical Federation, was in the chair and the principal guests included: [illegible]

British Wireless Dinner Club
The British Wireless Dinner Club, presided over by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Ashmore, held its sixtieth anniversary dinner at the Royal Air Force Club yesterday. Lord Nelson of Stafford was the guest of honour.

Service dinner

University of Wales Air Squadron
The annual dinner of the University of Wales Air Squadron was held at RAF St Athan last night. Air Marshal Sir Michael Beavis, Air Officer Commanding in Chief, Support Command, was the guest of honour. Squadron Leader P. G. Wildman, Commanding Officer, Dr C. W. L. Bevan, Vice-Chancellor, University of Wales, and Acting Pilot Officer P. G. Hicks also spoke.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):
Andrews, Mr Kenneth, of Poole £247,440
Huglin, Mr David, of Liverpool £231,964
Jenvey, Mr Charles Francis, of Claverley, Shropshire £201,591
Lamb, Mr Douglas Gerald, of Thorpeness, Suffolk £281,627

Four to receive Lambeth degrees

A Lambeth doctorate of divinity degeee is to be conferred on Canon Cecil Green, who is retiring next year after 48 years' unbroken ministry as Chaplain of St John's Church, Casablanca.
The Rev Hubert Hoskins, of Rayners Lane, Pinner, north London, who has been responsible for many BBC religious programmes, is to receive a bachelor of divinity degree.
Deaconess Janet Grierson, of New Road, Bromsgrove, Worcester, will receive a Lambeth MA. She spent 13 years until 1959 as vice-principal and principal at Gilmore House, Clapham, the former theological training college for women in church work.
The Ven Francis William Harvey, Archdeacon of London and a canon residentiary of St Paul's Cathedral, is to receive a Lambeth MA.
They will receive their degrees on June 8 from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Athenaeum

Sir Colin Davis, musical director, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, and Mr Paul Scofield, the actor, have been elected members of The Athenaeum under rule 2.

University news

Oxford
Elections:
WADHAM COLLEGE: Bowra junior research fellowship for 1982-83: D G J Shipley, BA, former scholar of the college and Craven fellow, 1978-80.
ST PETER'S COLLEGE: Schoolmaster studentship, Michaelmas Term 1982: J W Richardson, BA, BEd, MEd, Daniel Stewart's and Melville College, Edinburgh; Trinity Term 1983: M J M Brown, MA (Cantab), MA (Oxon), Dip Ed, Thomas Mills HS, Framlingham.
NUFFIELD COLLEGE: Visiting fellowships: P A Newsam, MA, Dip Ed, Education officer, Inner London Education Authority (chairman designate, Commission for Racial Equality); Prof A Walters (BSc: London) personal economic advisor to the Prime Minister; Research Fellowship: P C Bobbitt, A B Princeton, J D Yale, professor of law, Texas University; Prize research fellowship, from October 1: Miss Caroline Anstey, BA, Leeds; Gwilym Gibbon prize research fellow: M F John MA; Gwilym Gibbon prize research fellow: W K Roche, M Soc Sc, University College Dublin; Heyworth memorial prize research fellows; Associate membership: Dr B Donoughue, MA, D Phil.
SOMERVILLE COLLEGE: Official fellowship and tutorship in modern history from October 1: Miss Joanna Mary Innes, MA (Cantab); Non-Stipendiary lectureship in English from April 1 1982: Mr M H S Thackeray, BA.

CORRECTION

Dr John Padley, academic secretary and deputy registrar of Liverpool University, to be Registrar of Sheffield, not Liverpool, University, as stated yesterday.

Birthdays today




Mr Zubin Mehta, the conductor, who is 46 today.

Mr Sydney Box, 75; Sir John Cox, 82; Miss Zizi Jeanmaire, 58; Sir John Llewellyn, 67; Mr Rod McKuen, 49; Sir Fraser Noble, 64; the Hon Jacob Rothschild, 46; Mr Rudolf Schwarz, 77; Mr Jeremy Thorpe, 53; Mr David Tindle, 50; Sir Peter Youens, 66; Mr Fred Zinnemann, 75.

Mount St Mary's College

Summer Term begins today. The headmaster, Father J. F. Grumitt, SJ, will be absent on sabbatical leave until Christmas.
Fr K. Fox, SJ, will be acting headmaster. Dominic Stead is captain of cricket. Academy Weekend will be on May 29 and 30. There will be a performance of Faure's Requiem on May 29. The May Ball will be on May 29. At the preparatory school at Barlborough Hall the Midsummer Ball will be on June 26 and prizegiving on June 27. Term ends on July 8.

Culford School

Summer Term begins at Culford School today. The headmaster, Mr Derek Robson, has returned from his sabbatical tour of the United States and the Far East. Brahms' *German Requiem* will be performed in the Centenary Hall on Saturday, May 22. Old Culfordians' Day will be on Saturday June 26 and Open Day on Saturday, July 17.

Godolphin School

Summer Term began on Wednesday, April 28, and ends on July 14. Parents' Day will be held on Saturday, July 3, when the new sports hall will be opened by Miss Dorothy Dakin.

OBITUARY

SIR JOHN WITT
Work on behalf of British art collections

A. B. L. writes:
Sir John Witt, FSA, who died on April 26 was born on November 5, 1907, the son of Sir Robert Witt who formed a fine collection of Old Master drawings and the remarkable library of photographs of pictures which is now in the Courtauld Institute.
John was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford of which in 1979 he was made an honorary fellow. Like his father, he was a solicitor and in 1935 became a partner in Stephenson, Harwood and Tatham. He joined The Rifle Brigade in 1941 attained the rank of major and was mentioned in despatches. He returned to the law in 1945 and eventually became senior partner of his firm. He was for many year on the board of the Equity and Law Life Assurance Company and from 1964 to 1967 was its chairman.
He was meticulous in his professional life and had an outstanding sense of duty. His passion however, was for art. He was a trustee of the National Gallery for, altogether, 14 years and chairman for eight of these. He was liaison trustee of the Tate Gallery for three of these years. He was a member of the Arts Council from 1962 to 1976 and its vice-chairman for the last six years. Among his many activities were the Courtauld Institute, the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art and the Standing Committee on Museums and Galleries.
Drawings and water colours were his particular love and he formed a delightful and intensely personal collection especially of British artists. In this he was warmly helped by his American wife, Margaret, who became an expert mount cutter. An artist for whom he had special affection was William Henry Hunt (1790-1864) about whom he wrote a learned and sensitive book. This was only published on April 19 and was celebrated by a charming exhibition at the Fry Gallery. In spite of being desperately ill, John insisted on going to the private view both at midday and in the evening in order to greet and, as it proved, say goodbye to many of his friends. This was characteristic of his resolute nature and courage.
He is survived by his widow, their son and daughter.

MR MAURICE WALDRON

Mr Eric Davies writes:
Mr Maurice Cheyne Waldron who died on April 13 at his home in the Cotswolds, aged 72, was a big man by any count: broad of shoulder, broad in outlook, in generosity and interests.
Educated at Repton and Cambridge, he was commissioned at the outbreak of war, and invalided out of the army with the rank of major in 1943.
Later, he took over the family interests, mainly in South America, where his grandfather had spearheaded sheepfarming in Patagonia towards the end of the 19th century.
Maurice Waldron also directed cattle grazing activities in Brazil and Kenya. But probably his greatest interest and personal satisfaction was derived from his work as Chairman of the Falkland Islands Company, where his sympathetic understanding at grassroots level and his wise counsel in high places earned him the respect and loyalty of the Islanders, and, indeed, of all those with whom he came in contact.
But it is, perhaps, the sheepfarmers of the Falklands who will remember him best — as an unflagging champion in support ot their interests, over the years.

SIR ROY WILSON

Lord Edmund-Davies writes:
Advancing years do not unfailingly bring resignation to the onslaughts of time. So perhaps you will permit an old friend to supplement your biographical details regarding Sir Roy Mickel Wilson, QC, in an endeavour to explain why his death has induced in a wide circle a deep sense of deprivation.
He indeed had a highly distinguished career at the Bar and in the public service. Even so it is doubtful that he ever felt the full thrust of ambition's lance. Norman Douglas divided all men into two classes: those who value human relationships, and those who value social and financial advancements. If so sharp a division be permissible, Roy Wilson clearly belonged to the former class. The pursuit of power surely ranked very low in his priorities. While emphatically not lacking forcefulness in propagating what he regarded as fundamental principles, there was such innate gentleness in his character that it is impossible to think that he ever knowingly inflicted pain.
Far from being a desiccated lawyer, Roy's cultural interests were wide ranging and well stocked, and he was devoted to bird-watching and other country pursuits.
He rendered endless service to Gray's Inn — as a Bencher for nearly 30 years, as Treasurer in 1973, as Master of the Walks and chairman of the Field Club, and as friend and counsellor — particularly to the young. In all this he was unfailingly supported by his wife, Henrietta, for they were a devoted pair, and they in turn evoked great devotion from many.
Otium cum dignitate well describes their years together in their Gray's Inn flat and in Sussex. Friends who were permitted to enjoy their delightful company will long treasure the memory of Roy's sparkling conversation and his endless concern for others. Such men are precious beyond all worldly rewards.

MR SANDFORD NEVILE

Mr Sandford "Sandy" Nevile, OBE, a leading Australian businessman and president of the International Wool Textile Organisation, died in a car accident in Australia on Tuesday. He was 71.
Nevile was elected president of IWTO in 1980, and was the first non-European to lead the organization, which represents the wool textile industries of 26 countries. He was chairman of Port Phillip Mills Pty, the Australian wool topmaking concern, and a director of Onkaparinga Woollen Mills and Onkaparinga Textiles. He spent a year training with wool companies in Bradford and the West Riding of Yorkshire.
Deputy chairman of the Australian Wool Corporation and a board member of the International Wool Secretariat until December 1974, he had also served with the former Australian Wool Board and Wool Commission. He was a member of a number of industry committees associated with wool textile research and development in Australia, and of the Australian Wool Testing Authority.

Law Report April 29 1982 Chancery Division

Lien on director's shares over his debt

Champagne Perrier-Jouet SA v H H Finch Ltd
Before Mr Justice Walton
[Judgment delivered April 26]

In an action by Champagne Perrier-Jouet SA against H H Finch Ltd, Mr James Michael Randall Lynch and Mr David Theodore Welch for a declaration whether the first defendant company had any and if so what rights over the shares in the company held by the second defendant, Mr Lynch a former director, and a declaration that the plaintiffs' rights under an equitable charge took priority over any lien by the company, his Lordship held that at all material times the first defendent company had had a lien over Mr Lynch's shares, conferred by the company's articles of association, that such lien conferred on the company the right to sell sufficient of the shares to discharge Mr Lynch's liability to the company and incidental costs and expenses of sale, and that such lien took priority over the plaintiffs' equitable charge.

Mr Michael Lyndon-Stanford, QC and Mr JD Martineau for the plaintiffs; Mr Allan Heyman QC and Mr Anthony Bompas for the first defendent company; Mr RG Fawls for the third defendant; the second defendant was not present or represented.

MR JUSTICE WALTON said that H. H. Finch Ltd was a private company with an authorized capital of £120,000, divided into as many shares of £1, whereof 113,250 had been issued. The second defendant, James Michael Randall Lynch, was the holder of 12,292 such shares, but had taken no part in the proceedings.

In 1976 the company's affairs did not appear to be prospering, and so by a deed of December 14, 1976, between Mr Lynch, the company, and James Lynch (Inns) Ltd, a company which was wholly controlled by Mr Lynch, Mr Lynch's life directorship was terminated.

During the course of Mr Lynch's directorship, he had become greatly indebted to the company, such indebtedness being recorded as a "loan account". It had not been suggested by Mr Lyndon-Stanford, that the company's ability to recover such sums from Mr Lynch was in any way affected by section 190 of the Companies Act 1948, which prohibited the making of loans to directors.

Instead he took a rather different point based on the company's aricles, which embodied clauses 10 and 11 of Table A of the Act, the vital words of which were, in clause 10: "The company shall not make a loan for any purpose whatsoever on the security of its shares" and in clause 11: "The company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (whether fully paid or not) standing registered in the name of a person (whether fully paid or not) standing registered in the name of a person (whether solely or jointly with other) indebted or under liability to the company..."

Logically, the first question was whether there was really a loan; although Mr Lynch was indebted to the company, such indebtedness did not arise, except in very small part, from any actual cash advanced. What happened was that the company paid a great many bills for Mr Lynch, and supplied wines and spirits to "Inns", the company which he controlled, but in the context of section 190 and of Table A, the correct meaning of "loan" was that to be found in the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary, namely: "A sum of money lent for a time to be retuned in, money or money's worth".

From that it followed that money paid to B at the request of A was quite definitely not a loan, and if authority for such an obvious proposition was required it was to be found in *Pott's Executors v Inland Revenue Commissioners* ([1951] AC 443).

Mr Heyman, for the company, contended that in any event Mr Lynch's indebtedness to the company had ceased to be in the nature of a loan and had become "indebtedness due by virtue of the deed of December 14, 1976" whereby his life directorship was terminated and he agreed to resign, to repay the "loan account" of £27,000 "at the rate of not less than £52 per calendar year...not later than the 25th day of March each year".

His Lordship was unable to accept that submission, just as he was unable to accept the contra submissions of Mr Lyndon-Stanford that if the prior position was not one of loan then this deed transferred the situation into one of loan. In his Lordship's view it did nothing of the kind; it left the matter precisely where it was before, that is simple indebtedness, but not by way of loan.

Mr Heyman's next submission was that the situation suffered a sea change, when Mr Lynch having surprisingly defaulted in making the very modest payments of £52 per year, by failure to pay on March 25, 1981, the company recovered judgment for £27,766.87 and £103 costs on May 18, 1981, the claim being uncontested.

But again if the initial loan, by virtue of clause 10 of Table A, fell outside the provisions of clause 11, the position could not be improved by obtaining a judgment therefor. If a lien could not be exercised in respect of a particular loan, his Lordship did not see how it could attach by the fact of obtaining judgment therefor.

Finally Mr Heyman submitted that, at the highest, all that had happened was that there had been a breach of the contractual provisions of clause 10 of Table A, and that the only person who could properly take the point was a shareholder, not the plaintiffs. But that was not correct. If the company, by its constitution, was prevented from taking a lien, then no such lien had attached.

However, his Lordship decided in Mr Heyman's favour in the end, on the basis that the vast bulk of the indebtedness did not arise by way of "loan", though in so far as it did the company was not entitled to any lien. Mr Lynch's company, Inns, did not prosper and the plaintiffs, the well known champagne house, who supplied Inns, were given an equitable charge on Mr Lynch's shares on June 9, 1979, and a guarantee, creating a valid equitable mortgage, when coupled with deposit of the share certificates.

His Lordship's conclusion was that, so far as priority was concerned, the company had at all times had a lien on the shares for the moneys properly payable by Mr Lynch to the company, although as a result of the deed of December 14, 1976, payment was considerably deferred.

The real nub of the case was that if the company chose to exercise its right to sell the shares comprised in its lien, was it bound to do so through the fairly common form of articles which the company had adopted or was it at liberty, to exercise a freedom not possessed by Mr Lynch, to sell the shares in the open market.

Mr Lyndon Stanford conceded that if the plaintiffs, as mortgagees, had to effect a sale either through Mr Lynch or by going to the court, such a sale would have to be by way of article 7 (of the preemptive clauses); such a concession was inevitable in view of *Hunter v Hunter* ([1936] AC 222).

On the other side Mr Heyman, and Mr Falls for the third defendant, Mr Welch who was there as a representative shareholder, took a completely different view.

They started from the position that what Mr Lynch had to offer as security to anybody — whether the company of the plaintiffs — was his shares, which constituted a bundle of rights and obligations and that one of the obligations was that transfers might only be made in a particular manner, since they must first be members in accordance with article 7, and that it was absurd to think that clauses 12 to 14 of Table A could override the scheme of article 7, which was to preserve the company in family control so far as possible.

There could be no doubt that the restrictions bound the shareholder himself; what was in issue was the vastly different question whether the company as the holder of an equitable lien over the shares, nevertheless had power to sell them, under clauses 12 to 14, without regard to those restrictions.

Having considered the arguments and the authorities, his Lordship concluded that the company had at all times had a *lien over Mr Lynch's shares,* conferred by the articles, that such lien in the events conferred upon it the right to sell sufficient shares through the machinery of article 7 as sufficed to discharge Mr Lynch's liability to the company and all incidental costs and expenses of sale, and that the lien took priority over the plaintiffs' equitable charge. Declarations and order accordingly.

Solicitors: David Alterman & Sewell; Ashurst Morris Crisp & Co.

Moreover / Miles Kington

Some sayings from Iceland, land of the midnight sun.

★

Ask a man to stay the night, and he will stay six months.

★

A bird in the hand makes it difficult to get the glove on.

★

You can take a horse to water, but not for long.

★

In the land of the midnight sun, the man with a digimatic, quartz-powered, nine-functioned, fully guaranteed and illuminated watch is king.

★

A volcanic eruption keeps the doctor away.

★

Don't even leap.

★

No man is an island, at least not at high tide.

★

If there be mist on the peak of Snoefellsjökull before noon, there will be snow within three months.

★

Fools rush in and discover America.

★

The grass is never greener, but sometimes it is less brown.

★

As I was going up the stair, I met Atli, husband of Gudrun, who invited Gudrun's brothers Gunnarr and Hogni to his home for a feast and then treacherously slew them, in revenge for which Gudrun killed the two sons she had borne Atli, anyway, I do so wish he'd go away.

★

Give a dog a bad name, but try sticks and stones first.

★

Am I my brother's geyser?

★

Shall we run for the hills or is it a harmless eruption? (Friendly remark made when a fellow Icelander sneezes.)

★

Light before seven, dark before eleven.

★

They order these things differently in Scotland. (A reference to the warm decadent region to the south, beyond the horizon.)

★

Early to bed and early to rise is difficult in the dark.

★

A sheep in sheep's clothing. (There are no wolves in Iceland, only lots of sheep. Hence also the saying: "To cry 'Sheep!'.")

★

It's a long, long way to Tipperary. The same goes for Norway and Greenland, and in fact for anywhere you care to mention. (Why not phone the Icelandic airline for details of frequent flights?)

Jazz

Singer supreme

Betty Carter

Ronnie Scott's

Twenty years ago Betty Carter was a peripheral figure, barely even allowed to join the queue which formed up behind Ella, Sarah and Carmen. Twenty years hence, barring mishaps, she will be universally viewed as the *grande dame* of jazz singing. The slow but inexorable rise to prominence of this thoroughly remarkable musician is one of the miracles of recent jazz history.

Her early visits to Ronnie Scott's were notable for fidgety audiences caught unawares by the uncompromising nature of her performance. To enter the club during one of her sets this week was to be enmeshed in the stillness of absolute attention: at last the audience has caught up with her.

To keep up, however, we must continue to run. Miss Carter was always unlikely to relax in the face of acceptance, and her current performances make it clear that she will never be content with merely refining a highly idiosyncratic style. Now we can hear her scat-singing, always the most difficult aspect of a jazz vocalist's art, moving away from the standard nonsense syllables into a kind of musical Esperanto which is far more varied and expressive.

Still, though, the dead-slow ballads are her glory, particularly when she picks up a piece of Tin Pan Alley fluff and invests it with previously unimaginable substance. "When I Fall in Love", for example, has a line about moonlight kisses cooling in the warmth of the sun which would pass unnoticed in the crooning of Nat Cole or the glee-clubbing of the Lettermen; stretched and warped by Miss Carter, italicized by graceful slow-motion gestures reminiscent of *tai-ch'i*, it becomes startlingly surrealistic.

She is famous for her prescient choice of accompanists, who must listen and respond to her at least as acutely as they would to a horn-player. The pianist Khalid Moss, the bassist Curtis Lundy and the drummer Louis Nash have been with her a while, and respond with instant power to the lightest touch of throttle or brake. They are at Frith Street until May 6.

Richard Williams

Paris galleries

The overall vision of Jackson Pollock

Jackson Pollock/ Man Ray
Centre Georges Pompidou
Léger et l'esprit moderne
Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris
Pascin
Hôtel de Ville de Paris
Varlin
Galerie Claude Bernard/ Galerie Albert Loeb

Where artists came from is seldom as interesting as where they eventually got to. But, supposing that the art of their maturity is enduring enough to hold our attention years after they themselves are dead, the whole question of by what stages and through what uncharted ways they arrived at it assumes a fascination of its own. Now that nearly all the major figures of that great Fifties flowering of American painting which made New York for a while the undisputed capital of contemporary art are gone, naturally we have been having a series of elaborate retrospectives, with solid documentation of the beginnings and early works unearthed for our delectation and dissection. And it is amazing how frequently a Surrealist child proves to be father of the Abstract Expressionist man.

That is even the case with Jackson Pollock, at the time the most famous and controversial of all the New York painters. Though on the evidence of the large-scale Pollock show at the Centre Pompidou (until May 10) one should perhaps talk rather of a Surrealist teenager, since at least two important stages of Pollock's artistic development before the Surrealist are clearly revealed. This is the first Pollock show which his widow, the painter Lee Krasner, has not only advised on, but opened her own extraordinary holding of his work to. Last November there was a sort of foretaste in the intriguing show at NYU's Grey Gallery called *Krasner/Pollock: A Working Relationship*, which demonstrated very clearly how husband and wife went through much the same phases and underwent much the same influences in the Thirties and Forties before achieving their separate maturities at the beginning of the Fifties.

From what we could discover the significance of Pollock's having studied under Thomas Hart Benton: a painting such as *Camp with Oil Rig* in the New York show or *Going West* in this even looks like the work of Benton and that group of American regionalist realists. We also get in Paris clear evidence of the next important influence undergone: *Naked Man with Knife*, of c.1940, immediately calls to mind, both in its predominantly terra cotta colouring and in its overall melodramatic gesture, the murals of Orozco. It is in the early Forties that a decidedly Surrealist tinge comes over the work (especially the drawings, not shown here). And by 1943 two of the vital interests of Pollock as we first knew him are becoming apparent: in *Guardians of the Secret* there is an overlay of calligraphic scribbles, and in *Composition with Pouring II* (poured paint, that is) we see the genesis of the drip and dribble and splash technique which gained him instant notoriety a few years later.

So, how do those famous "action paintings" of 1947-53 look now? Surprisingly enough, the general effect is one of tranquillity. For all one knows about how he painted them (the famous film of Pollock at work is showing continuously in the lobby), not to mention the frenzy of his private life, what is distilled into art is strangely restful, an abstract pattern as airy and remote as an oriental manuscript, holding passion at a remove of exquisite formality. This is broken up in the troubled paintings of the last year, when Pollock seems to be going in several directions at once — even, in *Portrait and a Dream*, within one painting (the left-hand side is a black-and-white abstraction, the right a perfectly recognizable human head in colour). It is a very revealing show, giving us at last a proper chance to see Pollock whole and proving that in his case distance in time (it is, after all, getting on for 30 years since he died) does lend enchantment to the view.

In comparison, the other major show at Beaubourg, Man Ray (until May 2), is almost wilfully marginal and elusive. That is perhaps because it centres, officially, on Man Ray's photographic work, but by its physical arrangement suggests that the photographs are a kind of annexe to his paintings and constructions. In any case, 57 non-photographic, or not primarily photographic, works (even as against 370 much smaller photographs) are not easily discounted. And some of the paintings are really astonishing: the bare outlines of the large *Trois parasoleils pour dames et cavaliers délicats* (elaborated between 1917 and 1927) seem much closer to the world of Patrick Caulfield than that of early Dali or Ernst, comparisons which suggest themselves elsewhere. But there is no doubt that, while Man Ray's standing as a painter remains arguable, that of his photography can hardly be questioned. The range is enormous: some of the best portraits of the Twenties (or the Fifties, for that matter) rub shoulders with wonderfully funny and erotic abstractions, Surrealist compositions created in front of the cameras, high fashion photography for *Vogue* and splendidly cool and clear-eyed townscapes of still-lifes.



The regionalist realism of Pollock's "Going West"

In view of Man Ray's happy and total acceptance of the twentieth century in his work (not that it has ever been all that easy to reject), it would not be surprising if he turned up somewhere in the magnificent show Léger et l'esprit moderne, 1918-1931, at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, until June 6. On the other hand, so much from so many sources is packed in that it is not at all surprising he does not. The theme, as the title indicates, is the response of the arts during the Twenties to the idea of modernity, to capturing the essence of the twentieth century. Many of the artists represented clearly agreed with the rather earlier Futurists that speed was central: over and over there are images of trains and boats and planes streaking in dazzling, careless, impersonal splendour across a world suddenly grown small. Again, the impersonality of the machine, so worshipped by the Futurists, is omnipresent: humans in motion (often playing tennis, sport par excellence of the era) are often reduced to finely efficient machines; humans at rest become robots, all personality eliminated in the interests of monumental simplicity.

Léger is perhaps fairly singled out as the type-figure of all this, but in the show he does not bulk significantly larger than anyone else. And in detail one tends to notice others more, if only because of their unfamiliarity: Poles from Polish collections and Swedes from Swedish collections are certainly more exotic than the admirable but familiar Ecole de Paris. It is no doubt fortunate, since the show moves on immediately to Houston, Texas, that Americans such as Demuth and Sheeler look so good in the company of their European contemporaries and peers. But, finally, the show is much more than the sum of its parts: it is hard to imagine one aspect of the Twenties more accurately and comprehensively mirrored.

Impressive as this is, there is undeniably a certain relief to be felt in adjourning to an artist of the same period who was so thoroughly human and sensuous in his approach as Pascin. The show at the recently refurbished Salle St Jean in the Hôtel de Ville, a very pleasing addition to the exhibition spaces of Paris, until May 16, shows off to the full his total love of women, both as a man and as a painter. He never seems to tire of their shapes and attitudes, and one can well believe what the (for once admirably informative) audio-visual tells us about his technique of sitting around talking with his models for hours until they were totally relaxed and natural, then painting them very quickly and surely. He certainly enjoyed a touch of low life too and there are some very jolly brothel scenes as well as a lot of stocking-tops and skirts up around the waist and smiling provocation. But somehow he is always the artist first. And, lord knows, he could paint. Though he was, it seems, obsessed with the idea of suicide long before he actually did it (in 1930), the whole show seems to radiate *luxe, calme et volupté*.

In his twenties Varlin knew Pascin. But he lived on until 1977, working constantly, in almost complete isolation and obscurity — sometimes in Britain, as some vivid landscapes of drab urban streets bear witness. He has now been rediscovered in a show which was, last month, spread over three galleries in the Rue des Beaux Arts, those of Claude Bernard and Albert Loeb. The show is now gone, but I make no apology for writing about it, since the effect was so extraordinary we have certainly not heard the last of Varlin. Completely outside fashion (except for a momentary coincidence with the British "kitchen sink" school), he made his own world from details of street and domestic life, painted with almost expressionist emotional abandon. His babies have all the primeval savagery one can sometimes see peeping out of a cute cot; and I think I shall remember for ever a large, turbulent painting of a grey mattress and pillow rearing dangerously across the canvas like some imperfectly domesticated sea-beast. How a painter of this quality can have remained unknown is one of the major mysteries of modern art.

John Russell Taylor

Dance

Model of character

Sleeping Beauty

Coliseum

London Festival Ballet opened its summer season at the London Coliseum on Tuesday with a performance of Rudolf Nureyev's sombre and magnificent production of *Sleeping Beauty*. First given by Festival Ballet in 1975, it still provides a real test for the strength of the company, both soloists and ensemble.

Tuesday night's Aurora won through with flying colours. Patricia Ruanne is now the company's senior classical ballerina and one of the many pleasures of watching her interpretation is to see just how carefully and in what detail she builds up the role.

In each act she brings out a different aspect of the character: youthful freshness in Act I, a warm romanticism in the vision scene, and mature grandeur for the last act *pas de deux*. Much of her interpretation is based on that of Fonteyn in the same role, and no English dancer could have a better model.

I especially liked the way in which the balances in the Rose Adagio were made part of the dance, rather than a circus trick, as is so often the case nowadays. Only some tension in her neck and shoulders marred what was otherwise a performance a real quality, though the tempo for her variation in the vision scene was so slow that it destroyed the flow of the choreography and the music.

Born and trained in Sweden, Jonas Kage is now a member of the Zurich Ballet, though he has been an occasional guest with Festival Ballet for some years. Tall, good-looking and dazzlingly blonde, he makes an excellent foil for Ruanne and is a good and very responsive partner.

On the whole he copes well with the intricate variations Nureyev has made for the hero, though it has to be said he looks his best in the traditional choreography of Act III, where his fine bearing and line are shown to advantage.

Jay Jolley and Andria Hall shone in the Jewels *pas de cinq* in both their *pas de deux* and solos, and Hall won the honours in the prologue divertissement. But on the whole the dancing of the rest of the cast was below the standard the company usually shows. More performances will doubtless see them back on form again.

Judith Cruickshank

Television

Humour and heart

Anyone who wants can make films these days, and in a year or two there will be virtually no barrier to those films being shown on television. Since the BBC's role will increasingly be to act as a repository of quality, its sponsorship of the competition for The Mick Burke Award (BBC 2) is highly appropriate. Six teams of amateurs were lent the equipment to film expeditions in six different wildernesses; last night we saw the results of three, and tonight we shall see the others.

First we went on foot through Alaska with a group of boys from the Grampian region. Eskimos, they found, were "very warm people", tossing each other in blankets and gorging themselves on blubber. It was very much a boy's film, gassing voles, hitting squirrels on the head and dwelling with excited horror on appalling food, mosquito invasions and epically blistered feet. The desolate tundra horizon receded rather jerkily at times but as one of the judges rightly observed, the film had humour and heart.

A group from Durham University went to the Great Sandy Desert of Western Australia, driving up and down sand dunes, mending punctures, and drinking water through green scum. The whole thing seemed quite hellish, but it was rendered down into the bored and wooden language of a laboratory experiment.

The third expedition, by dugout through the swamps of Botswana, was so beguiling at every moment that one tended to forget what it was the intrepid explorers were looking for. When finally sighted, the red letchwe deer seemed worth the trip, but nothing could compare with the incidental marvel captured after a three-day vigil, of a pair of eagles delicately plucking fish from the water with their claws. The commentary was sure-footed, the camera where it should always be, in the hands of an aesthete.

Shot to pieces and confined to a wheelchair, a former Marine named Bob Muller made a memorably angry appearance in a documentary some twelve months ago. Last night he was back, but with tears of contrition in his eyes. Whereas in *Heroes* (ATV, produced by David Munro) he had been railing at the American government's ingratitude towards those who had fought in Vietnam, in Going Back (Central, same producer) he and three colleagues revisited the country they had laboured so mightily to destroy and whose destruction, through America's economic blockade, still proceeds apace.



"Going Back": the child born with one hand

For Muller the visit was a shattering experience. On day one, he kept wanting to shoot people in the old enemy uniform. "I'm having a nervous breakdown, my nerves are shot", he suddenly shouted during dinner on day four. After six days of smiling faces, loving arms, and the sight of oceans of infant suffering caused by American bombs and defoliants, he and his friends were as though reborn. "I've a rage inside of me", said one, repeatedly. "Today I felt my mind turn around." "You cried in Hanoi today, buddy", said another. "Today you felt a little something. Right, go back to America and put it in the political process." Right on.

Michael Church

Theatre

3D

Riverside Studios

Minority groups developed a kind of professional theatre that was popular in the 1960s. Productions by prisoners, drug addicts, homosexuals and other groups outside the mainstream of society used the lives of individual performers as their dramatic sources. The more remote the lives, the more compelling the performance as a rule, but I imagine it could be done with stockbrokers or dramatic critics since the impact comes from the honesty of the performance and from the answering of questions one would never dare ask.

Britain's theatre of the disabled, the Graeae Company, have built their new performance on such lines. *3D*, as the production is called, starts discreetly as Yvonne Allen and Ellen Wilkie roll on in their wheelchairs and Jag Plah arrives on his crutches. They explain their disabilities by beginning with the circumstances of their births and Miss Allen makes a sardonic point of the moment when doctors prescribed thalidomide to her mother, saving her bile for her description of the later examinations when people tried to avoid their responsibility.

Elane Roberts also makes a discreet entrance, only slowly revealing her blindness through her narrative, and it is left to Denis Bulli to swirl on in camp flamboyance, indicating that he has to create a splash since he is only partially sighted and cannot make eye contact.

Nic Fine has directed the company to bring out their natural good humour and general optimism, revealed in such moments as Mr Plah's declaration about his spastic speech: "I bet when I first opened my mouth, you thought 'oh, no'", and his complaint that he could not understand himself on television. The remarkable thing about the performance is the way it reveals the intimate aspects of the private lives.

Ned Chaillet

Concerts

RPO/Masur

Festival Hall/Radio 3

Off to Mexico on tour today, the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra took leave of London on Tuesday with a concert under Kurt Masur. His readings of the German classics and romantics have won him greatest respect. Here he obliged with an infinitely vivid account of Mendelssohn's *Midsummer Night's Dream* overture, the breadth of full orchestral sound magically warm and noble for the royalty and the lovers, with apt contrast for the "mechanicals" and for Puck and his like.

His symphony for the evening was Shostakovich's youthful, elegiac first – such was the effect of the reading, in spite of spry, no-nonsense pace and accentuation in the quick music. Behind the high-spirited mockery of the brilliant young Bolshevik there could already be discerned the Slav melancholy which Shostakovich took over from Tchaikovsky, and which obsessed his later works — though there are still jokes of a sort in his gloomy last symphony.

After the interval Masur returned to home territory for Brahms's second piano concerto. He expounded its four spacious, wide-ranging movements to sensuous and structural admiration, the contrasts bold and yet all of a piece, the formal contours graphically moulded.

It was a sturdy, comprehensive basis for a serious account of the solo piano part, appropriate to the Brahms B flat, which is as much symphony as concerto, perhaps Brahms's modern equivalent of the older *sinfonia concertante* (he was a keen connoisseur of earlier music).

The soloist here was Cecile Ousset, who has recorded the work with Masur and his Leipzig orchestra. Conductor and pianist collaborated positively, though for all her big romantic piano technique her *forte* tone is harder and brighter than suits Brahms's piano-writing at its most outgoing (nearer to Rubinstein, one might say, that to Arrau), and in light, virtuoso music she was tempted to skate upon the surface of the myriad notes.

Her musical sensibility and exquisite command of nuance and colour in soft music reaped handsome rewards in the slow movement (David Strange played the cello solo coolly at first, leaving full eloquence for the reprise, a ploy which Brahms would have applauded), and often in the finale, indeed elsewhere. The performance, as a collaboration, was at full scale and enjoyable. The imperfections in Miss Ousset's playing will surely be conquered, even now largely condoned in a pianist so devoted and so personable to watch at work on the concert platform.

William Mann

Roth Quartet

Wigmore Hall

Somebody sitting nearby observed to his neighbour at Tuesday night's concert that Haydn's string quartets went in one ear and out the other so far as he was concerned, and I thought that must occasion some blank moments if he went to many quartet concerts. Especially with a work like the G major Quartet, Op 54 No 1, the first of the set Haydn wrote for the violinist Johann Tost; although the performance as I heard it here was more than somewhat bland, as if the youthful members of the Roth Quartet were more concerned with cordiality than character.

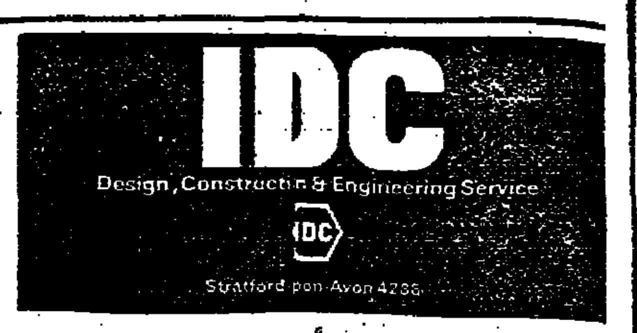
They are, I believe, a relatively new ensemble who have arrived in the wake of a remarkably fine recent crop of string quartet groups in Britain. Information about their background was sparse at this first London engagement, apart from the fact that they were all students of Nicholas Roth, from whom they take their collective name. But it would seem that they have not performed in public together for more than a year or two. If that is the case there is still time for them to acquire a musical personality in performance that is more than the sum of their individual talents.

Their capacities were taxed by the demands of the Quartet No 4 by Shostakovich, of which the first movement should convey a more sustained intensity within its brief span, so as not to sound like an introduction alone, as it did here, though not to the degree that took the slow movement to another extreme and gave its passionate climax a touch of unwanted hysteria.

The dance of despair in the finale, brought about by its overtly Jewish theme and the composer's compassionate feelings at the time (1949), suggested what the players could achieve in the way of pointed rhythms and fervent ensemble declamation.

With the B flat Quartet, Op 67, by Brahms the performance came together in time for the second movement Andante, bringing a sweetly drawn line from Duncan Riddell's first violin, which had the best of the melody. The following Agitato movement aroused admiration yet again for the ingenuity with which the viola, well played here by Elizabeth Turnbull, is given the leading role not only by having the other instruments muted but by the skill of the writing in practically every bar.

Noël Goodwin



Stock Exchange Prices

Equities advance

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 19. Dealings End, Today. § Contango Day, April 30. Settlement Day, May 10.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BRITISH FUNDS

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
104	75	AAH	82	+3	7.0	8.5	6.4

[illegible]

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
100	45	Gestetner 'A'	57	..	3.8	6.6	11.8
64	20	Gieves Grp	31	..	..e	..	..
237	135	Gill & Duffus	141	-1	12.0	8.5	13.6
131	55	Glass Glover	131	..	3.6b	2.7	19.8
633	242	Glaxo Hldgs	627	-2	17.1	2.7	18.5
81	39	Glossop Ltd	74	..	6.6	8.9	14.5

[illegible]

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
89	70	Macfarlane	89	•+1	5.7	6.4	9.2
31	18	McInerney Prop	31	+1	2.2	7.2	7.2
55	35	Mackay H.	51	-1	5.7	11.2	6.8
127	85	McKechnie Bros	106	..	10.4	9.8	8.5
86	56	Macpherson D.	86	..	6.0	7.0	11.5
174	108	Magnet & S'thns	162	-2	7.1	4.4	11.6
217	97	Man Agcy Music	112	-1	12.5	11.2	9.5
154	72	Marchwiel	124	-1	9.4	7.6	9.7
161	106	Marks & Spencer	161	+3	5.8	3.6	21.9
51	33½	Marley Ltd	44	-½	3.2	7.3	12.2
37	14½	Marling Ind	35	..	1.4	4.0	24.5
50	22	Marshall T Lox	47	..	4.0	8.5	4.2
48	21	Do A	44	-1	4.0	9.1	3.9

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
330	178	Martin News	326	+1	13.9		
270	208	Martonair	228	• ..	10.9		
74	48	Medminster	59	..	5.3		
253	140	Menzies J.	243	-3	6.4		
224	128	Metal Box	156	-2	16.5		
125	100	Metal Bulletin	115	..	7.9		
52½	37½	Metalrax	46	..	3.4		

[illegible]

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
102	82	Stag Furniture	95	..	7.1	7.5	10.8
70	39	Stakis (Reo)	68½	..	2.3	3.3	11.6
545	374	Standard Tel	545	+3	19.3	3.5	15.2
81	45	Stanley A. G.	57	-3	3.6	6.3	9.2
230	134	Steel Bros	225	r ..	13.7b	6.1	5.5
222	154	Steetley Co	182	+2	15.0	8.2	13.0
28½	12½	Steinberg	27½	..	..e	..	..
118	62	Stonehill	62	-1	6.1	9.8	21.3
33	16	Streeters	26	..	..	..	8.9
66	46	Strong & Fisher	50	..	4.3	8.5	..
114	79	Sunlight Serv	109	+2	3.6	3.3	8.9
52	27	Sutcliffe S'man	27	..	..e	..	..
188	85½	Swire Pacific 'A'	114½	-2	..	..	..
195	140	Syltone	185	+2	12.9	7.0	20.5

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

C—E

[illegible]

F—H

[illegible]

I—L

[illegible]

M—N

[illegible]

O—S

[illegible]

T—Z

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

RUBBER

[illegible]

TEA

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
46	37½	Calcutta Elec	43	..	8.8	20.4	..
34½	29	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£33½	..	500	14.9	..
34	30	Gt Nthn Tele	£32	..	82.2	2.5	12.2
265	150	Imp Cont Gas	193	-10	11.9	6.1	12.2
158	93	Milford Docks	132	..	0.7	0.5	..
193	120	Nesco Inv	120	..	10.0	8.3	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£33½	..	500	14.9	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
A I M Group 10p Ord (240)	149+1
Amersham International 25p Ord (142)	207
Bristol Water 9% Red Pf 1987 (+b)	£11
Dew George 25p Ord	126
Fleet Holdings 20p Ord	27½+½
Io Technology 5p Ord (250a)	248
Jebsens Drilling 25p Ord (a)	265
Lee Valley Water 9½% Red Pf 1989 (+)	£101
Leisure Industries 25p Ord (120a)	124
Newmarket Co 1981) Ltd $0.05 (£3.05)	251+2
Oceanics 10p Ord (130a)	166+6
Osprey Assets 25p Ord	39
PH Industrials 25p Ord	41
Standard Securities 25p Ord	137
Television South West 5p Ord	17
Treasury 2% Index Linked 1988 (+h)	£96¼

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Ansbacher H. (10‡)	Jun 18	1¼
Bank Leumi UK (170‡)	July 24	15 prem
Lilley FJC (120‡)	Jun 4	29 prem-3
Queens Moat (27‡)	May 27	¼ prem
Steel Bros (170‡)		51 prem
Vickers (133‡)	Jun 10	15 prem

Issue price in parentheses. • Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a unlisted securities market. b £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £35 paid. j £55 paid. k Issued in units of sixteen shares and £5 nominal loan stock at £9 per unit.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) April 28	Market rates (close) April 28	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.7775-1.7880	$1.7860-1.7870	0.20-0.30c disc	0.58-0.68c disc
Montreal	$2.1810-2.1910	$2.1880-2.1890	0.38-0.48c disc	1.20-1.30c disc
Amsterdam	4.65-4.68fl	4.66½-4.67½fl	2¼-1¾c prem	6¼-5¾c prem
Brussels	78.95-79.50f	79.30-79.40f	15-25c disc	60-70c disc
Copenhagen	14.22-14.28k	14.26½-14.27½k	545-635ore disc	1725-1860ore disc
Dublin	1.2105-1.2190p	1.2160-1.2170p	50-65p disc	165-185p disc
Frankfurt	4.19-4.22m	4.20½-4.21½m	1¾-1¼pf prem	5¼-4¾pf prem
Lisbon	127.25-128.25e	127.50-128.00e	190-535c disc	395-1210c disc
Madrid	185.40-186.60p	186.30-186.50p	40-60c disc	150-200c disc
Milan	2319-2328lr	2325-2327lr	15½-18½lr disc	58-62lr disc
Oslo	10.69-10.73k	10.71½-10.72½k	285-390ore disc	645-750ore disc
Paris	10.93-10.98f	10.96-10.97f	5½-7½c disc	21-24c disc
Stockholm	10.38-10.43k	10.41½-10.42½k	85-25ore prem	235-170ore prem
Tokyo	421-426y	423½-424½y	2.35-2.00y prem	6.90-6.55y prem
Vienna	29.45-29.65sch	29.57-29.62sch	14-10gro prem	38-31gro prem
Zurich	3.46½-3.49½f	3.48-3.49f	3⅛-2⅝c prem	7⅞-7⅜c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was unchanged at 89.4

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 13%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 12⅞ Low 11½

Week Fixed: 13

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	13	2 months	12⅞
3 months	12[15]/16	3 months	12[13]/16

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	13[1]/16-12[31]/32	1 month	14
2 months	12[31]/32-12[29]/32	2 months	13¾
3 months	12[31]/32-12[29]/32	3 months	13¾
6 months	12⅞-12¾	6 months	13⅝

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	14¼-14	7 months	13⅞-13¾
2 months	14¼-14	8 months	13⅞-13¾
3 months	14¼-14	9 months	14⅛-13⅞
4 months	14⅛-13⅞	10 months	14⅛-13⅞
5 months	14-13¾	11 months	14⅛-13⅞
6 months	13⅞-13¾	12 months	14⅛-13⅞

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	13⅝-13[9]/16	6 months	13[13]/16-13[11]/16
3 months	13¾-13⅝	12 months	13[13]/16-13[11]/16

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	13½-13¼	3 months	13¾
7 days	13¾-13½	6 months	13¾
1 month	13¾	1 year	13¾

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 13¼-13 Close 12½

1 week	13⅞-13¾	6 months	13[15]/16-13⅞
1 month	13[13]/16-13¾	9 months	13[15]/16-13⅞
3 months	13[15]/16-13¾	12 months	13[15]/16-13⅞

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 14¼ 6 months 14¼

Finance House Base Rate 14½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6740-1.6890
Bahrein	0.6705-0.6735
Finland	8.0860-8.1260
Greece	111.85-113.85
Hongkong	10.3875-10.4075
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.5080-0.5110
Malaysia	4.1275-4.1575
Mexico	81.80-83.30
New Zealand	2.3100-2.3300
Saudi Arabia	6.1025-6.1325
Singapore	3.7560-3.7860
South Africa	1.8545-1.8695

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.4700-1.4715
† Canada	1.2253-1.2255
Netherlands	2.6125-2.6135
Belgium	44.44-44.47
Denmark	7.9775-7.9825
West Germany	2.3545-2.3555
Portugal	71.50-72.00
Spain	104.25-104.35
Italy	1301.80-1302.30
Norway	5.9575-5.9625
France	6.1355-6.1385
Sweden	5.8250-5.8300
Japan	237.10-237.25
Austria	16.56-16.58
Switzerland	1.9490-1.9505

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8160-0.8163

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 14-15; seven days, 14⅞-15⅜; one month, 14[13]/16-15[1]/16; three months, 14[13]/16-15[1]/16; six months, 14¾-15.

Gold

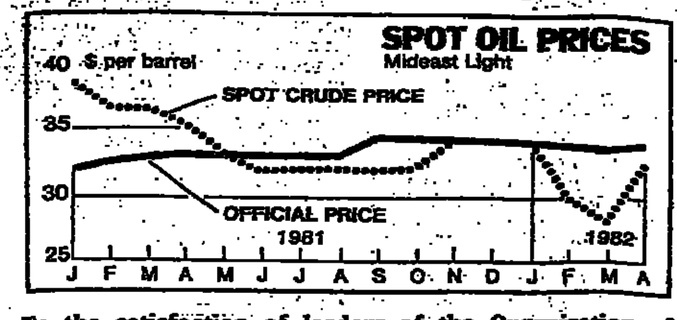
Gold fixed: am, $358.50 (an ounce); pm, $354.50 close, $352.
Krugerrand* (per coin): $362-364 (£203-204).
Sovereigns* (new): $85.5-86.5 (£48-48.50).
* Excludes VAT





BUSINESS NEWS

Market cheers Opec



To the satisfaction of leaders of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, prices of oil on the "spot" market have firmed significantly in the past few weeks. Cargoes of Arabian light crude oil have risen from $28 a barrel to $32,50 a barrel since last month, although this is still below the official contract price of $34 a barrel. North Sea oil has also risen on the spot market, from below $30 a barrel to $35 a barrel — which is $4 a barrel above the official price. The rise reflects Opec's production cuts and the political situation in the Middle East.

City editor to step down

Mr Patrick Sergeant, city editor of the *Daily Mail* for more than 22 years is planning to leave his post but will continue to write for the paper. Mr Sergeant is the highest paid director of Associated Newspapers, earning £256,000 last year. No decision has been taken on a successor, although Mr Kenneth Fleet, city editor of the *Sunday Express*, is believed to have been involved in talks.

Oilfields 'will go ahead'

Development of the "T Block" complex of North Sea fields postponed because of falling oil prices and high North Sea taxes, will go ahead eventually, Mr Hector Watts, managing director of Lasmo, a partner in the field, said yesterday. "There is no doubt it is going to be developed, but what we are talking about is the timing," he added. Phillips Petroleum, the field operator, has cancelled initial design contracts and is studying cheaper production methods.

Construction orders decline

New construction orders fell by a further 4 per cent in the three months to February 1982 compared with the same period last year, the Department of the Environment said yesterday. The level was unchanged in comparison with the previous quarter's figures. The largest fall in new orders came from the public works sector which dipped 21 per cent while public housing rose by 78 per cent over the same period a year ago.

Fall at Fraser

Pre-tax profits at House of Fraser, which owns Harrods, fell last year from £34.4m to £28m on sales up 6 per cent in value to £826m. Total dividend lifted 8 per cent to a gross 10p. It benefits from a lower tax charge and the sale and leaseback of D H Evans, but fighting off main shareholder Lonrho, before the Monopolies Commission, cost £500,000.

Business Editor, Page 19

Waiver move

Sketchley, bidding for Means Services, the United States rental wear business, has waived that its $33 (£18.75) a share offer be conditional on Means tendering no less than 50.4 per cent of its shares due to the counter offer at $37 from ARA Services.

De Lorean plea

A petition for the compulsory winding up of De Lorean car company, failed in the Ulster High Court yesterday. Moved by the English company Stratofax, the petition was supported by two other creditor companies who together are owed more than £500,000.

MARKET SUMMARY

BAT shares leap 37p

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 575.3 up 5.1.
FT Gilts 67.70 down 0.02.
FT All Share 329.39 up 1.51.
Bargains 15,267.

BAT, the tobacco dealers, brought a ray of sunshine to the Stock Market when it unveiled profits well above the most optimistic forecasts up 43 per cent at £68m, with the shares leaping 37p to 460p.

Elsewhere a healthy crop of trading news helped the FT index to a 5.1 rise to 575.3 its highest level since early February, with the weight of institutional funds set to go into the equity market continuing to mount.

Te thin and nervous trading condition besetting equities continues to be a feature of the gilt market as well where the strength of sterling saw modest gains of up to £⅛ across the board.

Blue Circle produced final profits falling somewhat short of expectations but it failed to effect the shares, up 6p at 468p. Ahead of trading news due today ICI put on 2p at 322p while Marks & Spencer gained 3p at 161p.

W H Smith celebrated a 31 per cent profits jump with a 10p gain to 186p while laboratory supplies group Whatman Reeve Angel responded to more than trebled earnings leaping 35p to 293p.

The long awaited bid from S Pearson for Pearson Longman duly appeared, leaving S Pearson off 11p at 236p and Pearson Longman 1p firmer at 237p.

Electrical issues were a firm feature, particularly those which are defence orientated, with Racal 7p better at 395p, Plessey at 388p up 8p, and GEC 7p firmer at 849p.

Building contractor J Jarvis slipped 10p as the unnamed client of brokers Sheppards & Chase withdrew from the market. Meanwhile Lonsdale Universal was unchanged at 71p on news that Mr Robert Maxwell's British Printing and Communication Corporation had taken its stake to 10.36 per cent.

Revised interest boosted Avon Rubber 5p at 107p. The attraction to a bidder would be the loss making tyre group 's retail outlets which put net assets at around twice the current share price.

Rothmans jumped 2½p to 87½p on continuing hopes of a bid from Philip Morris, while among distillers there was speculative buying of Tomatin up 7p at 56p.

Tarmac continued to find support after the previous day's bumper profits, with an 8p spurt to 532p, but Tozer Kemsley eased a further 6p at 64p after its disappointing results.

Gloomy trading news clipped 5p from Wadkin at 65p, 2p from Thomson T-Line at 38p and 3p from G W Sparrow at 43p but Hoskins and Horton celebrated a return to profitability with a 6p rise to 114p.

Equity turnover on April 27 was £133.570m (13,389 bargains).

Gareth David

COMMODITIES

● Prices on the International Petroleum Exchanges bounced back again yesterday. With only a few days to run, the April contract rose £11 to £307 a tonne. But May closed at £296, up £3, partly reflecting more Falkland Islands tension. Dealers also feel Opec may have been successful in restraining oil output.

● Other softs were quiet, with the exception of cocoa. April added £32 to £967 as the contract began to expire. But May also rose, closing at £988 a tonne compared with £976. Amid light trade and commission house business, soya bean oil futures slipped by between $1 and $4.25 a tonne.

● Metals did not respond to the possibility of more fighting in the South Atlantic. Copper was virtually unchanged, although tin did show some movement. Cash metal was £33 higher at £7,185 a tonne and three months closed £20 up at £7,362.

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones index 7,405.28 down 11.88
Hongkong: Hang Seng index 1,299.65 down 8.43

CURRENCIES

● The pound held up in quiet trading, gaining on a weaker dollar but slipping a little against Continental currencies, as the market awaited Falklands developments. The dollar fell sharply on expectations of lower United States interest rates, while the Deutschemark was boosted by good trade figures.

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
$1.7865 up 110 points
Index 89.4 unchanged
DM 4.2050
FrF 10.9550
Yen 423.50
Dollar
Index 113.8 down 0.5
DM 2.3550 down 147 pts
Gold
$352.00 unchanged

TODAY

Interims: Aberdeen Trust, A Aranson, Audio Fidelity, Ben Bailey Construction, Hoover (1st qtr), ICI (first qtr figs) S Simpson, United Wire.
Finals: Henry Boot, BSG Intl., De Vere Hotels, Downiebrae, Flight Refuelling, Highcroft Inv., Holyrood Rubber, Hongkong (Selangor) Rubber, Hopkinsons Hldgs., Kuala (Selangor) Rubber, Marks and Spencer, Moss Bs., Office and Electronic Machines, George Wimpey, Yule Catto.
Economic Statistics: Energy Trends.

MONEY MARKETS

● Rates were slightly easier where changed with the market helped by the first surplus of funds for some time. The bank put the suplus at £50m and sold £25m of bills (for redemption today) at 12⅛ per cent.

DOMESTIC RATES:
Base rates 13%
3 month interbank 13⅛-13⅛
EURO-CURRENCY RATES:
3 month dollar 14[11/16]-15[1/16]
3 month DM 9-8⅞
3 month FR F 21¾-21½

Threat to stability of international finance

Argentina's debt spurs loan fears

From Bailey Morris, Washington, April 28.

As concern over Argentina's debt grows, political and economic leaders in the United States are beginning to question the unchallenged ability of large banks to make marginal loans which threaten the stability of the international lending system.

The fragility of Argentina's economy and its dependence on continued lines of credit from private banks underscores the influence on the world economy of a few, interested financial institutions, these critics contend.

some infuential members of Congress, including Mr Henry Reuss, chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, want to hold hearings on the ability of banks to make large internaional loans to determine if a world economic crisis is developing.

If Argentina goes into default on the heels of Poland's inability to repay its debt and fears that Romania will follow, it could trigger a financial crisis of undetermined proportions, some political and economic leaders believe.

Mr Albert G Hart, Professor of Economics at Columbia University, raised this possibility in the *New York Times*.

"Not since the days of John Law has the world economy depended so heavily on new, untested and rashly managed financial institutions and practices," Mr Hard said.

He advocated new policies governing the lending practices of big banks which make huge loans to financially-shaky countries such as Argentina and continue to arrange rollovers of these loans when the countries are unable to repay the debt.

"The fallibility of big bankers has been illustrated by their allowing unsustainable debts to pile up, as in Argentina, thus postponing rather than obviating the need to shape a permanently viable financial structure."

The financial practices of the big banks have come under attack for political and economic reasons.

Last week, the Commodity Credit Corporation was forced for the second time this year to repay more than $138m (£78m) in overdue, government-guaranteed loans to Poland.

If Poland were to continue to miss loan payments, Washington could be forced to pay out as much as $1,380m in loans and direct credits due for repayment by 1984.

There are other, outstanding loans to Poland not guaranteed by the government, raising the possibility that some banks will have to take substantial losses.

This possibility led Senator Jesse Helms, a conservative Republican, to criticize the willingness of banks to continue making agricultural loans to the Soviet block countries.

The outcry in Congress over lending practices may result in a new round of hearings and possibly leglislation to curb these lending practices.

Fears are also growing in commercial and political circles over the exposure of United States banks which are owed more than $9,000m by the Argentine government and private companies.

The shaky financial condition of a number of countries, coupled with the large exposure of big banks both in America and Europe is one of the arguments being used by officials in pressing for a cut off of western credit to the Soviet Union.

■ Bankamerica "expects to be further buffeted by the global and domestic recession", Mr Leland S Prussia, chairman, said in San Francisco at the annual meeting.

■ Barclays Bank spelt out its opposition to apartheid at yesterday's annual meeting in response to persistent critical questioning on the bank's involvement in South Africa. However Mr Timothy Bevan, chairman, restated the view that Barclays would do more good by staying in South Africa than by pulling out.

German banks evade limit

From Peter Norman
Bonn, April 28

A number of large West German banks have been using subsidiaries at home and abroad on an inceasing scale to circumvent the strict prudential controls intended to limit a bank's overall lending to 18 times its paid up capital and open reserves.

Hitherto unpublished figures show that at the end of 1981 17 of West Germany's largest banks had lent DM54,000m (£12,980m) more than would have been possible if capital ratios were applied by law to the consolidated accounts of the parent banks and their wholly-owned and nearly wholly-owned subsidiaries.

The figures give the first insight into how the banks are getting round the spirit of official regulations and a gentleman's agreement reached last summer between the German federal bank (the Bundesbank). The banking supervisory office in West Berlin and 31 of the country's largest banks. After much arm twisting, the 31 mainly private sector banks agreed to supply the authorities with consilidatd accounts each quarter from September 30 last year to enable them to see how far total lending was relatd to the banks' capital resources.

The consolidated figures show that at the end of 1981 17 banks had granted credits in excess of the 18 times capital and reserves available to them and the subsidiaries covered in the gentleman's agreement. Nine banks had exceeded their national credit limit by between 10 and 50 per cent.

The gentleman's agreement reflected growing concern by the West German authorities about current banking risks, particularly in international lending. The end-December figures show a worsening of the situation compared with September 30, when the banks sent their first set of figures to the authorities.

The authorities can now be expected to step up pressure for legislation to make consolidated accounts the compulsory basis for West Germany's prudential controls. At present West Germany is behind other European countries like Switzerland and Holland which have tough prudential controls on bank lending

Boost for invisible exports

By Our Financial Staff

The United Kingdom's invisible export earning should be helped this year by an estimated growth of 5 to 6 per cent in the net earnings of seven leading service industries.

In its annual survey the Committee on Invisible Exports says that it also expects gross receipts from inward tourism to rise by 3 per cent in real terms. The monetary volume of world invisible trade is expected to rise in some sectors, but only in banking is the increase expected to exceed inflation.

Slight gains in the United Kingdom's share of world markets are expected in all except the aviation and shipping sectors. The overall increase in earnings for the insurance sector is put at 3 to 4 per cent, and about 5 per cent for brokers.

Among the London clearing banks the weighted average expected increase is 13 per cent. For the Accepting Houses, the figure averages 10 per cent.

The volume of overseas business won by the banks is expected to grow sharply, with North America and South East Asia seen as favoured areas for expanding loan business. British banks also expect to increase their share of international banking business.

Savoy 'ready for' Forte takeover fight

By Philip Robinson

The Savoy Hotel group headed by Sir Hugh Wontner announced yesterday that he would be back making profits this year and was prepared to fight off any further takeover attempt by Trusthouse Forte hotel chain.

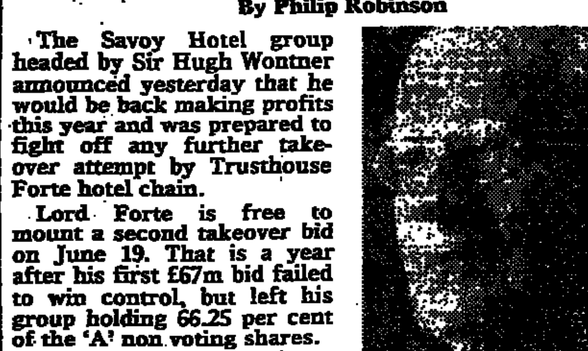
Lord Forte is free to mount a second takeover bid on June 19. That is a year after his first £67m bid failed to win control, but left his group holding 66.25 per cent of the 'A' non voting shares.

He has vowed to return, but Mr Eric Hartwell, Trusthouse joint chief executive refused to discuss the company's plans last night.

Savoy denies that it has been in merger talks with another company, but Mr Giles Shepard, Managing director, said: "One always has to be prepared. It's an unpleasant situation when someone holds a large block of shares and makes no pretence that they want to own you."

The group points out that directors, family and friends still hold more than 50 per cent of the vital B class of voting share.

At the time Trusthouse was bidding, the Savoy, which includes the Berkeley, Claridge's and Simpson's-in-the-Strand, was making heavy losses. But in September last year as the pound


Sir Hugh Wontner

dropped in value against the dollar, American visitors began to return and Savoy says it made £1.6m pre-tax profit in 13 weeks.

On total income, up £2m to £30m for the 12 months to the end of last December, Savoy cut its pre-tax loss from £1.7m to £604,000. The £7m it received from Ladbrokes by selling it the east block for flats and offices has been used to clean the balance sheet and should cut debt charges in the current year by £1m. Last year interest charges rose from £1.2m to £1.3m.

Savoy is paying an unchanged gross dividend on the B shares of 0.8207p and on A of 1.6414p.

Manufacturing suffers worst effect of recession

Two million jobs lost since 1979

By Frances Williams

More than two million jobs have been lost in British industry since the recession began in mid-1979, according to latest official figures.

Three-fifths of the jobs lost were in manufacturing, although this sector accounts for only a quarter of total employment.

But the fall in employment has not been fully reflected in higher registered unemployment, which went up by 1½ million over the same period — some ½ million less. Many workers, especially married women who do not qualify for unemployment benefit, have simply not bothered to sign on.

The Department of Employment's *Gazette*, published yesterday, reveals that total employment fell by 9 per cent between June 1979 and December 1981 from 22.4 million to 20.3 million.

Jobs in manufacturing fell by 18½ per cent or 1.3 million. The service sector, after 10 years of almost continuous growth, lost 550,000 jobs — about 4 per cent — over the two years to end-1981.

The number of people in employment in Britain is now at its lowest since 1952, despite a big increase in the population of working age.

The figures do, however, show that industry is shedding jobs at a slower rate. Total employment fell by 193,000 in the final quarter of 1981, after seasonal adjustments, a little more than the 184,000 drop in the third quarter, but well below the falls of 300,000 in each of the two previous quarters.

In the manufacturing sector, for which more recent figures are available, employment fell by a seasonally adjusted 9,000 in February, less than a third the average monthly fall of 30,000 in the second half of 1981. This represented a substantial decelaration from job losses of 51,000 a month in the first half of 1981 and 74,000 a month in the final six months of 1980.

Hours worked in industry, by way of extra overtime and less short time working, have risen sharply since the depths of the recession in early 1981.

But, according to a special article in the *Gazette*, some 3¼m manual workers (out of nearly 11m — the biggest number since 1966 — also covered by national collective agreements) achieved a reduction in normal weekly hours last year, by about 1 hour on average. In February normal weekly hours averaged 39¼.

Setback for Rolls-Royce aero-engines sell-off

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Government hopes of returning the state-owned Rolls-Royce aero-engine maker to the private sector took a further knock yesterday when the chairman Lord McFadzean told MPs the privatization depended upon the British Government matching the aid provided for the company's United States competitors.

At the same time, Lord McFadzean told the Commons Select Committee on Industry and Trade that Lockheed's decision to phase out production of the TriStar airliner could cost the British company between £50m and £70m in lost profits by the late 1980s.

The chairman's comments on Roll's-Royce's future profitability and its potential attractiveness to private investors comes after statements to the committee in February by Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State at the Department of Industry, indicating that the Government did not consider a public sale of Rolls-Royce to be feasible for the next two or three years.

Lord Mc Fadzean said that Rolls-Royce's United States competitors, Pratt and Whitney and General Electric,


Lord McFadzean: caution on privatization hopes

received a great deal of money form the United States government "and if we are able to receive the same assistance then privatization would be a possibility but it would be fairly far down the road because of the lack of profitability over the last five years. Who would buy Rolls-Royce at the moment?"

He estimated that the American companies were spending up to 2½ times the amount Rolls-Royce invested in advanced engineering and research.

Rolls-Royce, which was taken into state ownership after its collapse 11 years ago, made a net loss of £3m in 1981 compared with a loss of £27m in 1980 and is planning to break even next year. The Government announced this week that the company would receive an additional £50m in equity capital and £57m in launch aid this year.

Yesterday, Lord McFadzean was reluctant to predict when the company would return to profitability; much depended on the state of the aircraft market and the success of the company in winning new orders. However, he was confident that the company would win business in the late 1980s from civil aircraft manufacturers as the result of the retirement of an estimated 3,000 older airliners, mostly 707s, DC8s and 737-100s.

He forecast that Rolls-Royce would be making profits by next year from sales of the RB 211-22B engine — which powers the TriStar — but would require "considerable development aid" for the 524 and 535 derivatives in the next five or six years.

Tax threat to US companies

By Lorna Bourke

American companies operating in Britain have been threatened with taxes on profits they make anywhere else in the world. This would be retaliation for similar taxes in some parts of the United States.

Mr Michael Grylls, chairman of the Conservative back-bench industry committee, is proposing the measures because 13 American states impose such taxation and two more are considering similar action. He expects amendments to be made to the Finance Bill now going through Parliament.

Mr Grylls said: "Our patience is running out and there is increasing pressure to take retaliatory action".

Some 60 British companies have banded together to fight the imposition of worldwide taxation, led by BATS, Bowater and EMI. "There are a lot of people who feel very strongly and I expect amendments will be tabled in the next few weeks", Mr Grylls said.

The system has operated in five American states for more than two years and the total has now reached 13. Companies are taxed on profits made anywhere in the United States or the rest of the world. Multinationals see this as double taxation.

The most recent double-taxation treaty between Britain and the United States was ratified in March 1980 and made no provision for relief for British companies in those states which apply unitary taxation on world-wide profits.

Mr Grylls and others made known their reservations concerning this omission but were assured that negotiations were taking place with the United States to rectify the situation. Since then there has been virtually no progress.

Harland gets £47.6m Whitehall handout

By Rupert Morris

Harland and Wolff, the loss-making Belfast shipbuilder, is to receive £47.6m of Government money in this financial year, Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, announced yesterday.

The yard has received £216m in special assistance since it was nationalized in 1975. It employs nearly 7,000 people in West Belfast — an area highly sensitive to threats of job losses.

Already more than 4,500 jobs have been put in jeopardy by the financial collapse of the De Lorean car company, now in the hands of the Official Receiver.

Dr Vivian Wadsworth, Harland and Wolff chairman, has warned of up to 1,000 redundancies this year if orders do not improve dramatically.

The announcement is certain to be received with scepticism among Conservative back-benchers who are anxious to see an end to taxpayers' support of nationalized industries.

Mr Prior said yesterday in Commons answers "In return, the company will take all steps necessary to reduce its operating costs and improve efficiency. It must also demonstrate that this continued level of support is justified by increasing competitiveness so that the heavy burden on public funds can be progressively reduced."

He is to meet national trade union representatives next week, and last night Mr Alex Ferry, general secretary of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, said: "We accept that there's overcapacity in Harland and Wolff, but we will oppose any job losses.

The company's book is clearly inadequate, with a 170,000 tonne deadweight bulk carrier for British Steel, authorized by the Government yesterday, only taking the total up to five ships. The shipyard is working full time at the moment, but there has been short-time working in the engine plant in recent weeks.

Mr Michael Grylls, chairman of the Conservative backbench industry committee, said last night: "This latest handout is not creating any more jobs, and shows a lack of discipline in trying to phase out the taxpayer's commitment."

Insider deal charges

By Our Financial Staff

A married couple were sent for trial to Croydon Crown Court by Croydon magistrates yesterday on charges under the Companies Act of 1980.

They are John William Titheridge and Joyce Titheridge of Warren Road, Sidcup. Mr Titheridge is accused of obtaining information from his wife and, knowing it to be unpublished price-sensitive information relating to the shares of Joseph Stocks and Son, (Holdings), he bought 12,500 ordinary shares in that company.

His wife is charged with counselling or procuring her husband to deal in securities knowing or having reasonable cause to believe he would deal with them on the Stock Exchange.

This is the first prosecution of its kind brought in England under the Act although there has been one in Scotland.

Overseas performance crucial to success

Weak pound helps BAT to £684m pretax

BAT Industries, the world's largest tobacco manufacturer, has produced annual results well ahead of market expectations. Sales at £9,265m were up 21 per cent, pretax profit up 43 per cent to £684m — and this year's dividend of 23p is a handsome 21 per cent rise on last year (Derek Harris writes).

The United Kingdom operation, which is strong in the export market, accounted for only 7 per cent of the group's world trading profits. Improved performance elsewhere was crucial, notably in the United States in tobacco — where a period of decline was reversed — and in retailing. In Brazil, competitive inroads in tobacco have been beaten back.

But of the £205m increase in pretax profit half can be attributed to the weaker pound. This could also be a factor in the improved United Kingdom figures, up 150 per cent at £46m.

BAT (UK and Export), with its increasing tobacco interests through the State Express and Du Maurier brands, boosted sales volumes by more than 40 per cent and exports by 20 per cent. Wiggin Teape Group in the paper sector had a reduced profit and the Internional Stores operation is still in difficulties with an increased loss of £3.29m in the year to December 26.

But International has shed many of its smaller stores and the Mainstop syperstores operation now has 22 outlets, with two more planned for this year. The division is not yet profitable but has obvious potential.



Sir Peter Macadam: sound underlying growth

A measure of the strength of BAT's wide geographical and product spread — even though tobacco still contributes 74 per cent of trading profits — is that if *the sterling exchange rate had not* fallen turnover would still have been up 7 per cent and pretax profit up 22 per cent.

Sir Peter Macadam, chariman, claimed the results demonstrated sound underlying growth. BAT shares jumped 38p and yield increased to 7.1 per cent.

Mr Peter Temple, analyst at brokers Hoare Govett, has pushed his 1982 estimate for pretax profits, given unchanged parities, from £700m to £750m. An improvement in sterling later this year might clip £10m or so off this, he believes.

W H Smith recovers

Lack of bad news seems to be a main factor in W. H. Smith's surprisingly good profits for 1981. The recovery from last year's setback exceeded hopes by a fair margin.

Forecasts mainly ranged around £18m and the retailing group announced profits up 31 per cent at £21.16m on sales up by 13.5 per cent at £772m. There were no large newspaper strikes, consumer spending was not as low in do-it-yourself as feared, and book publishing and distribution lost less than expected (Sally White writes).

The shares rose 10p to 186p on the figures before falling back to 184p, where the yield is 3.6 per cent. The final dividend is 3.75p, making 5.25p against last time's 4.6p.

It is early to start projecting 1982 figures but analysts are going for about £26m, which would leave the company on a not too demanding rating of about 12 times. A proviso is that the group has to convince institutions that it is on a recovery trend. Another set of good figures will be necessary.

Uncertainty persists, too, that Smith's has a clear picture of where it is going. Neither the United States venture nor the DIY side has worked well.

Terminal losses on the United States business where Smith's closed part of the book publishing and distribution operations, are in the accounts as an extraordinary item of £4m.

Profit breakdown shows retailing at £17.2m, down from £19.2m. The DIY side is in at a loss of £307,000 against a profit of £27,000 in 1980. Newspaper and book wholesaling made a large increase in profits at £9.6m (up from £5.6m). The loss on book distribution and publishing was down from £6.5m to £3.7m.

Mr Peter Bennett, Smith's chairman, refers to the fierce competition in so many consumer retailing areas: a reason for looking for new areas of diversification. He is hoping for better sales in DIY this year.

Unilever changing

Unilever may be a supertanker among companies but it is changing faster than meets the eye. Sir David Orr retires as chairman next month after eight years in the job and 33 years with the company; his replacement is Mr Ken Durham, aged 57, whose elevation coincides with the likely election to the board of Sir Geoffrey Allen, formerly professor of chemical engineering at Imperial College.

It is not the first time that Unilever has been headed by a scientist — Sir Ernest Woodroofe had a similar background. But the new emphasis is timely. While the company *is not* expecting sales volume to fall this year, it is not anticipating much of a rise either. Unilever would probably be quietly satisfied if last year's 2 per cent increase was repeated.

So the higher efficiency and productivity and new products on which future profits depend must come in large measure from investment and research.

Last year the company spent £445m on capital investment, roughly the same in nominal terms as in 1980. This year, capital spending is likely to grow in line with inflation. But overall productivity appears to have slowed. After advancing at about 7 per cent a year in 1979 and 1980, productivity grew by less than 4 per cent in 1981, although Britain managed 6 per cent.

If Unilever is to improve the margins about which it is clearly uncomfortable — especially in the detergent, margarine and personal products markets — productivity growth cannot fall further. In some sectors, notably oils and fats, the productivity problem has partly been concealed by falling real commodity prices.

So research is proceeding into esoteric matters such as the cloning and genetic engineering of palm oil and coconut trees.

MARLBOROUGH

Property group to raise £2.4m

Marlborough Property Holdings produced a sparkling second half to turn in pretax profits of £410,000, more than double last year's performance. The directors are recommending a final dividend of 0.4p a share, 23 per cent higher than last year's 0.325p. Earnings per share have been more than doubled at 1.2p compared with the restated 0.58p last year.

Under the guidance of Mr Martin Lange, chairman and managing director, the board is using the improved results to ask shareholders to raise about £2.4m by way of a rights issue. The issue will be a 10 per cent convertible unsecured loan note on the basis of £1 nominal of loan stock for every nine ordinary shares.

The cash will be used to finance Marlborough's next development phase which consists of three key sites at Weybridge, Guildford and Burnham, Buckinghamshire. The scheme at Guildford is an industrial development which the board expects will provide an additional £280,000 a year of rental income after completion and letting. Until all these projects get underway the money will be used to reduce group borrowing with a consequent saving on interest charges.

Over the 12 months to December 31, 1982, Marlborough's rental income increased by 37 per cent to £614,000, a figure which the chairman confidently expects to exceed in the current year. *Higher interest rates* produced charges of £773,000 against £688,000 last time.

WADKIN

Token payment

Declining world markets coupled with closure and redundancy costs left woodworking machinery group Wadkin with pre-tax losses of £1.38m against £477,000 in the year to January 2, with sales slipping from £27.19m to £26.48m.

At the half way stage when losses had risen from £119,000 to £279,000 the board said prospects appeared to be brightening and no interim distribution, hoped to match the 4.64p gross per share paid in 1980.

But with serious over-capacity in the industry eroding profit margins and little immediate signs of an upturn, the group is making a token final payment of 0.71 per share to retain trustee status.

Steps have been taken to improve margins though it is possible that this may reduce volume in some export markets, said Mr Harold Goddard, chairman. With the benefit of rationalization he hoped to see a return to profits in the current year together with a restoration of the dividend.

The pre- tax loss for the year includes exceptional items totalling £592,000 including the closure of the German subsidiary stock write-off, redundancy costs and a contingency fund relating to a contract in Iraq. There were further costs of £200,000 relating to the establishment of a United States marketing operation and the liquidation of a leading supplier.

1981 also saw the peak of an intensive product development programme, to be completed this year with new woodworking machinery models. A total of £2m has been invested over the past two years on 18 computer-controlled machining facilities.

Stated loss per share was 25.98p against earnings of 3.08p. Wadkin shares dipped 3p to 78p yesterday.

JAMES NEILL

Dive into red

James Neill, the Sheffield-based tool and engineering group showed some improvement in the second-half but still dived into the red over the full year.

The group lost £1m in the year to December compared with pretax profits last time of £282,000. But this disguises the profits made in the second-half of £140,000 after losing £1.14m in the first-six months of the year.

Mr Hugh Neill, chairman, says the turnaround was achieved despite a lower turnover. The main improvements came from tight control of borrowings due to cutting stocks. A slight improvement in home demand is detected but present *export demand is more* difficult to predict, he added.

Borrowings have been brought down by £4.67m after capital expenditure of £1.36m on stocks which have been reduced by £5.15m.

The results saw the shares lift 2p to 27p, off the low for the year, despite the news that the dividend payment is passed. This compares with *2p gross last time.*

Group sales in the period dropped £3.5m to £47.8m with sales by overseas companies showing the only rise, up £1.6m at £10.5m. Trading profits from the United Kingdom companies fell to £1.16m from £3.7m while the overseas activities returned a profit of £607,000 against £2,000 lost last time.

Extraordinary costs of steel-making closures were £1.44m, less the surplus on land and building sales of £1.3m. Exceptional costs of £98,000 covered reducing scale of continuing activities.

WHATMAN REEVE

Profits trebled

The disposal of its loss-making biochemicals subsidiary helped laboratory supplies group Whatman Reeve Angel to more than treble taxable profits from £571,000 to a record £1.90m in the year to December.

Sales rose 27 per cent from £13.18m to £16.7m and dividends for the year are being increased from 4.97p gross to 7.1p a share with a 4.54p final payment.

Whatman Reeve shares celebrated with a 35p jump to a new high of 293p, where the yield on the increased dividend is just 2.42 per cent.

There is an extraordinary item of £226,850 which is the estimated net cost relating to the ending of certain businesses, including Whatman Biochemicals, and the 1981 figures exclude this division.

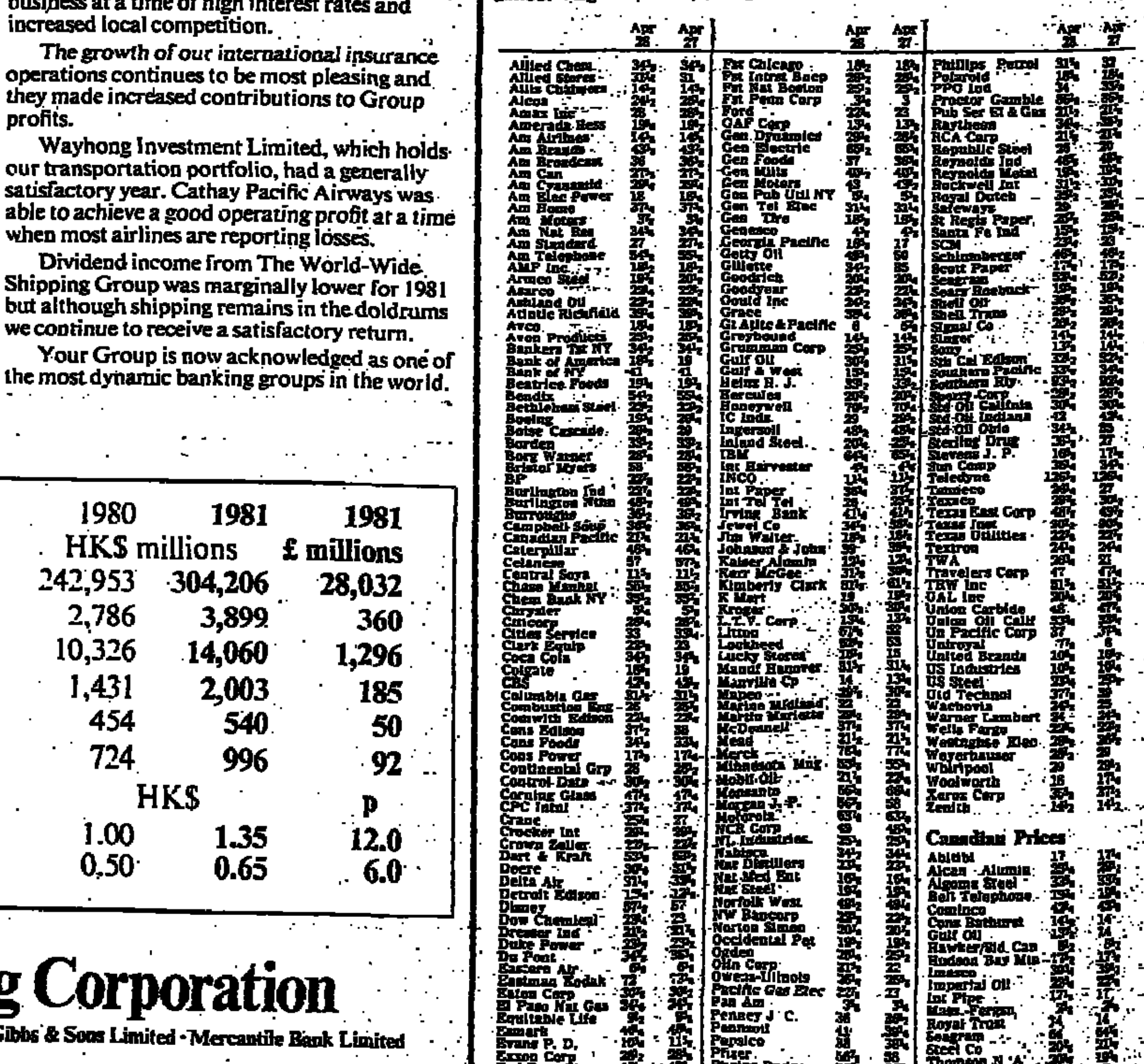
The Board says the group has made a *satisfactory start* to the present year. Fully diluted earnings per share were 26.55p against 17.76p.

WALL STREET

New York, April 28 — Stock prices declined for the second day running and analysts attributed the downtrend to increasing pessimism on Wall Street or Federal budget negotiations between the White House and Congress.

The Dow Jones industrial average accelerated its decline in afternoon trading, dipping by almost eight points, but then pulled back near the close to finish off 4.86 points at 852.64. Declines led advances by around 840 to 590 and volume narrowed to some 50 million shares from 56.48 million yesterday.

"A budget compromise is the critical issue facing the market". Mr Monte Gordon of Dreyfus said. Many of the other background issues worrying the market hinge on whatever Federal spending agreement might be worked out, including the size of federal deficits, Mr Gordon added.



	Apr 28	Apr 27		Apr 28	Apr 27		Apr 28	Apr 27
Allied Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	Phillips Petrol	[illegible]	32
Allied Stores	[illegible]	31	Fst Intrst Bncp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Polaroid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Nat Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	PPG Ind	34	[illegible]
Alcoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Penn Corp	[illegible]	3	Proctor Gamble	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amax Inc	28	[illegible]	Ford	[illegible]	23	Pub Ser El & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]	GAF Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Airlines	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Dynamics	[illegible]	[illegible]	RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	Republic Steel	[illegible]	20
Am Broadcast	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Foods	37	[illegible]	Reynolds Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Can	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Cyanamid	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Motors	43	[illegible]	Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Elec Power	18	[illegible]	Gen Pub Util NY	[illegible]	[illegible]	Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Home	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Tel Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]	Safeways	29	[illegible]
Am Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Tire	[illegible]	[illegible]	St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Nat Res	[illegible]	[illegible]	Genesco	[illegible]	[illegible]	Santa Fe Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Standard	27	[illegible]	Georgia Pacific	[illegible]	17	SCM	[illegible]	23
Am Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]	Getty Oil	[illegible]	50	Schlumberger	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMP Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gillette	[illegible]	35	Scott Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armco Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	Goodrich	[illegible]	[illegible]	Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asarco	[illegible]	[illegible]	Goodyear	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sears Roebuck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gould Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Shell Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Richfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	Grace	[illegible]	[illegible]	Shell Trans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avco	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gt Atlte & Pacific	8	[illegible]	Signal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avon Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	Greyhound	[illegible]	[illegible]	Singer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers Tst NY	[illegible]	[illegible]	Grumman Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sony	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	[illegible]	19	Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sth Cal Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of NY	41	41	Gulf & West	[illegible]	[illegible]	Southern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beatrice Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]	Heinz H. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Southern Rly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bendix	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hercules	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sperry Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bethlehem Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	Honeywell	[illegible]	[illegible]	Std Oil Califnia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boeing	[illegible]	[illegible]	IC Inds	29	[illegible]	Std Oil Indiana	42	[illegible]
Boise Cascade	[illegible]	29	Ingersoll	[illegible]	[illegible]	Std Oil Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borden	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inland Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sterling Drug	[illegible]	27
Borg Warner	[illegible]	[illegible]	IBM	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stevens J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol Myers	[illegible]	[illegible]	Int Harvester	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sun Comp	[illegible]	[illegible]
BP	[illegible]	[illegible]	INCO	[illegible]	[illegible]	Teledyne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]	Int Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tenneco	[illegible]	27
Burlington Nthn	[illegible]	[illegible]	Int Tel Tel	[illegible]	[illegible]	Texaco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burroughs	[illegible]	[illegible]	Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	Texas East Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campbell Soup	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jewel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	Texas Inst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jim Walter	[illegible]	[illegible]	Texas Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caterpillar	[illegible]	[illegible]	Johnson & Johns	[illegible]	[illegible]	Textron	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celanese	57	[illegible]	Kaiser Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]	TWA	[illegible]	21
Central Soya	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kerr McGee	[illegible]	[illegible]	Travelers Corp	47	[illegible]
Chase Manhat	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kimberly Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]	TRW Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chem Bank NY	[illegible]	[illegible]	K Mart	19	[illegible]	UAL Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chrysler	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kroger	[illegible]	[illegible]	Union Carbide	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citicorp	[illegible]	[illegible]	L.T.V. Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Union Oil Calif	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cities Service	33	[illegible]	Litton	[illegible]	[illegible]	Un Pacific Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark Equip	[illegible]	23	Lockheed	[illegible]	53	Uniroyal	[illegible]	8
Coca Cola	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lucky Stores	[illegible]	15	United Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colgate	[illegible]	19	Manuf Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]	US Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
CBS	[illegible]	[illegible]	Manville Cp	14	[illegible]	US Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mapco	[illegible]	[illegible]	Utd Technol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Combustion Eng	25	[illegible]	Marine Midland	22	22	Wachovia	[illegible]	25
Comwlth Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]	Martin Marietta	[illegible]	[illegible]	Warner Lambert	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Edison	[illegible]	38	McDonnell	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wells Fargo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mead	[illegible]	[illegible]	Westnghse Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	Merck	[illegible]	[illegible]	Weyerhauser	[illegible]	29
Continental Grp	28	[illegible]	Minnesota Mng	[illegible]	[illegible]	Whirlpool	29	[illegible]
Control Data	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mobil Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Woolworth	18	[illegible]
Corning Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]	Monsanto	[illegible]	[illegible]	Xerox Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
CPC Intnl	[illegible]	[illegible]	Morgan J. P.	[illegible]	58	Zenith	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crane	[illegible]	27	Motorola	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Crocker Int	[illegible]	[illegible]	NCR Corp	49	[illegible]	**Canadian Prices**		
Crown Zeller	[illegible]	[illegible]	NL Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Dart & Kraft	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nabisco	[illegible]	[illegible]	Abitibi	17	[illegible]
Deere	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nat Distillers	[illegible]	[illegible]	Alcan Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delta Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nat Med Ent	[illegible]	[illegible]	Algoma Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nat Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bell Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Disney	[illegible]	57	Norfolk West	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cominco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dow Chemical	[illegible]	23	NW Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cons Bathurst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dresser Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]	Norton Simon	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duke Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	Occidental Pet	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hawker/Sid Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Du Pont	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ogden	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hudson Bay Mng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	Olin Corp	[illegible]	22	Imasco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastman Kodak	72	[illegible]	Owens-Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	Imperial Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eaton Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pacific Gas Elec	[illegible]	27	Int Pipe	[illegible]	[illegible]
El Paso Nat Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pan Am	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mass.-Fergsn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Equitable Life	[illegible]	[illegible]	Penney J. C.	38	[illegible]	Royal Trust	[illegible]	14
Esmark	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pennzoil	41	[illegible]	Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evans P. D.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pepsico	[illegible]	[illegible]	Steel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exxon Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pfizer	[illegible]	[illegible]	Thomson N 'A'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fed Dept Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	Phelps Dodge	[illegible]	[illegible]	Walker Hiram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Firestone	[illegible]	[illegible]	Philip Morris	[illegible]	[illegible]	WCT		

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

INTERNATIONAL



JAPAN

Widening in trade surplus gap

Japan's visible trade surplus in the fiscal year 1981, ended last month, widened sharply to $20,480m (£11,636) from a $6,770m surplus a year earlier, *the Finance Ministry* said.

Exports rose 10.9 per cent to $149,590m, while FOB imports rose 0.7 per cent to $129,120m.

Overall balance of pay*ments deficit in fiscal 1981* stood at $7,860m against a $380m deficit a year earlier. The current account balance turned into a $5,950m surplus from a $7,010m deficit.

● Mr Douglas A. Fraser, *United* Auto Workers president, citing "horrendous" rates of unemployment among United States car workers, said yesterday in Tokyo the Japanese industry must "put jobs where their sales are." He also told the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan that General Motors' new small-model J-cars were a "gigantic miscalculation."

● Export contracts concluded by Japan's 13 main *trading* companies went up a Brisk 27.4 per cent in March from a year before, mainly because of a surge in contracts for plant shipments to oil-producing countries, the Japan Foreign Trade Council announced yesterday. Import contracts climbed a healthy 17.3 per cent in the month.

● The Tokyo Government will work out a new five-year *economic* and social programme for 1983-87, aiming at a lower average annual economic growth rate than the 5.1 per cent set under the present five-year programme for 1979-85.

FRANCE

The National Statistics Institute, the state-run data gathering agency, yesterday said in its monthly survey of 3,000 heads of *industry* in France that production had stagnated in April and had now spread to all sectors including industries producing consumer goods, which up to now had remained *buoyant*.

The survey said that industrialists involved in producing capital feared a slowdown in their output levels in the next few months because of flagging demand from the *domestic and export markets*.

● Industrialized countries should create more favorable conditions for coal consumption as a cheap alternative to oil, the International Energy Agency in Paris urged yesterday after a two-year study of the industrial use of coal in the 24-member nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

AUSTRALIA

Australia's March level of production by the manufacturing industry was higher then that during February for 14 of the 28 key items for *which* seasonally adjusted figures are compiled.

Despite a fairly stagnant overall picture, the Statistics Bureau reported significant increases for raw steel (up 22 per cent to 643,000 metric *tonnes), and cars (up 16.8 per* cent to 35,100 units). Important decreases were in the domestic appliance group with output of televisions down 11 per cent, refrigerators 18.5 per cent and washing machines 7.5 per cent.

● A test of the Amadeus Basin exploration well East Mereenie 6 in Australia's northern territory flowed oil at 320 barrels a day. The flow was from the 4,815 to 4,903 feet sector and the well is now preparing to drill ahead at 4,903 feet.

SWEDEN

The Swedish government has revised its 1982-83 fiscal budget deficit forecast downwards to Kr75,700m (£7,082m) from the Kr82,600m shortfall projected in January. The country's net foreign borrowing is expected to account for between Kr12,000m and Kr14,000m.

NETHERLANDS

The Dutch seasonally adjusted *index of industrial* orders in hand, base January 1978, rose to 98 in March from 97 in February, the Central Statistics Office said. The index stood at 90 in March last year. The office said its latest survey of industry showed industrial activity was steady in March and no change is expected for the next three months.

SINGAPORE

The trade deficit widened 1,502 million Singapore dollars (£395m) in March from $1,165m a year earlier and $1,230m in February, on preliminary calculations. Imports rose 12 per cent to $5,473m while exports rose only 6 per cent, to $3,971m.

In the quarter, the deficit widened to $4,575m from $3,244m a year earlier.

British Airways: Sir John prepares for take-off





Sir John King, British Airways chairman, announced a major new structural plan yesterday which involves splitting the ailing state airline into "profit centres". BA moles have been campaigning to have the airline returned to its constituent parts — *British Overseas Airways Corporation and British European* Airways — and will hail the anouncement as a victory. Sir John is preparing the airline, which will lose as much as £250m in 1981-82, for privatization.

Arthur Reed reports

British Airways *should* fly into profits by 1983-84 as a result of radical restructing announced yesterday by chairman Sir John King and *moves to cut staff* taken last year. But opinion in the airline industry is that such actions should have been taken 10 years ago.

The early 1970s saw the merger between BOAC and *BEA. This was going to* reduce wasteful duplication between the two state airlines, specializing in long distance and European services respectively. It would make it the biggest and most competitively *powerful* operator in the world.

The idea was sound but it foundered in practice because its proponents failed to recognize that rather than doing away with duplication *there would be enormous* doubling up of staff which would in turn lead to poor productivity. What was also not foreseen was that workers would feel very little loyalty to a conglomerate whose numbers peaked at 58,500 three years ago.

Sir John King, brought in by Mrs Thatcher to steer the ailing leviathan back on track and to prepare it for privatization, was not the first *chairman* of the airline *to* spot these central disabilities. But Sir John was fortunate enough to arrive at a time when the atmosphere in Britain was right to make feasible the massive changes *that were needed. The 17* unions which represent staff and workers within the airline were prepared, against a background of recession in general, and in the international airline in*dustry in particular, to* cooperate with redundancy plans.

Since last August when BA announced what it called its "survival plan" 9,000 employees have gone or have said they will go so that by the end of Ay the total workforce will be down to 42,000. The cost in payoffs, at up to £105m, is high, but is seen by Sir John and his reputy chairman and chief executive Roy Watts as an investment in both efficiency and profits for the future. But even at 42,000 BA *is still* overmanned compared with most if its major American competitors. Further redundancies can be expected and the airline is likely to finish up with 35,000 workers — which *would make i very* competitive.

What is seen as a lack of loyalty and motivation among some of those *who remain is* now to be attacked by Sir John by splitting the airline into a number of *profit* centres each with its own managing director easily identifiable to his own staff. Each of these divisions *will* be given tough financial targets, and the jobs of the managing directors may depend on their being met.

Within this ruthless commercial environment, the divisions will have a lot of scope for decisions making including recommending to *the main board the sort of* new airliners which they would like — and not like. They will buy services such as catering and engineering from the group, and will even be allowed to go outside the *airline for such services if* not satisfied with the price or quality on offer from within.

Whether a BA division would ever be allowed to buy its maintenance services from, say Air France is doubtful, but the threat of such a *switch* is an obvious spur to BA's employees. Only recently the airline contracted out some of its flight *catering to a subsidiary of* the Scandinavian airline SAS, so saving itself £3m a year.

❛Splitting the airline in *what appears to be a* series of mini-Airlines will, or so Sir John's philosophy runs, restore interest and pride in the *airline among the staff,* and give a much harder edge to competitiveness❜

Sir John King took his idea of profit centres from the private industry sector and in particular his own giant engineering group Babcox and Willcox and Marks and Spencer whose high street shops he cites glowingly as ideal examples. He is in the forefront of those who believe that the scheme should have been introduced at the time of the merger, rather than after a decade of *disaffection and disputes* between staff and management and, in recent years, horrendous losses — £140m in 1980-81, and as much as £250m in 1981-82 when the redundancy payments are *accounted for*.

Splitting the airline in what appears to be a series of mini-airlines will, or so Sir John's philosophy runs, restore interest and pride in the airline among the staff, *and give a much harder edge* to competitiveness. BAs "moles", members of middle management who, for the past 18 months or more have been carrying out a clandestine campaign to have BA *returned to BOAC and* BEA, are presumably joyful at Sir John's decisions.

But the chairman of the airline has some justification in denying hotly that his action *is a return to the* pre-1970s situation — althouth the loyalties which he expects to be engendered in the future are those which marked out the two old companies.

The new structure appears to be a sensible halfway house between splitting back into separate airlines, which was never a serious possi*bility*, and the monolithic structure into which BA ossified.

Having introduced stages one and two of his survival plan, Sir John is warning staff that there could be a stage three if the anticipated financial turnround does not happen. But the feeling within the industry is that *the medicine now prescribed* should bring the patient round, and the chairman will now devote much of his time planning to fulfil the central theme of his brief from Downing Street — to move BA out of the public and into the private sector.

It is a path to which he is totally committed seeing BA as a company which lives in a hard competitive world and evincing no reason why the *British taxpayer should* be called on to make good the airline's losses.

But to make BA attractive to private investment as was British Aerospace when it went to the market, he has to have profits and the promise of financial security in the future. An easy way out in the short term would be to sell some *of* the more successful BA subsidiaries such as International Aeradio *whose activities include* making aviation electronic equipment and training air traffic controllers, and British Airways Helicopters which services the North Sea oil industry, from its base at *Gatwick*.

But Sir John is not necessarily ready to go down this road, although he as apparently sceptical as to why the airline should be a partner in a number of hotels dotted around the world, some of them relics of the days when passengers had to be accommodated overnight during lengthy flying boat journeys with BOAC. In the meantime the airline is selling off its more immediate unwanted assets. The College of Air Training at Hamble, near Southampton, has gone lock stock and barrel for £5.2m; the airline's only Boeing 747 freighter has been turned over to Cathay Pacific, a British airline based in Hongkong; and the former head office and air terminal at Victoria London is on the property market.

If the merger of 10 years ago seemed traumatic it was but a ripple compared with the turbulance through which BA is passing at present in the desperate search for calm financial air.

How will the 16 million passengers which the airline carries each year come out of all this? Sir John apparently has not forgotton them. At the end of the bumpy ride they will find, he asserts, "cleaner aeroplanes, more punctual aeroplanes, acceptable food, good services — and all at a very competitive price".

Bankers starting to 'think small'

PERSPECTIVE: MERCHANT BANKING

By Sally White



The move towards centralization in merchant banking where over the last 150 years the vast majority of groups have concentrated in the City of London has left a substantial gap. There are signs that the situation may be changing.

Britain still enjoys renown for its expertise in merchant banking, but there as yet few such institutions in the provinces providing financial lubrication for locally-based companies. With decentralization the height of fashion that could be slowly changing.

Last week West Country enterprise group Dartington, linked to the Dartington Trust, announced it was moving into business in three financial areas: banking, corporate finance and investment management. At least two other regional merchant banks already exist and are extending their activities: Noble Grossart in Edinburgh and East Anglian Securities based in Norwich.

At the *moment* Dartington's capital base is £500,000, but it has plans to increase that to £1½m, which would allow it to lend up to £5m. Recruited to run the banking side is Mr John West, who spent 12 years as regional director of Barclays Bank, based in Exeter. Mr Tom Kerr, from Western Trust and Savings in Plymouth is running a money management service, Mr Robert Arnheim, until recently a director of Warburg Investment Mangement, is running the investment side. The corporate finance activities are headed by Mr David Johnstone, who was managing partner of the Bristol office of Thomson McLintock, the large chartered accountancy group. He is a non-executive *director* on the board of several local companies, including the JT group, Television South West, Radio West, all of which are now Dartington Clients.

They aim to provide a service to companies and individuals in the region, their parish stretching from Gloucester to the Scilly Isles.

The National Enterprise Board has seized this opportunity to have a local base for the Western Enterprize Fund. The fund, initially for up to £1m is 10 per cent financed by Dartington and run by them and is to provide risk capital both for new and for existing companies in Devon and Cornwall.

The idea of local merchant banks is not new, but they disappeared gradually through the early *19th* century to mid-way through the 20th century as the search for a larger capital base promoted mergers. Old established industries also declined, stock market and property crashes wiped out others, and the long tentacles of City institutions picked off the rest.

Slowly the demand for an alternative to the famous clearing bank or merchant banking names is generating new independent regional merchant banks. But the greatest incentive is coming with the Government's efforts through provision of funds and tax concessions to create new small companies. Local finanacial groups are obvious middle-men to introduce the entrepreneurs to the investment money.

Noble *Grossart* in Edinburgh was set up by Mr Angus Grossart, who came from the Scottish bar, in 1969 *and has now developed* far south of the border and overseas as well. Dartington however seeks to emulate the policies of East Anglian Securities based in Norwich.

Doubts are voiced by Mr *Grossart as to whether provincial* banks could develop as grandly as Grossart because Edinburgh is a major financial centre. Edinburgh has also been an expanding financial centre because of North Sea oil. *Against that* background Noble Grossart had been able to attract such corporate clients as James Gulliver of Alpine Holdings and Gerald Ronson of Heron. The balance sheet total is £35m and the profits are currently £1.5m. Noble Grossart obtained *official* bank status, in 1980 the first new bank to be given this Bank of England recognition for many years. "But I think that with more limited horizons, aiming to service the local community, new organizations could develop," he said. Competition is, however, much more intense than it was in the late 1960s.

Even catering for the local *community*, new bankers are going to have to work hard. Apart from competing with individual professionals who have set themselves up to offer local corporate or investment advice — the accountants and solicitors have been diversifying, the clearing banks are trying to offer every conceivable financial service from the High Street — they will also clash to some extent with stockbrokers.

Provincial brokers have taken advantage of their lower overheads to compete on costs with the City on corporate finance advice. Wise Speke in Newcastle, Stock Beech in Bristol, Parsons in Glasgow, Albert E Sharp in Birmingham and Henry Cooke, Lumsden in Manchester — are all servicing new and established companies in their local financial communities. Several of these brokers also offer specialised investment services.

Talented individuals are the vital factor, according to Mr James Ferguson of the major Scottish based investment group, Stewart Fund Managers, who have a 40 per cent stake in East Anglian. "I think that there is a case for East Anglian, but I am not convinced that there is generally a case for small merchant banks to be dotted all over the country. On the *other hand* there are opportunities for talented individuals," he said.

What Dartington and East Anglian have in common is founders who wanted to do business locally, and wanted to be entrepreneurs themselves. "We aim to give a personal service," is Mr Johnstone's theme — so with all Dartington's and East Anglian's services. Staff in national groups are often switched around, so that even in a High Street branch the man behind the desk could be no less of a stranger than the one in the City. The aim is save the rural businessman's time by being *on the doorstep*, to know his track record and financial credibility; as well as what his business needs and to take the formality out of discussions on complicated financial technicalities. And a chat with that top man to discuss all financial worries is simple to arrange.

That in both Dartington and East Anglian's cases includes the personal and company investment area as well as corporate finance.

East Anglian, with present capital at £1m has been going since the mid-1970s. Mr William Jacob is currently the managing director there, the original founders having moved on. "We believe that *there* is a gap in the market on the corporate finance side between the very small and the medium-sized company — the company looking for something between £50,000 and £1m. It becomes too expensive for the City. There needs to be another nought on the end."

More small banks will undoubtedly emerge now that there are so many incentives for professional financial *employees* to seek a stake in the equity of their own companies, while themselves helping to set up new entrepreneurs.

Business Editor

Fraser looking over its shoulder

According to Professor *Roland Smith, part-time* chairman of House of Fraser, the two Lonrho representatives on the Fraser's board made several positive contributions at yesterday meeting.

The Professor did not go into details, but it left the City wondering why Britains's largest stores group lifted the final dividend eight per cent despite lower pre-tax profits, including a 20 per cent decline *in* the *important* second half.

Fraser points out that the payment is more than twice covered — at least on a historic cosst basis. But it must pregumaably feel itself under pressure from Lonrho (with its near 30 per cent shareholding) as the latter turns its attention to persuading the Department of Trade that its objections to a takeover have now been largely overcome.

For the 52 weeks to January 30 Fraser's sales rose 6 per cent to £826m while trading profit dipped from £46.5m to £34.9m, the third consecuative fall. However, lower financing *costs and a sharp fall in the* tax charge (from £10m to £3.3m) has left earnings per share unchanged at 16.3p.

Although the group does not break down the profits figures, it is reckoned that *as much as half now comes* from the Knightsbridge store Harrods. The provincial chains, such as Binns, and the Scottish operation probably account for much of the remainder.

The directors have said their first objective is and improvement in the profitability of the traditional department store business, and it seems likely that more of the stores will *come under review this* year.

Meanwhile, the group continues to expand its new Astral Sportwear chain, is making more use of the Harrods name and has *started to make more of the* financial services it has to offer. But the market was unimpressed with yesterday's results — the shares slipped 2p to 156p — and Fraser must remain vulner*able until the benefits of the* present management exercise start to come through in the form of rising profits.

Building socs

Safe as houses?

The building societies have now fallen into line with many other consumer groups, from banks to tour companies, and produced a formal industru funding scheme to protect depositors in the event of trouble.

There has, of course, been no recent case of *building society savers having* to suffer loss in the event of problems arising. In the case of minor toubles, societies have usually been tucked safely under the wing of larger *bretheren, as much as* anything to maintain confidence. In the case of Grays, where a serious deficiency arose, the Woolwich took over the management but *the movement colectively* footed the bill.

The irony, however, in moving from an informal to a formal arrangement is that protection for shareholders is limited to 90 per cent (bondholders etc are presumably fully covered anyway as prior creditors).

While that is a lot better than the 75 per cent protection afforded bank depositors (on deposits of up to £10,000), it suggests *that money in a building* society is not quite as safe as houses.

That may not deter savers from chasing the highest returns they can find among the smaller societies' at least until the first 90 per cent payout occurs. But it is something of which savers should be aware, particularly if growing competitive pressures ever tempt some societies to chance their arm with the goods they offer.

S Pearson Strategy

This time S Pearson has handled the purchase of the 36.4 per cent of Pearson Longman not already owned in a sensible fashion; and so it had to alter the embarrassing contretemps with PL *institutional* shareholders which blocked a deal four years ago.

The terms ar reasonable, there is a cash alternative, and also thrown in is a profit forecast of sorts *(they will be up)* for S Pearson in 1982.

A merger will enable the group to expand without incurring conflicts of interest, and while tax advantages will accrue with S Pearson as the 100 per cent owner. Moreover, now that PL has gearing following its investment programme, it did not make sense to have the whole of PL debt on Pearsons books and only 63.6 *per cent of the equity*.

But if the financial structure looks neater, the 1981 figures from both companies have a curate's egg look about them. *The Financial Times* profit rose from £2.12m to £3.26m with the Frankfurt operation contributing at last. It remains to be seen how great a threat the planned launch of a European edition of the *Wall Stree Journal* will prove. However, Westminster Press fared less well due to the recession in job advertising. Although Doulton's profits dipped sharply, the Fairey acquisition is at last proving *its worth*.

Pearson's strategy for the next 10 years must depend heavily on electronic publishing, video, cable and satellite television, as well as expansion in the high *quality education market in* the United States.

In order to achieve this strategy, it would be no surprise if the group disposed of some inessential bits of the business, and *concentrated its sights upon* the new technology of the "global village" and the thirst for knowledge in developing countries.

De Beers:

The long-range outlook judged from the consumer market gives good reason for optimism

Extracts from Mr H F Oppenheimer's Statement on De Beers in 1981

The recession in the diamond industry which began in the middle of 1980 continued and deepened throughout 1981 and the end is not yet in sight. Sales by the Central Selling Organisation (CSO) fell, measured in Rand, by 42 per cent to R1 249 million and, measured in US Dollars, by 46 per cent to $1 472 million and the Group's net profits, excluding its share of the retained profits of associates, fell by 46 per cent from R668 million to R364 million. Stocks of diamonds increased during the year by R705 million to R1 403 million. Sales to the market this year have been running at higher levels in dollar terms than in the second half of last year but a further increase in diamond stocks is anticipated during the year. In these circumstances the Board concluded with great regret that prudence required a reduction in the final dividend from 50 cents to 25 cents resulting in a total dividend distribution for the year of 50 cents (which was twice covered) as compared with 75 cents (covered 2.5 times) in 1980. The reduced dividend reflects both the continuance of the world recession and our determination to carry out our traditional stabilising role in the industry. I would add that the Company has arranged facilities with its bankers, made possible by the conservative dividend and sound investment policies of the past, which are ample for its requirements.

The fall off in the demand for diamonds is concentrated in the larger sizes and finer qualities including in particular the so-called investment goods in which speculation during the boom years was especially concentrated. These sizes and qualities normally account for a large proportion of the CSO's sales. Sales of the smaller sizes and lower qualities have generally speaking been satisfactory and the consumption of diamond jewellery particularly, though not exclusively, at the lower end of the market has continued throughout at a high and encouraging level. The market for the rare and more expensive items of jewellery is adversely affected to a much greater extent than the rest of the market by the unprecedented levels of interest rates particularly in America. In previous statements I drew attention to the obvious dangers of speculation in the cutting centres at premium prices and on this account the recession in the diamond industry started sooner and is perhaps deeper that the world economic recession as a whole. This speculation was largely financed by bank credits and it is satisfactory to see that by now largely on account of our policy of withholding diamonds from sale when the market is weak, the level of bank credit in the leading cutting centres has been substantially reduced, in some cases by as much as 50 per cent, and is now generally speaking at a reasonable level. This reduction strongly suggests that the special reasons which existed for the recession in the diamond industry are a fair way to being overcome and that the continuation of a low level of sales reflects adverse economic conditions in general to a greater extent than circumstances peculiar to the diamond industry. We cannot expect prosperous conditions in our industry at a time of world depression and in particular while interest rates remain at their present high level. However, any improvement in the world economy and in particular in business conditions in the United States should be rapidly reflected in the diamond industry.

'. . . any improvement in the world economy and in particular in business conditions in the United States should be rapidly reflected in the diamond industry.'

In November of last year the CSO, in order to lay a sound basis for recovery as soon as general business conditions improve, made important modifications in the manner of presentation of diamonds to the market. The sales assortments were altered so as to allow our customers to fit their purchases more accurately to their individual requirements in the new market conditions. It is essential for any trading organisation to be alive and sensitive to changing needs and conditions and we are satisified that the new selling arrangements we have introduced will help to preserve the value of diamonds and to protect the stability of the trade. The state of the market for those diamonds which are bought wholly or partly for investment is a matter of considerable significance, mainly from a psychological point of view since they have never made up a large proportion of the world-wide trade in polished diamonds. Diamonds have proved good investments over the years so long as they have been bought at prices which bear a reasonable relationship to the level of rough diamond prices maintained and protected by the activities of the CSO. However, diamonds bought at high premium prices in times of speculative boom are obviously not likely to prove good investments. During the boom the prices of the so-called investment diamonds rose out of all control and at one time the price of top colour flawless brilliants of one carat weight which had acquired a quite unreasonable importance as a market leader and indicator rose to about $65 000, a figure which had no relation whatever either to the cost of the rough from which such stones are manufactured or to the price which they could even in good times be expected to command as an item of jewellery. This particular description — the "1 carat D-flawless brilliant" — is only one of many classifications of polished diamonds of which minimal quantities are produced each year. The prices currently quoted for this particular article (and there must be some question as to the number of transactions actually concluded) are low in relation to the corresponding prices of rough. This would certainly suggest that although demand at the investment end of the market remains very restricted a sound psychological basis has been established for a resumption of growth in overall sales of rough diamonds as soon as economic conditions improve.

During 1981 production was reduced both in Namaqualand and at CDM and total mining expenditure excluding Jwaneng, the new mine in Botswana which started production at the beginning of this year, at R513 million was less by R39 million than in 1980. Group production for 1982, excluding Jwaneng, has been further reduced and is estimated to amount to 13 794 000 carats as compared with 15 438 000 carats in 1981. In spite of this reduction working costs (excluding Jwaneng) at R415 million are estimated to be higher by R55 million than last year, an indication of the rate of inflation. On the other hand we estimate it will be possible to reduce capital expenditure (excluding Jwaneng) to R119 million, a reduction of R34 million below the comparable 1981 figure so that the total expenditure at the mines is estimated to show a net increase of only R21 million as compared with last year.

'It is satisfactory to be able to report that consumers are continuing to react as favourably as ever to diamonds and to the traditions associated with them.'

We have thought it right, while making every effort to avoid waste, to make a significant increase in our expenditure on promotion and advertising and here there will be increased emphasis on the marketing of the larger, better quality diamonds. It is satisfactory to be able to report that consumers are continuing to react as favourably as ever to diamonds and to the traditions associated with them. It is estimated for example that in 1981, some 70 per cent of all first-time brides in America acquired a diamond engagement ring, and the ownership of diamonds by American women in general has been rising steadily to the extent that last year more than one in ten acquired a new piece of diamond jewellery. We are actively opening new consumer segments such as men's diamond jewellery. In the other leading markets, Japan and Germany, the corresponding figures have been rising towards the levels in the United States and the use of diamonds has also been increasing satisfactorily in the other European countries, in South East Asia and also in Latin America. Generally speaking, therefore, the long-range outlook judged from the consumer market gives good reason for optimism.

The general business recession was felt in the market for industrial diamonds also, but nevertheless total sales only declined slightly. Sales of natural industrials continued to lose ground in relation to synthetic products partly because of technical improvements in the synthetic field and the entry of new synthetic producers into the market and partly because of the fall off of production from Zaire. The new mine recently discovered in Australia to which I make reference below will in about three years' time become an important producer of industrial diamonds and we shall make every effort to develop the market in a way as to allow for the absorption on satisfactory terms of the output from this new source.

In the course of the year our long-standing agreement for the marketing of the production of the Miba mine in Zaire was terminated by the Government of that country. We naturally very much regret this development but its importance can easily be over estimated. Miba production has decreased over some years and the prices obtained by the mine have recently declined with the result that the total realised value of this production is now under $45 million per annum. While this is a significant figure it does not make up an important percentage of world diamond production.

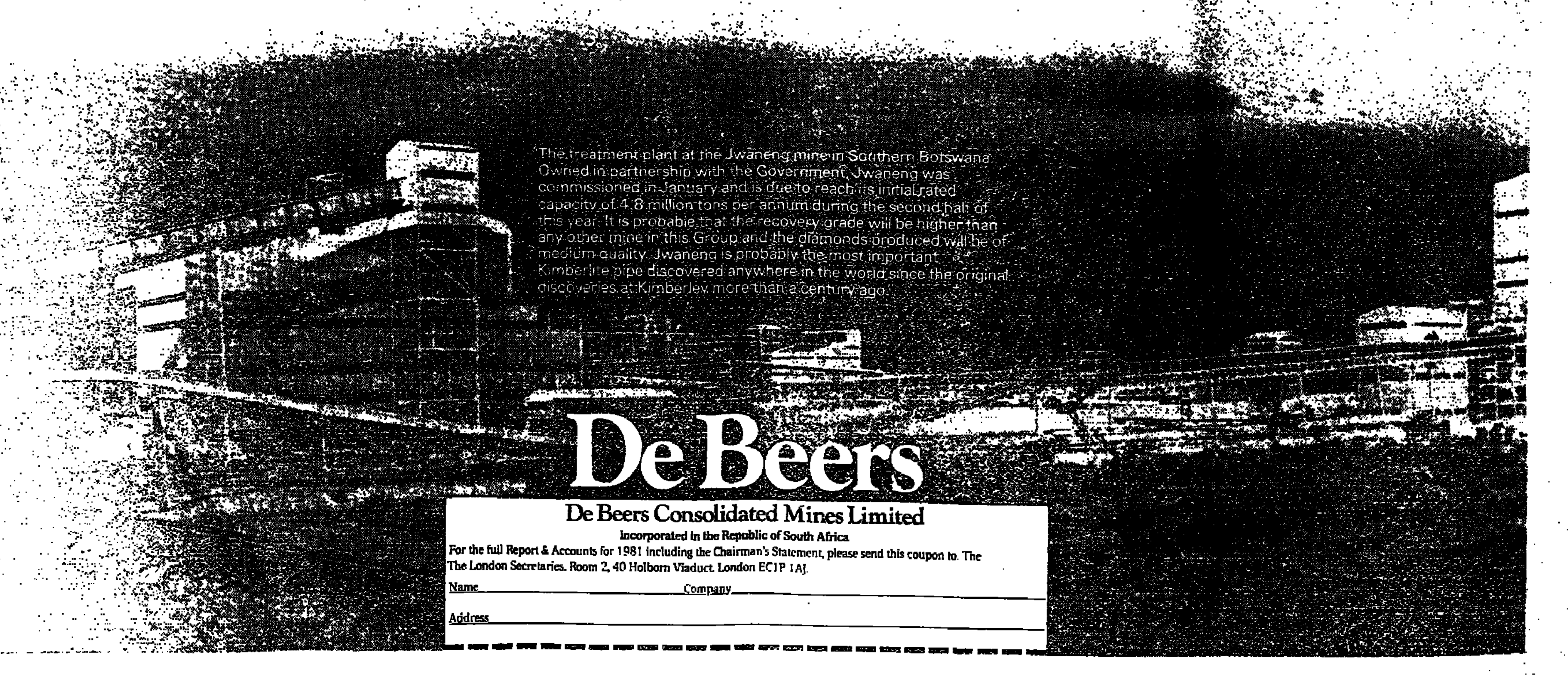
The important discovery recently made in Western Australia by the Ashton Joint Venture (AJV) — the Argyle mine — will produce very large quantities of diamonds similar in quality to those produced in Zaire. Argyle will be a very big mine indeed with the highest recovery grade anywhere in the world. A major part of its production will consist of so-called "near gem" qualities and "industrials", and when the mine reaches full production its output of these qualities will make up more than half of the total produced in the world. Argyle's output of gem qualities, while significant, will amount to only a comparatively small proportion of world production. Production on a moderate scale from the gravels surrounding the mine is due to start in the second half of this year and production from the mine itself will probably begin in about three years' time. An agreement has been reached in principle between the CSO and the major partners in AJV in regard to the marketing of this potentially large and unusual production. It is intended that subject to AJV's right to extract diamonds on an agreed basis for the purpose of establishing their own cutting factory in Australia, the CSO should market the Argyle gem production on an exclusive basis and that the "near gem" and industrial qualities should be marketed as to 75 per cent through the CSO and as to 25 per cent by the AJV directly, in recognition of its special position in this sector of the market. Details of an agreement along these lines are at present in the course of negotiation.

In spite of depressed conditions we are continuing prospecting activities on a large scale on the African continent and elsewhere, particularly in Australia and South America. The cluster of pipes on the farm Venetia in the Northern Transvaal to which I referred in my statement last year are being sampled through surface trenches and shafts and the ground treated in a heavy media separation plant. Much work remains to be done before a definite valuation of these deposits can be made. In South West Africa/Namibia prospecting inland along the Orange River has given very encouraging results. Application has been made in response to enquiries put out by the South African Government for prospecting rights for diamonds offshore at various locations along the Namaqualand coast.

'We are well equipped to see through what may yet remain to be faced of this time of depression and to take full advantage of better economic conditions when they return.'

Our investments outside the diamond industry were valued at the year-end at just over R3 000 million. Two important changes have been made in their composition: in the course of last year we exchanged our holdings in Consolidated Gold Fields (Congold) and in Anglo American Corporation of Canada (Amcan) for additional shares in Minerals and Resources Corporation (Minorco). This was part of a reorganisation by which Anglo American Corporation of South Africa similarly exchanged its Congold and Amcan holdings and also its 36 per cent interest in Charter Consolidated for new Minorco shares. The effect has been substantially to enlarge and strengthen Minorco and to put it in a better position to expand its business. Our interest in the enlarged Minorco amounts to 23 per cent. In January of this year De Beers Industrial Corporation (Debincor) was merged with Anglo American Industrial Corporation (Amic) and our interest in the combined company amounts to 25 per cent. The enlarged Amic is a powerful and well diversified industrial group with total assets of about R2 700 million. Through this reconstruction we have acquired an improved growth and earnings potential in the industrial sector together with a wider spread of interests.

The year has been an exceptionally difficult one — indeed we have not gone through such hard times since I entered the business fifty years ago during the depression of the 30s. The structure of the trade built since then is, however, standing up firmly to this severe test. Our problems are no longer specific to the diamond industry but are world wide in nature. We are well equipped to see through what may yet remain to be faced of this time of depression and to take full advantage of better economic conditions when they return.



De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited

Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa

For the full Report & Accounts for 1981 including the Chairman's Statement, please send this coupon to. The The London Secretaries. Room 2, 40 Holborn Viaduct. London EC1P 1AJ.

Name __________ Company __________

Address __________

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BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

BLUE CIRCLE

Satisfactory year for cement maker

Blue Circle, Britain's largest cement maker, came out with full-year figures at the lower end of City forecasts but were still regarded satisfactory with 30 per cent pretax profits rise.

Estimates had been for £115m but in the event, pretax profits of £104.1m compared favourably with £79.5m last time.

But the group warned yesterday that repeated success would depend on how much improvement from its United Kingdom activities this year could offset the expected downturn overseas.

Mr John Milne, managing director, says a major fall in sterling terms is expected in some of its Latin American earnings this year. To balance this, Blue Circle is hoping for benefits from its foreign reorganisation and cost-cutting programme in the United Kingdom. By the end of this year the workforce will be down 30 per cent to 6,500 since the start of last year.

Most of these costs are included and provided for in the exceptional item of £13m which was much higher than anticipated. At the trading level, profits, including associate profits, were up at £120.8m against £87.5m. The bulk came from continued growth in overseas — with the main increases from Africa and the Americas.

The Americas contribution soared from £25.3m to £44.8m with Mexican earnings up 60 per cent to £25m but these levels are not wasted again this year. Profits from Chile were also up.

Earnings in the United Kingdom fell to £33.9m against £36.7m, due to declining demand for both cement and building products, despite significant cost savings. Although cement deliveries fell 18.5 per cent last year there are signs that industry volume is picking up. But the severe winter weather saw a slow start to the year. Savings on labour costs this year are estimated at £14m and moves for efficient plant could save another £7m.

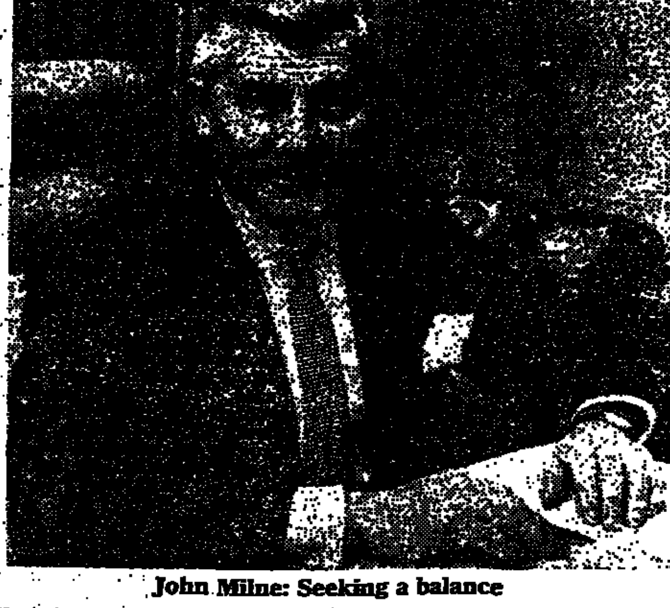
Total group sales rose £112m to £750m. The generous lift in the final dividend to 16.78p gross made a total of 25p against 21.4p.

IMPERIAL

Selling US wing

The Imperial Group is negotiating the sale of its United States poultry Company, Country Pride Foods. The potential buyer is Conagra of Omaha, Nebraska, which ranks as one of the largest poultry groups in the United States. Although the price is still under discussion, observers believe Imperial will receive around £22m.

Earlier this month Imperial sold its JB Eastwood eggs and poultry business in the United Kingdom to Hillsdown Holdings for almost £54m. Th Eastwwod disposal and the proposed sale of Country Pride, the fourth largest poultry in the United States with six per cent of the market, is in line with group's strategy of concentrating on food manufacturing in areas where Imperial has considerable brand strength.



John Milne: Seeking a balance

Conagra is investigating the Country Pride business before a deal is finalized by the two boards. If the sale goes through, Conagra will become the largest poultry group in the United States.

Imperial paid $20m for Country Pride in 1975. In 1981 the company suffered a pre-tax loss of $19m (£11.14m) on a turnover of $727m. The main reason was sharply higher animal feed prices caused by a severe drought in the previous year. So far in 1982, Country Pride is breaking even.

On further asset disposals, Imperial said yesterday: "We are looking at all our businesses to see how they fit into our strategy."

PENTLAND

Six-hit

Despite continuing pressure on margins, Pentland Industries, the shoe to shipping services group, made record profits in 1981, up from £1.23m pretax, the sixth annual increase.

Sales rose 16 per cent and dividends for the year are being increased from 2.34p gross to 2.78p with a 2.21p per share final distribution.

Stated earnings per 10p share were 13.88p against 8.9p. The group is also making a one for five scrip issue.

The board states that subject to circumstances outside their control, the current year should show a further strengthening of the group.

On a current cost basis, pretax profits were up from £1m to £1.14m. Pentland shares jumped 3p to a 1982 high of 74p where they yield 3.8 per cent.

The current cost figures show that the dividend is covered five times with current cost profits rising 14 per cent. Current cost earnings per share rose from 6.64p to 12.15p.

The new ordinary shares will not rank for the final dividend in respect of the year to December. They will be allotted to shareholders on the register at June 7 with dealings in the new shares beginning on July 19.

G W SPARROW

No lift-off

The worst trading conditions in its history slashed pretax profits of crane hire group G W Sparrow & Sons from £995,000 to £93,000 with dividends for the year cut from 2.48p gross to 1.06p per share.

Hire rates were low with no work at all from some cranes during the year, leading to losses in the United Kingdom, the United States and in its French associate company. Turnover in 1981 was up from £21.44m to £27.17m.

After rationalization in the United Kingdom during the year, the prospects are now considerably brighter, according to the board, with over half the fleet in the heavy crane division fully committed until the end of the year and current rates being quoted at more realistic levels.

There has been an increase in the volume of work obtained in the crane hire division but it will be some time before profits in this division return to acceptable levels, says the board.

The group's United States subsidiary, Sparrow International of Houston is now trading at a profit while its offshore division started the year with a substantial order book ensuring it would be kept fully occupied throughout 1982, with good profits expected on the present year.

As a result of the poor profits in 1981, the dividend is being paid partially out of reserves, but once conditions permit the Board intends to restore this reduction in the dividend.

On a current cost basis the group incurred a loss for the year of £1.74m against a £307,000 loss the previous year. Sparrow shares were down 3p at 43p where the yield on the reduced dividend is 1.7 per cent.

HARVESTER

Loans deal

International Harvester, the troubled United States heavy duty lorry, agricultural equipment and construction group, has, as expected, negotiated variations in the terms of its loans from major bankers to stave off bankruptcy. However, the company has announced that it will need further restructuring of its $4,200m(£2,386m) debt agreement fixed on November 1 last year to keep the company afloat.

Under the restructuring agreed yesterday International Harvester's net wo rth can fall to $800m and its liabilities rise to 5.2 times that sum without breaching its loan covenants. Under the November 1 agreement the group had to keep net worth at $1,000m and its liabilities could rise to only four times that amount.

Although the announcement does not say so specifically the company is now looking at coverting some of the loans into equity. The variations lin the loan agreements have become necessary it says because of the continuing deterioration in its markets fuelled by the recession in the United States. If a further restructuring can be worked out, the company believes it can be profitable.

It has repeated that it intends to concentrate its business in its core activities and sell off under-used loss-making plants.

LIBERTY

Profits increase

Liberty store, famous for its fabrics, has quietly diversified.

"As a chartered accountant I like to see that we are in three areas: *retailing, wholesaling and property*", said Mr David Pike the chairman. Profits in 1981 were up from £74,00 to £514,000, and the dividend has been increased to bring the total to 2.4p comparedto 1980's 1.7p. The shares rose by 10p to 135p on the news, to yield 1.8 per cent.

Liberty has opened three small stores in London's Kings Road, in York and Manchester and has 15 shops within shops. More outlets are being planned.

The group has a store in the Netherlands and outlets in New York, Philadelphia, and a join venture in Japan

HUNTING PETROL

Forecast topped

Hunting Petroleum exceeded its rights issue forecast of pretax profits of £7.1m last year by reporting yesterday a figure of £7.5m. This compares with a 1980 pretax profit of £4.1m, and was "a very satisfactory result", accordng to Mr Clive Hunting, chairman. The profit was struck on turnover ahead from £121.3m to £161.9m, and the final dividend has been increased by 0.75p to give a year's payment of 7.5p (6.5p).

All divisions of the company contributed to the profits advance, with drilling and oilfield services notable for a jump in profits from £1.1m to £2.7m. Marketing profits also doubled to £1.0m.

□ Telephone Rentals raised pretax profits last year to £13.8m from £12.4m. The final dividend is 7.5p gross, a fall of 1.43p. But the interim at 5.71 gross, was double the 1980 payment, giving a *full* dividend if 13.2p against 11.8p.

Turnover rose by 11 per cent to £53.7m but an increase in tax from £7.87m to £8.14m left attributable profits only £55,000 higher at £7.89m.

PENSIONS

The common formula for company pension schemes is one-sixtieth of the number of years of service times the final salary, not one-sixteenth, as stated in a Special Report on April 23.

OVERSEAS COMPANIES

Net Consolidated earnings of Brown, Boveri Cie, the West German subsidiary of Brown, Boveri of Switzerland, slumped 55 per cent to DM15.6m in 1981, forcing the electrical equipment maker to slash its dividends by 25 per cent to DM6 a share.

Executives blamed the disappointing results on a variety of factors, most notably operating cost increases that outpaced price rises. Although an unfavourable price-to-cost ratio is also expected to burden the company in 1982, Herr Herbert Gassert, the managing board chairman, said earnings will not deteriorate further.

Asahi Glass, Japan's top glass manufacturer, has anoinced that its consolidated net earnings edged up a fractional 0.9 per cent in 1981 ended in December to yen 23,846,000 from yen 23,626,000 in 1980.

Sales rose a slight 1 per cent to yen 525,293, from yen 519,931,000, in 1980. Asahi Glass's net earnings had climbed 33,8 per cent, prompting the company to draw up a plan to double sales and earnings in five years. Company officials said a drop in demand in the car and housing industries — two of the main glass-using sectors of the industry — hurt the 1981 performance.

Kaiser Aluminium and Chemical's board of directors has declared a quarterly dividend for the first quarter 1982 of 15 cents per share of the company's common stock, a reduction of 20 cents from the 35 cents per share which has been paid every quarter since the third quarter of 1980.

The dividend is payable on May 31 1982 to share owners of record May 10 1982.

Mr Corwell I Maier, chairman, said the action reflects the lengthy and deep recession in the United States, and world economies which continue to severely restrict demand for aluminium, the company's main product. As a result, Kaiser Aluminiun had losses in the third quarter of 1981 and the first quarter of 1982.

Makita Electric Works a leading Japanese manufacturer of electric power tools said consolidated net earnings in 1981 ended on February 20 went down 7.6 per cent to yen 5,401,000 from yen 5,844,000 in the previous financial year.

Sales, however, climbed 5.6 per cent t yen 69,735,000 from yen 66,044,000, an all-time high. Makita officials traced the net earnings drop mainly to a rise in Japanese corporate taxes and the yen's appreciation against the leading European currencies that eroded the company's competitve edge.

Citing the depressed Hongkong *property market* and the Singapore dollar's strength against the Hongkong dollar property company **Hong Fok** said group aftertax profit dipped 63 per cent in 1981 ot Singapore $5.8m from 1980.

The 1981 profit total as well below the Singapore $12.8m figure predicted in the company's prosp... to last year's ...

APPOINTMENTS

Professor J C Shaw, senior *Edinburgh partner in* Deloitte Haskins and Sells, chartered accountants, has been appointed to the board of the **Scottish Mortgage and Trust.**

Mr R D Young, a director of Henry Ansbacher Holdings has been appointed to the board of **Touche, Remnant & Co.**

Dr A W Mawby is to be marketing director of the vehicle finishes division of **International Paint.**

Mr Clive Newman is now managing director of **Dynapac (UK)**. *He has been general* manager since July 1981 when the company was formed as the wholly-owned British subsidiary of Dynapac Maskin of Sweden.

Sir Hubert Newton has been reelected chairman of **Britannia Building Society** for the ensuing year. and, A Strutt has been elected deputy chairman.

Mr J C D Goldschmidt will be joining the partnership of **Laurie, Milbank & Co.**

Mr Geoffrey Potter becomes the senior partner of **Frank Graham and Partners**, from May 1 Mr Peter Pawsey, Mr Frank Graham and Mr Edward Davies will continue as partners.

Mr Hugh Gillespie, regional director of Hill Samuel & Co. based in Leeds, has been appionted to the board of **Camrex (Holdings)** as a non-executive director.

BIDS AND DEALS

Canon (UK) has announced that it has reached agreement with DRG for expanding their business machines retail operations.

DRG, through its Barratt and Blackhall trading companies, will sell Canon plain paper copiers *from no fewer* than 17 locations across the United Kingdom. The two-year contract will be worth more than £10m in sales.

Allied-Lyons has posted an offer to acquire the 80.3 per cent of the share capital of J and W **Nicholson** and Co (**Holdings**) it does not already own.

Nichlosons is a private unlisted company which has had close trading links with Allied-Lyons for many years and the offer is recommended by its board.

Consideration for the acquisition of £6,422,337 will be satisfied on full acceptance by issue of, 7,559,847 ordinary shares of Allied-Lyons.

International Paint has acquired all the share capital of **Litovert Tintas Graficas** of Sao Paulo, Brazil, Manufacturers of packaging coatings.

The gross income of **London and Montrose Invest. Trust** was £715,328 (£675,029) in half year to March 31. Expenses were £66,765 (£58,895), and debenture interest £8,428 (£8,428).

CAPITAL MARKETS

A five-year, $500m Eurobond for the **World Bank** was launched yesterday with a 14.25 per cent coupon and a 99.5 per cent pricing. Lead manager is Deutsche Bank and expected yield is 14.4 per cent. A DM200m issue of 10-year Eurobonds to yield 8.5 per *cent and priced at par is also* being made.

Shell Canada is issuing a $125m, 10-year Eurobond, Mor... floating-rate ... Eurobond, managed by Credit Suisse-First Boston and guaranteed by E. I, Dupont De Memours. They will be priced at par and pay 13.75 per cent for five years, then offer an option of a new rate and the number of payments.

The **New Zealand Government** will borrow 15,000 million yen from a Japanese consortium of 16 banks and insurance companies over 10 years, Mitsubishi Trust and Banking, lead manager, said. It is set at Japanese long-term prime rate at the time of draw plus 0.2 per cent.

LATEST RESULTS

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
BAT Inds. (F)	9,265(7,645)	684(479)	99.9(64.4)	8.5(6.5)	1/7	23(19)
Blue Circle (F)	750.2(637,3)	104.1(79.5)	48.1(41.1)	11.75(10)	—	17.5(15)
J. A. Devenish (I)	7.88(6.88)	0.19(0.25)	—(—)	2 2(2.2)	—	—(8.5)
Central & Sherwood (F)	94.79(93.83)	0.28(0.29)	0.44a(0.57)	0.55(0.3)	11/6	1.05(1.05)
Hoskins & Horton (F)	9.4(8.95)	0.45(0.18a)	16.4(26.5a)	3(2)	—	5(2)
Hse. of Fraser (F)	826.6(777.3)	28(34.4)	16.3(16.3)	5(4.6)	2/7	7(6 6)
Jessel, Toynbee (F)	—(—)	0.34c(1.1c)	—(—)	3.25(3.25)	—	5(5)
Lake View (F)	—(—)	3.8b(3.48b)	4.69(4.5)	2.6(2.6)	—	4.1(3.8)
Liberty (F)	23.73(20.9)	0.51(0.074)	4.17(0.31a)	2(1.3)	14/6	2.4(1.7)
Lilleshall (F)	10.01(11.64)	0.1a(0.3)	—(25.7)	1.5(2.5)	—	2.5(3 5)
Marlborough Prop (F)	2.3(2.35)	0.41(0.15)	1.2(0.58)	0.4(0.32)	—	0.4(0.32)
James Neill (F)	47.84(51.38)	1.0a(0.28)	6.9a(1.1)	—(1.4)	—	—(1.4)
Hunting Petroleum (F)	161.8(121.3)	7.49(4.14)	36.3(23.28)	5 2(4.5)	14/7	7.5(6.5)
Pentland Inds (F)	32.5(28.09)	1.32(1.23)	13.88(8.9)	1.55(1.3)	—	1.9(1.6)
Petrocon (F)	9.1(11.97)	0.94(0.017a)	13.98(2.13a)	1.75(—)	11/6	2.5(—)
Savoy Hotel (F)	32(30.1)	0.6(1.79a)	—(—)	1 1(1 1)	—	1.1(1 1)
W. H. Smith (F)	772.9(681.1)	21.1(16.1)	14.9(12.3)	3.75(3.2)	5/7	5.25(4.6)
G. W. Sparrow (F)	27.1(21,4)	0 093(0.99)	0.5(5.0)	0.2(0 8)	—	0 75(2.0)
Telephone Rentals (F)	53.68(48.34)	13.8(12.4)	20.86(20.1)	5.25(6.25)	5/7	9.2(8 2)
Tomson T-Line (F)	2.51(3.31)	0.51a(0.46a)	29.65a(22.45a)	—(—)	—	—
Wadkin (F)	27.18(26.4)	1.3a(0.47a)	25.98a(3.08)	0.5(1.75)	—	0.5(3.25)
Whatman Reeve (F)	16.7(13.18)	1.9(0.57)	26.55(17.76)	3.2(1.9)	—	5(3 5)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a Loss, b Gross income; c Net profits.

UNILEVER N.V.
Rotterdam The Netherlands

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
On Wednesday, 19th May, 1982 at 10.30 a.m. in the "Kleine Zaal" of the "Concert- en Congresgebouw de Doelen", entrance Kruisplein 30, Rotterdam

AGENDA

1. Annual Report for 1981.
2. Approval and adoption of the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account for 1981 and adoption of the proposed Profit Appropriation for 1981.
3. Appointment of the Board of Directors.
4. Appointment of Auditors.
5. Proposal for alteration of the Articles of Association.
6. Proposal to grant authority to the Board of Directors pursuant to Articles 96 & 96a of Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code.
7. Questions.

This agenda, the Annual Report for 1981 including the Balance Sheet, the Profit and Loss Account, the proposed Profit Appropriation, the nominations relating to items 3 and 4 of the agenda and the text of the proposed alterations of the Articles of Association and of the proposal to grant authority to the Board of Directors pursuant to Articles 96 & 96a of Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code and explanatory statements relating to these proposals are available for inspection by shareholders and holders of certificates issued by N.V. Nederlandsch Administratie- en Trustkantoor at the Company's office, Burg. s'Jacobplein 1, Rotterdam, and at the office of the Bank mentioned below, where copies may be obtained free of charge.

(A) Holders of bearer shares or sub-shares wishing to attend the meeting either in person or by proxy appointed in writing must deposit their share certificates and sub-share certificates by Wednesday, 12th May, 1982 at the Company's office or at the office of the Midland Bank plc, Mariner House, Pepys Street, London EC3N 4DA or any of its branches. Upon production of the receipt then issued to them such holders will be admitted to the meeting.

(B) Holders of registered shares for which certificates have been issued in another form and holders of booked shares wishing to attend the meeting either in person or by proxy appointed in writing must notify the Company of their intention by letter, stating the numbers of the share certificates or of the bookings for the shares, which must reach Unilever N.V., Afdeling Effecten en Coupons, Burgemeester s'Jacobplein 1, Rotterdam, The Netherlands, by Wednesday, 12th May, 1982.

(C) Holders of certificates for shares in Unilever N.V. issued by N.V. Nederlandsch Administratie- en Trustkantoor of Amsterdam, "Nedamtrust certificates", wishing to attend the meeting without taking part in the voting must deposit such certificates by Wednesday, 12th May, 1982 at any of the offices mentioned in (A) above. Upon production of the receipt then issued to them, such Nedamtrust certificate holders will be admitted to the meeting.

(D) Holders of certificates for shares in Unilever N.V. issued by N.V. Nederlandsch Administratie- en Trustkantoor in the name of Midland Bank Trust Company Limited (or in its former name Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Company Limited), "sub-share certificates", wishing to attend the meeting without taking part in the voting must deposit such sub-share certificates with Midland Bank plc by Wednesday, 12th May, 1982. Upon production of the receipt then issued to them such sub-share certificate holders will be admitted to the meeting.

(E) If holders of the certificates mentioned in (C) and (D) above wish to exercise voting rights at the meeting either in person or by proxy appointed in writing, N.V. Nederlandsch Administratie- en Trustkantoor will exchange such certificates free of charge for original shares, which it will hold in the names of such holders at its own office (such office being the designated place of deposit in the event) and exchange the same again after the meeting free of charge for Nedamtrust certificates to be issued to such holders in accordance with the conditions of administration of these certificates. For such purposes holders must by Tuesday, 11th May, 1982:

surrender their certificates for Fl. 20 or a multiple thereof (but, in the case of certificates for 7% cumulative preference shares, representing a total nominal amount of Fl. 1,000 or a multiple thereof) to N.V. Nederlandsch Administratie- en Trustkantoor, Keizersgracht 558, Amsterdam, and-or

surrender their sub-share certificates for Fl. 12 nominal amount or multiples thereof, representing a total nominal amount of at least Fl. 60 per class (but, in the case of sub-share certificates for 7% cumulative preference shares, representing a total nominal amount of Fl. 1,000 or a multiple thereof) to Midland Bank plc.

The certificates so surrendered must be accompanied by a form obtainable free of charge from N.V. Nederlandsch Administratie- en Trustkantoor, Amsterdam, and Midland Bank plc. London. Upon production of the receipts then issued by N.V. Nederlandsch Administratie- en Trustkantoor and Midland Bank plc respectively the holders will be admitted to the meeting.

The receipt issued by Midland Bank plc for sub-share certificates so surrendered incorporates a two-way proxy form.

Rotterdam, 28th April, 1982. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

COMMODITIES



COPPER: Higher grade cash. £868.50-69.50: three months £898.50-99.00. Sales: 4,600 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes. £863-64.00: three months. £893-93.50. Sales: 500 tonnes. Morning.—Higher grade cash. £873-73.50: three months £902-2.50. Settlement. £873.50. Sales: 8,750 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes. £867-67.50: three months. £896-97.00. Settlement. £867.50. Sales. 25 tonnes.

TIN: Standard tin was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash. £7180-90 a tonne: three months £7560-65. Sales. 450 tonnes. High grade. cash £7180-90; three months £7565-80. Sales. nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash £7170-75: three months £7545-50. Settlement. £7175. Sales. 480 tonnes. High grade. cash £7170-75: three months £7555-70. Settlement. £7175. Sales. nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works. $M29.24 a picul.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £324-25.00 per tonne: three months £338-38.50. Sales. 15,850 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £325-25.50: three months £338-38 50. Settlement £325.50. Sales. 4,675 tonnes.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £425-26.00 per tonne: Three months £429 50-430. Sales. 3,150 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £425.50-26: three months £430.50-31.00. Settlement. £426.00. Sales. 14,125 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £189 50 ($338.25) a troy ounce.

SILVER closed barely steady yesterday.—Bullion market (fixing levels):—Spot. 405.00p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent. 721.20): three months. 418.10p (746.70c): six months. 431.20p (772.20c): one year. 458.30p (824.20c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash. 398.5-99p: three months. 412.5-13.0p. Sales. 27 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash. 406-7.0p: three months. 419.6-20p. Settlement. 407.0p. Sales. 27 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash. £559-59.50 per tonne: three months £582-82.50. Sales. 5,175 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £560-61.00: three months £583-83.50. Settlement. £561.00. Sales. 1,675 tonnes.

NICKEL was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £2990-95 per tonne: three months £3057-60. Sales. 336 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £3000-3005: three months £3065-68. Settlement. £3005. Sales. 144 tonnes.

LONDON CLOSING GOLD FIXTURES (£ per oz):— Aug 204.50—204 40: Sept 206.25—206.40: Oct 208.25—208.40: Nov 210.30-210.40. Total volume: 1,411 at 100 lots per troy ounce. Tone: barely steady.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): May 1211-1213 Jly 1155-1156 Sep 1115-1115 Nov 1095-1096 Jan 1080-1085 Mch 1070-1090 May 1050-1085. Sales 2,755 lots. including 7 options

COCOA (£ per metric ton)—Apl 955-980 May 988-989 Jly 1023-1024 Sep 1050-1051 Dec 1087-1089 Mch 1116-1117 May 1136-1138 Jly 1150-1157. Sales: 2,768 lots. ICCO prices: daily (April 27). 81.86c: indicator price (April 28). 5-day average. 79.37c. (US cts per lb.).

GRAIN. (The Baltic)—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring. No.1. 13½. unquoted. US dark northern spring. No 1, 14 per cent. May 25-June 10. £116.25: Jne £115.50: July £115 trans-shipment east coast sellers. US hard winter 13½ per cent. unquoted. EEC. unquoted. English feed fob: May £121.50 paid Colchester.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: May 1 to 10, £117 paid Gunness: May 17 paid Gunness: 1 to 14. June. £117.25 paid. Kings Lynn. All cif UK unless stated

LONDON GRAIN FUTURES MARKET.—(Gafta).—EEC origin.—BARLEY: May, £112.25: Sept. £103.60: Nov. £107.45: Jan. £111.40: March. £114.75. Sales: 66 lots. WHEAT: May. £120.20: July. £123.60: Sept. £107.85: Nov. £111.65: Jan. £115.70: March. £119.30. Sales: 227 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other Milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	—	£117.00	£110.00
E. Mids	—	£119.90	£112.20
N. East	—	120.40	£114.80
Scotland	—	—	£114.80

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($ US per tonne)—April 307.00 - NO OFFER May 296.00-96.25 June 290.25-90.75 July 289.75-90.00 Aug 287.50-88.50 Sept 288.50-91.00 Oct 290.00-95.00 Nov 290.00-98 00 Dec 292.00-301 00. Sales 2,679 lots of 100 tonnes each.

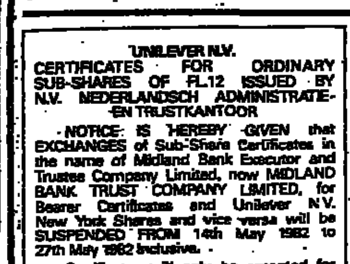
EGGS. The London Egg Exchange.—Home-produced: The market is steady with most sizes available. Home-produced market prices (in £ per 120. based on trading packer/first-hand):

	Wed/Thurs/Fri	Mon/Tues
1's	7.00 to 7.40	6.80 to 7.40
2's	5.60 to 5.80	5.50 to 5.80
3's	4.50 to 5.20	4.50 to 5.20
4's	3.90 to 4.20	3.90 to 4.20
5's	3.80 to 4.20	3.80 to 4.20
6's	3.70 to 3.90	3.70 to 3.90
7's	3.10 to 3.30	3.10 to 3.30

All prices quoted are for bulk delivery in Keyes trays. The above range is a guide to general market conditions and is dependent upon location, quantity and whether delivered or not.

No market report will be issued next week owing to the Bank Holiday.

EUROSYNDICAT: The Eurosyndicat index on European share prices was put provisionally at 140.95 on April 27, against 140.25 a week earlier.



UNILEVER N.V.
CERTIFICATES FOR ORDINARY SUB-SHARES OF FL.12 ISSUED BY N.V. NEDERLANDSCH ADMINISTRATIE- EN TRUSTKANTOOR

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EXCHANGES of Sub-Share Certificates in the name of Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Company Limited, now MIDLAND BANK TRUST COMPANY LIMITED, for Bearer Certificates and Unilever N.V. New York Shares and vice versa will be SUSPENDED FROM 14th May 1982 to 27th May 1982 inclusive.

Certificates will only be accepted for exchange after 27th May 1982 provided that all dividends declared prior to that date have been claimed.

N.V. NEDERLANDSCH ADMINISTRATIE- EN TRUSTKANTOOR

London Transfer Office
Unilever House, Blackfriars
London EC4P 4BQ
28th April 1982

SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Notice is hereby given that the 168th Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Society will be held within the Head Office, 15 Dalkeith Road, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, the 4th day of May 1982 at 2.30 pm for the following purposes:

To consider the accounts and balance sheets for the year ended 31st December 1981 and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors.

To elect Directors.

To fix the remuneration of Directors.

To appoint Auditors.

To pass, if thought fit, the following Resolution recommended to the Members by the Directors:

"That the remuneration of the Auditors for the current year be fixed by the Directors of the Society".

To transact any other ordinary business proper to an Annual General Meeting.

Forms of Proxy for the use of Members of the Society who are unable to be present at the Meeting, but who may wish to vote thereat, may be obtained on application to the undersigned. To be effective Proxies must reach the Society's Head Office not less than two clear working days before the time for holding the Meeting.

C M CAVAYE
General Manager & Actuary

15 Dalkeith Road Edinburgh
EH16 5BU
6th April 1982

NOTE: A copy of the Report will be sent on request to any member who would like to have one.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
130	100	Ass Brit Ind CULS	130	—	10.0	7.7	—	—
75	62	Airsprung Group	73	—	4.7	6.4	11.6	16.0
51	33	Armitage & Rhodes	44	—	4.3	9.8	3.7	8.3
205	187	Bardon Hill	201	—	9.7	4.8	9.8	11.9
107	100	CCL 11% Conv Pref	107	—	15.7	14.7	—	—
104	61	Deborah Services	63	—	6.0	9.5	3.1	5.9
131	97	Frank Horsell	129	—	6.4	5.0	11.6	23.9
83	39	Frederick Parker	78	+1	6.4	8.2	4.0	7.6
78	46	George Blair	54	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	Ind Prec Castings	97	+1	7.3	7.5	7.0	10.5
109	100	Isis Conv.Pref	109	—	15.7	14.4	—	—
113	94	Jackson Group	99	—	7.0	7.1	3.1	7.0
130	108	James Burrough	113	—	8.7	7.7	8.2	10.4
334	240	Robert Jenkins	242	-2	31.3	12.9	3.4	8.6
65	51	Scruttons "A"	65	—	5.3	8.2	10.0	9.3
222	159	Torday & Carlisle	159	—	10.7	6.7	5.1	9.5
15	10	Twinlock Ord	13½	—	—	—	—	—
80	66	Twinlock 15% ULS	80	—	15.0	18.8	—	—
44	25	Unilock Holdings	25	—	3.0	12.0	4.5	7.6
103	73	Walter Alexander	81	—	6.4	7.9	5.3	9.4
263	212	W. S. Yeates	231	—	14.5	6.3	6.0	12.1

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	13%
Barclays	13%
BCCI	13%
Consolidated Crds	13%
C. Hoare & Co	*13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 10½%. £10,000 up to £50,000 11% £50,000 and over 11½%.

FOOTBALL: HOME INTERNATIONAL

Scots up to their neck in shallows

By Norman Fox

Northern Ireland 1
Scotland 1

A depleted but spirited Northern Ireland merited a draw with a much more powerful Scotland in the British championship at Windsor Park, Belfast, last night.

While the Scots were unable to field the team most likely to carry their World Cup hopes in Spain, at least they could call on a group of representative strength. The Irish had to cast into shallow waters to raise a side

The difference in strength was most pronounced in midfield, where Scotland were obviously superior, yet struggled to turn this to their advantage. Hartford was industrious enough to give them ample chances but he was also crucial to their well-being

After hitting the game's only accurate shot of that period, Hartford was later stationed on his own goalline to clear Campbell's accurate header. The crisis had developed because of the hesitancy of Wood in Scotland's goal. Only moments before he had failed to judge Brotherston's centre and then he saw Campbell's back-header turned over his bar by Evans.

The warning was timely. Scotland realized they were beginning to lose control to this depleted Irish side and after 32 minutes an inelegant but important goal briefly raised their confidence.

Dalglish, quieter than the more assertive Brazil, had instigated the attack. Brazil shot firmly into the penalty-area confusion and the ball rose high of Platt, who immediately found himself unable to cover Wark hovering at the far post. Wark gratefully bundled the ball in.

The untidiness of the game could hardly be blamed on the Irish with their unfamiliar, inexperienced team. Admittedly, it is sometimes just as difficult to combat such sides but Scotland surely had the class to do better

With Brotherston always ready to shadow Robertson and Campbell the liveliest forward on either side, the Irish were understandably unhappy when McGrain obstructed Martin O'Neill, who was speeding into the penalty area.

Their disappointment was soon overcome. In the fifty-third minute Brotherston controlled the ball with his usual skill to beat two men before slipping the ball through to McIlroy, who slid it past the unhappy Wood for the equalizer.

Northern Ireland: J. Platt (Middlesbrough); M Donaghy (Luton Town), S. Nelson (Brighton), J. O'Neill (Leicester City), J. McClelland (Rangers), J. Cleary (Glentoran), N. Brotherston (Blackburn Rovers), M. O'Neill (Norwich City, captain), R. Campbell (Bradford City), S. McIlroy (Stoke City), F. Healey (Coleraine).
Scotland: G. Wood (Arsenal); D. McGrain (Celtic, captain), A. Albiston (Manchester United), J. Wark (Ipswich Town), A. McLeish (Aberdeen), A. Evans (Aston Villa), D. Provan (Celtic), A. Brazil (Ipswich Town), K. Dalglish (Liverpool), A. Hartford (Manchester City), J. Robertson (Nottingham Forest).
Referee: J. Hunting (England).

England's sour grapeshot

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

It was a pity that Mike England came out with such insensitive comments after his Welsh side lost 1-0 at Ninian Park. It would have helped if he had wrapped his criticisms in a shawl of factual accuracy. To say that "There was panic in England's defence every time Rush and Curtis got the ball" is as blatantly wild as Nicholas's tackle which shortened Hoddle's performance by some 40 minutes.

To describe England as "predictable, unattractive and overrated" was unfortunate in its timing, coming as it did before the match. To predict, after it, that England would be back from Spain "within 10 days" was a thought redolent of the aroma of sour grapes.

Only one of Mr England's comments seemed fair, although even that was hyperbolic. Too many long balls, he intimated, were pumped forward. Continental sweepers, he went on to suggest, would not be troubled by these. He is correct but Ron Greenwood, England's manager, is well aware of it.

Withe, admirably though he worked, is scarcely likely to be the lynchpin of England's attack when the World Cup begins. The man lying in bed in Southampton is the more important figure and when Keegan returns England will be looking to the boot laces of their strikers, not their foreheads, as Mr England should know.



Francis ... his performance was the most pleasing feature of England's deserved win

McGrath goes to United

Manchester United yesterday completed the signing of Paul McGrath from the Dublin club, St Patrick's Athletic. McGrath aged 22 joined United in a deal worth £30,000 which will include a match in Dublin against his old club next season. He will make his debut for United in a Central League match against Everton at Old Trafford tonight.

McGrath has just been voted the republic of Ireland's Palyer of the Year and will receive his trophy from United's president, Sir Matt Busby at the weekend. St Patrick's manager Charlie Walker said: "our club has produced some famous players like Liam Brady, David O'Leary and Frank Stapleton. I believe in time Paul will be just as successful."

Stoke shut out influenza bug

Richie Barker, the Stoke City manager, has banned his players from the Victoria Ground for 48 hours in the hope of stopping an influenza bug from further damaging the club's hopes of first division survival.

Bill Asprey, assistant manager, Tony Lacey, coach, Alan Dodd, defender, and two office staff are ill.

Coventry City are "looking to cut costs by about £300,000 next season and to budget for a break-even attendance figure of 11,500," their chairman Jimmy Hill said yesterday.

Bristol City saved

The future of Bristol City has been secured by local firms after a warning that a London development company was planning to buy the Ashton Gate ground. A new share issue, in danger of failing at the start of the week, closed last night with £355,000 raised.

Erratic Scots prey to workmanlike play

By Leslie Duxbury

England Under-21 1
Scotland Under-21 1

England win 2-1 on aggregate

England are in the finals of the Uefa under-21 championships for the first time by way of a determined professional performance at Maine Road last night. But an exceptionally talented Scotland side can be proud of the way they challenged strongly and thrillingly to the last minute.

Before a very moderate crowd, England — much changed from the first leg but presumably strengthened by the likes of the energetic Lee and the effervescent Shaw at left back took their early cues from McCall who claimed immediate and complete control of his entire flank. A cross to Fashanu was typisally accurate of the service from him, but the striker's head was less effective and the chance was wasted.

By comparison Scotland performed in fits and starts; though McAvennie, playing just behind the attack, looked sharp and cute enough for 10 men.

Despite their miserable share of the ball, it was Scotland who got in the first shots. Sharp set up Bett with a lovely clipped pass and Hesford had to lunge smartly to his left to save. Simpson tested him next in almost the same place — though the range was longer.

There is nothing more certain to instill a team than the sound of the ball clattering against the gloves of the oppositions keeper and Scotland were no exception. Hesford saved marvellously from Cooper, but after 26 minutes he could not reach a snap drive culled in by Sharp's left foot. Scotland were ahead.

England with Fashanu uncertain and Heath and shaw unlucky hardly seemed likely to give their own aggression such an effective cutting edge. But barely two minutes later Heath at last found the good fortune to match his optimism and scored from close range.

The match was a constant delight. Impressive skills created a clutch of incidents. England were perhaps the more deliberate side and Scotland the most inspired, particularly up front where sharp and McCulloch brushed against England's back-four like buzz-bombs.

Scotland's splendid spontaneity survived the interval too. Sharp was caught fractionally offside after a move which might have been choreographed. But England had plainly learned some lessons and the openings were fewer.

When England responded themselves, they tended to play the ball long and high to Fashanu, leaving Shaw — especially — in limbo. But when the Villa player did get a foot to the ball, his clever pass gave Mackenzie the room for a first-time shot which was blocked. The game had rather edged into a comparative stalemate which was a pity after all the initial excitement.

Late results

England u-21 1, Scotland u-21 1; Aston Villa 1, Leeds 4; Derby 0, Barnsley 1; Oxford 1, Plymouth 0; Hartlepool 2, Blackpool 2.

□ Bobby McNeil, Hull City's 19-year-old defender, will not play again this season because of a broken foot. It is the third long-term injury he has suffered this winter.

Bates takes control

Ken Bate's takeover of Chelsea Football Club was completed yesterday when he became chairman following the resignation of the board. This followed the decision taken at the recent emergency general meeting of Stamford Bridge Property Company, which owns the second division club.

The former Wigan vice-chairman has offered the chief executive, Martin Spencer, a directorship of the new company, but he announced that no further appointments to the Chelsea board would be considered.

TUESDAY NIGHT'S RESULTS

Home championship

WALES (0) 0 ENGLAND (0) 1
25,000 Francis

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
England	2	2	0	0	5	0	4
Wales	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
N Ireland	1	0	1	0	0	4	0
Scotland		0	0	0	0	0	0

Sec[illegible]

PALACE (0) 0 WATFORD (1) 3
12,355 Bissett 2 (2 pens) Armstrong

GRIMSBY TOWN (1) 5 SHREWSBURY (1) 1
Whymark, Wallers (pen), Crosby, Brolly, Moore — Johnson 7,051

BOTTOM POSITIONS

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Grimsby Town	37	9	13	15	48	58	40
Wrexham	37	10	10	17	34	45	40
Bolton W	38	11	7	20	32	50	40
Cardiff City	37	11	6	20	41	56	39
Shrewsbury T	38	9	12	17	33	53	39
Orient	36	9	7	20	29	51	34

Third division

CHESTERFIELD (0) 0 MILLWALL (1) 1
2,377 Shinton

PRESTON NE (1) 1 WALSALL (0) 0
Kelly 4,930

SWINDON T (1) 3 CHESTER (0) 0
Rideout 3

Fourth division

BURY (1) 1 SHEFFIELD U (0) 1
Madden (pen) Edwards 6,650

COLCHESTER (1) 1 PETERBORO (0) 1
Bremner Syrett 2,212

TORQUAY U (2) 2 HALIFAX T (1) 2
Brown, Jones Davison 2 1,331

YORK CITY (0) 1 ROCHDALE (1) 2
Walwyn Hilditch 2 2,083

Scottish first division

HEARTS (-) 2 E STIRLING (-) 0
Byrne, McCoy

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland: Bedworth 3 Tamworth 1; Bridgend 3 Banbury 1; Gloucester 1, Redditch 0. South: Aylesbury 0 Addlestone and Weybridge 0; Canterbury 1 Ashford 2; Crawley 1 Fareham 2; Hastings 1 Basingstoke 0; Hounslow 0 Dover 4, Wealdstone 1 Chelmsford 0.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Bristol R 0 Fulham 6; Chelsea 1 Luton 2. Birmingham 4, Tottenham 2; Wolves 7, Huddersfield 1.
FOOTBALL PREMIER LEAGUE: Barrow 1 Altrincham 0.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Barrow 1 Mossley 2; Goole 0 Netherfield 1; Morecambe 1 Burton 2; Workington 0 Bangor 1.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: Burnley 0 Nottm F 4; Liverpool 1 Coventry 0.

MIDLAND LEAGUE: Ilkeston 1, Mexborough 1; Long Eaton 1, Heanor 0; Skegness 3, Brigg 0.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier Division: Barlow 2, Bishop's Stortford 2; Leytonstone and Ilford 4, Hayes 0; Staines 0, Wycombe Wanderers 1; Sutton 0, Dulwich Hamlet 3; Tooting and Mitcham 3, Billericay 1.
RUGBY UNION: Club match: Abertillery 50, Penarth 6. Yorkshire Cup: Final: Wakefield 23, Sheffield 3.

WORLD CUP

Kiwis fight injuries and indifference

New Zealand, one of the most unlikely teams to qualify for the World Cup finals, is struggling to overcome injuries to leading players, lack of money and limited public interest.

The Kiwis, who scored a World Cup record victory of 13-0 against Fiji during the qualifying competition, had to play 15 games before earning the right to play in Spain. In a country dominated by rugby union, football does not have a strong power base and club matches rarely get attendances of more than 2,000 spectators.

The national side has never previously made the finals. The manager, John Adshead, an Englishman, is having trouble preparing his team for the finals. The squad, a mixture of promising young players and British immigrants, is spread across Australasia. Many top New Zealand players, including Sumner, the captain, are contracted to teams in the Australian league.

Three of the team, Wooddin, a striker, Sumner, the captain and midfield player, and Boath have all been injured. Wooddin, who plays in the Australian league. suffered a serious ankle injury.

Mr Adshead had him flown home to New Zealand for specialist treatment.

Mr Adshead said he hoped Sumner would be ready to join the team in its training camp in Auckland on May 3. It is hoped that World Cup training matches in May against the English club Watford and the League of Ireland will help arouse interest in the Kiwi challenge. Mr Adshead considers the three marches against Watford on May 23, 26 and 29 to be vital to the side's preparation.

Money is a problem for the footballers. Rugby dominates both fund-raising and the newspaper sports pages. The football authorities have already spent $1 million on its world cup campaign, big money in a country where the biggest crowd at a club match last season was 2,600.

Sumner, born in England, emigrated to New Zealand at the age of 17. He says Scotland, the Soviet Union and Brazil should not underestimate the Kiwis, who play Brazil in the first round. "The team has a lot of character", he said. "We are outsiders and our chances of reaching the second round are limited, but every World Cup provides an upset and maybe this time it will be New Zealand's turn."

New Zealand's leading player is likely to be Rufer, a teenage striker, who was offered a contract by the English club Norwich City, but then refused a work permit. Rufer is expected to join a leading European club after the World Cup.

The squad is expected to include Wilson, van Hattum, Pickering, Dods, Hill, Almond, Herbert, Adam, Bright, Malcolmson, Elrick, Mackay, Sumner, Cole, Boath, Simonsen, Cresswell, Turner, McClure, Turner, Rufer and Wooddin.

El Salvador's rocky road

Neither guerrilla war nor lack of funds will keep El Salvador's team out of the finals, Felix Castillo Mayorga, the president of the Salvadoran football federation says. "Come what may, we'll be there," he promises.

Some supporters claim that all the adversity could even turn into an advantage when the time comes to play. "Our people have the virtue of being strong when confronted with problems," Mr Castilla Mayorga claims. "I think that is going to serve us well in Spain."

El Salvador first played in the finals in Mexico in 1970, failing to win a single game, or even to score a goal. In Spain, the Salvadorans will play against Argentina, the holders, Belgium and Hungary. Mr Castillo Mayorga remains optimistic: "None of our opponents are easy, but we won't be easy to beat either."

The Salvadoran team showed remarkable strength when it was placed second — behind neighbouring Honduras — in the north and central American and Caribbean qualifying round last November. Honduras and El Salvador eliminated Mexico, Canada, Haitia and Cuba.

El Salvador has seen substantial wrangling in recent months among players, coaches and managers. Players went on strike at one pont because they didn't get paid on time. The federation is short of money and bonuses promised for the qualifing round still have not been paid.

SQUAD: Goalkeepers: Guevara Mora and Fernandez. Defenders: Cruz, Rodriguez, Fagoaga, Recinos, Osorio, Castillo. Midfielders: Ventura, Rugamas, Zapata, Alfaro, Ventura. Forwards: Hernandez, Aguino, Ragazzone, Barillas, Rivas.

Eintracht quest

Frankfurt, West Germany. — Eintracht Frankfurt, 1981 winners of the West German Cup, want to sign Helmut Senekowitsch, former Austrian national soccer coach, as manager next season, Hermann Hoefer the club's vice-president said on Wednesday. Frankfurt is currently tenth in the German league.

Miljanic names his men

Miljan Miljanic, Yugoslavia's manager, has named 17 players in his World Cup party, leaving the remaining 23 places to be filled after internationals against Romania and Bulgaria in early May.

The 17 players, who all helped Yugoslavia win European qualifying group five ahead of Italy, will gather at the picturesque southern lake of Ohrid on May 3. Mr Miljanic wants to refresh his key players after the strenuous Yugolav league programme, which ends this weekend.

The remaining selections for the full squad of 40 will be named after internationals against Romania away in Timisoara on May 5 and at home in Vrsac four days later, and against Bulgaria at home on May 11. The 40 players will come together for an intensive training programme until June 9, when Mr Miljanic plans to announce the reduced squad of 22.

Three players from French clubs, Bahoken and Aoudov of Cannes and Milla of Bastia, have been included in Cameroon's preliminary list of 40 players for the finals. The list has been drawn up by Jean Vincent, the former French internaitonal and Nantes coach, who succeeded the Yugoslav, Branko Zutic, as Cameroon manager earlier this month.

CAMEROON PARTY: N'Kono, Bell, Tchobang, Ngondiep, Eboka, Eneme, Toube, N'Doumbe Lea, Onana, M'Bom, Vinkot, Ndjeya, Njog, Moulonge Black, Mbassi, Aoudou, Abega, Belinga, Eboue, Kamga, Kunde, Nyamsi Tobbo, Enanga, M'Bida, Madky, Doua, Mama, Tokoto, Bahoken, Milla, Maya, Sile Berlin, Ebongue, Bap, Ekole, Eyobo, Manga, Onguene, N'Goan, Djondep Bonaventure, Miede.
YUGOSLAV PARTY: V Zajec, Z Krmpotic, Z Vujovic, B Stojkovic, N Jovanovic, M Hrstic, I Gudelj, Jerolimov, V Petovic, E Sljivo, I Surjak, Zivkovic, M Sestic, V Halilhodzic, S Susic, Pasic. — Reuter.

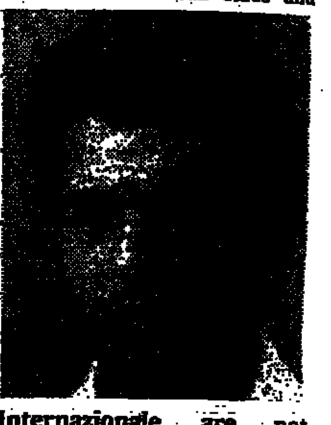
EUROPE

Comrade, can you spare an ankle?

Sudden rises in the cost of living in Poland have caused severe financial problems for football clubs. Even the leading first division teams cannot make ends meet and have asked the national football federation to come to their rescue.

Teams like Lech Poznan and Pogon Szczecin still attract capacity gates but money taken at the turnstiles is nowhere near enough to cover expenditure. Traditionally, many clubs have been subsidized by sponsorship from trade unions and State-owned industries but the system has been thrown into turmoil by economic reforms being put through by the Government.

Industries whose costs have recently doubled or even quadrupled can no longer afford handouts to football clubs and trade unions have been suspended from operation since the introduction of martial law on December 13 last year.



Internazionale are not upset by reports that their new signing, Hansi Müller (above), of Stuttgart, has serious knee trouble. Doctors have certified to his fitness.

Two of Poland's World Cup squad, Zbigniew Boniek and Wlodzimierz Smolarek, have appealed to their first division colleagues to "spare their ankles". Boniek said: "I'm not asking for members of the World Cup squad to be given special privileges or to be left unmarked but if things carry on as they have been doing I won't be in Spain in June but at a health resort recovering from my injuries."

Boniek, who is to join Juventus for £1m after the World Cup, and Smolarek have announced the names of managers whom they believe are guilty of knobbling tactics.

Aston Villa will not be represented at today's UEFA disciplinary committee hearing in Zurich into the crowd rouble which marred their European cup semi-final game against Anderlecht in Brussels last week. Villa have submitted a detailed dossier blaming Andrlecht for the disturbance.

They have the backing of Neil Macfarlane, Minister for Sport, and the shadow spokesman, Denis Howell, who are satisfied that Villa did everything possible to control their supporters.

The Belgian club want Villa either thrown out of the competition or forced to replay the game, which ended goaless. The English champion's qualified for the final against Bayern Munich by virtue of their 1-0 first leg victory at Villa Park.

UEFA are to allow advertising on kit worn by teams competing in their competitions.

CRICKET

Middlesex caned by Henderson

By Richard Streeton

Cambridge: Middlesex, with all first innings wickets in hand are 332 runs behind Cambridge University.

Remarkable hitting by Steve Henderson, a tall 23-year-old left hander, rescued Cambridge University yesterday and gave the Middlesex attack a thorough caning. Henderson scored an uninhibited 209 not out in a little more than four hours and it is a long time since an undergraduate consistently struck the ball so hard against a county.

Middlesex, in their first match this season, hardly helped themselves by some moments of ragged fielding and bowling that Brearley will be glad to have out of the team's system. It should not detract, however, from what was memorable display by Henderson. This was the first double hundred by a Cambridge player since Paul Parker made one against Essex six years ago.

Henderson, a product of Downside, has never approached this sort of performance before. He is a graduate freshman from Durham University, now reading land economy at Magdalene, and a contract with Worcestershire, made more on promise than fulfilment, was not renewed for this season. There might now, of course, be a change of thinking.

Henderson came in with Cambridge 50 for three. Varey was out in the first over before Neil Williams, a West Indian-born seam bowler, on his first appearance, took two wickets in four balls. Boyd-Moss was caught at extra cover from an attempted hook and Pringle was held at backward square leg from a firm glance.

Some numerical facts give an idea of Henderson's dominance. By lunch he had made 73 out of 93 in his first hour at the wicket and he reached his century in 85 minutes, from 78 balls, out of 131 added. He and Mills made their stand worth 200 after 130 minutes, of which Henderson made 144. When Cambridge declared 50 minutes from the close he had struck 31 fours.

Henderson gave his first chance at 122, when he was dropped from a hard hit to cover and he was missed three times later on, none of them easy.

What the scoreboard does not disclose is the certainty of his driving wide of mid-off and mid-on, and the efficiency of his square cutting and pulling. All these strokes were made with a full swing of the bat that sent the ball scorching over the bonehard turf, even if his feet were not always strictly in the right position. At times Middlesex had a man on the cover point boundary and he was still beaten.

Mills, who survived chances at 11 and 83, owed much as always to sheer application but towards the end begun to drive and pull with more freedom and deserved a century. The fourth wicket pair had added 220 in two hours and a half when Mills, on 98, moved out fatally against Edmonds and was beaten through the air.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: First innings

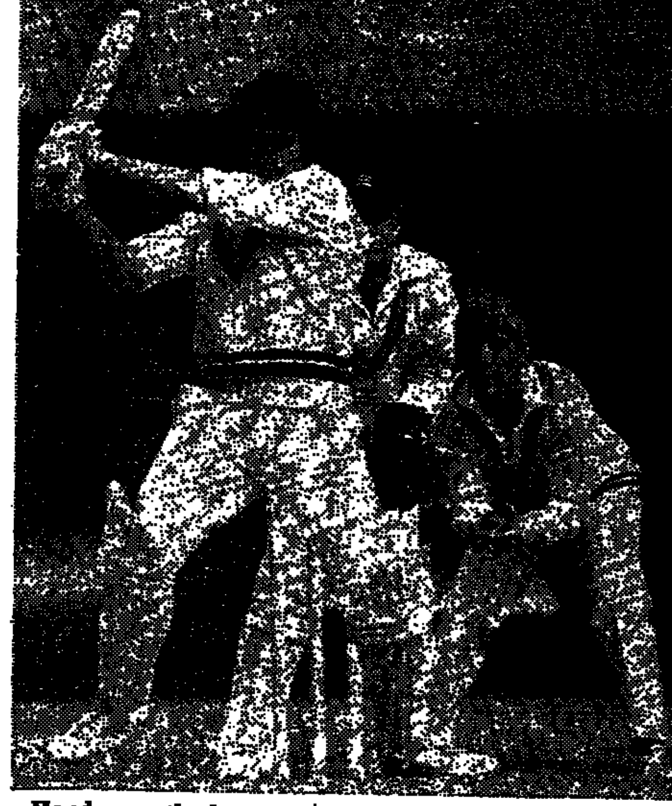
J P C Mills st Downton b Edmonds	98
D W Varey b Selvey	0
R J Boyd-Moss c Barlow b Williams	14
*D R Pringle c Slack b Williams	0
S P Henderson not out	209
S J G Doggart c Gatting b Selvey	16
K I Hodgson c-b Edmonds	25
Extras (b9 lb7 w1 nb1)	18
Total (6 wkts dec)	380

A J Pollock, † C S E Goldie, C Ellison and R W M Palmer did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1–1, 2–41, 3–50, 4–270, 5–317, 6–380.
BOWLING: Selvey 20–8–52–2; Merry 15–1–76–0; Williams 13–0–69–2; Edmonds 26.3–7–85–2; Emburey 26–8–80–0.

MIDDLESEX: First innings

*J M Brearley not out	27
W N Slack not out	18
Extras (nb3)	3
Total (no wkt)	48

C T Radley, G D Barlow, M W Gatting, P H Edmonds, J E Emburey, † P R Downton, M W W Selvey, N Williams and W G Merry to bat.
Umpires: A G Whitehead and J Holder.



Henderson the hammer bends Brearley's Middlesex on his anvil

An old master called Turner

OXFORD: Oxford University, with seven first-innings wickets in hand, are 371 runs behind Worcestershire.

For most of the last 40 years, my cricket season has begun at the Parks, usually in wet or bitterly cold weather. Yesterday was as pleasant as I can recall, the sun shining almost all the time, with just a touch of cool wind blowing from Norham Gardens, where the philosophers and the feminists now, I am told, live.

I had left High Littleton with some sadness. The landlord of The Star, contemplating the reduction of his lunchtime profits in the next few months, had a tear in his eye. However, I was soon reminded of Somerset.

I arrived only a few minutes late, having subtly changed at Reading instead of Didcot, and when about 100 yards away heard a strong cry of "Ovurr", from which I deduced, correctly, that Mervyn Kitchen was umpiring. He has had to wait a while to get on the list but I am sure he will do well at the job.

Worcestershire won the toss and batted much as they pleased on an easy pitch. Oxford this year have some useful batsmen but are short of bowlers, a common fate of university sides. At lunch Turner and Ormrod had scored 135 briskly; at tea, after 75 overs, the score was 308 for two. Ormrod had been caught in the covers at 169 and Neale was leg-before at 213, having scored only one in a partnership of 44.

Not that this was altogether his fault. Turner by now was taking nearly all the bowling and had passed his 99th century.

It was perhaps unlucky for Oxford that Neale got out when he did because Turner, who had been swinging away cheerfully as though he had enough for the day, decided to settle down again. Younis was soon comfortably away. Oxford fielded tidily, with moments of excellence, for most of the day, though they began understandably to wilt under Turner's assault.

After tea Turner went to his 200 in the eighty-second over. Although the opposition had not been testing it was unmistakably the innings of a master, and the young men should have learnt a lot from bowling and fielding to it. Once more he decided to have a bang and nearly demolished the press box with a six. Younis reached his 50.

The Worcestershire declaration came when the 400 was reached, giving weary Oxford and awkward three-quarters of an hour to bat.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First innings

J A Ormrod c Toogood b Rawlinson	66
G M Turner not out	239
*P A Neale lbw b Cowan	1
Younis Ahmed not out	70
Extras (b13, lb11, w1)	25
Total (2 wkts dec)	401

D N Patel, E J O Hemsley, † D J Humphries, J D Inchmore, N Gifford, A P Pridgeon, and S P Perryman did not bat. FALL OF WICKETS: 1–169, 2–213. BOWLING: Ridge 10–0–51–0; Cowan 12–2–33–1; Taylor 35–1–127–0; Curtis 24.1–2–85–0; Rawlinson 10–0–7–1; Hayes 4–0–23–0.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: First innings

*R G P Ellis lbw b Perryman	25
R P Moulding c Humphries b Perryman	2
K A Hayes c Turner b Pridgeon	0
† R S Luddington not out	1
R S Cowan not out	2
Total (3 wkts)	30

G D R Toogood, J Chesser, H Rawlinson, S J Ridge, T J Taylor and I J Curtis to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1–20, 2–27, 3–27.
Umpires: D J Constant and M J Kitchen.

Botham steps down

Ian Botham has withdrawn from the MCC team to play Nottinghamshire, the county champions, at Lord's on Saturday because of a knee injury. His replacement will be Ian Greig, of Sussex, the younger brother of Tony Greig, the former England captain.

TODAY'S CRICKET

FRIENDLY MATCHES (11.30 to 6.30).
CAMBRIDGE: Cambridge University v Middlesex
OXFORD: Oxford University v Worcestershire

SPORT IN BRIEF

Boycott means smaller Games

Brisbane, April 28. — Organisers of the Commonwealth Games said today they would scale down plans for the event if African nations announced a boycott. But the organisers added they would plead against a boycott at a special meeting of 56 Commonwealth nations in London on May 5 to discuss the matter.

The Games foundation manager, Dan Whitehead, called on the nations who have threatened a boycott because of the South African rugby tour of New Zealand last year, to decide soon on their intentions.

Warning by Samaranch

Berlin.—Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee expressed IOC concern over "tendencies to professionalism and commercial misuse of sports."

At a news conference, Mr Samaranch said in reply to a question that he was particularly worried about developments in football, athletics, ice hockey and skiing.

Miss Mitchell's trial

Beryl Mitchell, the world single scull silver medallist, has completely recovered from the severe facial damage received in a sledging accident in Richmond Park in the new year and returns to competition in the national trials at Holme Pierrepont, Nottingham at the weekend.

Chris Baillieu, the UK champion and men's diamond sculls winner at Henley who was fourth in last year's world championships, misses the trials. He is at a training camp in Piedoluco, Italy, under the guidance of Thor Nielson, former coach of world and Olympic double sculls champions Alf and Frank Hansen of Norway.

FOR THE RECORD

EQUESTRIANISM

Rome: Dressage meeting: Grand Prix Special: 1, H Wolff (W G) Vago, 1,292 pts; 2, C Kock (Switzerland), Beau Geste, 1,274 pts; 3, C Stueckleberger (Switzerland); Achat, 1,270 pts; 4, D Phiem (W G); Rorandus, 1,196 pts; 5, L Aloiz (Yugoslavia), Maestoso Monte Atra; 1,169 pts.
Two-Step Discipline: 1, C Stueckleberger (Switzerland), Azurit, 14 pts; 2, F Puccini (Italy), Goldjunge; 13.1 pts; 3, S Lauda (Austria), Winston, 12.8 pts; 4, D Ramseyer (Switzerland), Sarastro IV, 12.2 pts; 5, Lauda (Austria), Gatsby, 12.1 pts.
Team standings: 1, Switzerland; 2, Austria; 3, Italy; 4, France; 5, Yugoslavia; 6, Romania.

SNOOKER

SUTTON COLDFIELD: World professional championship: Qualifying round: J Donnelly (Glasgow) beat E Sinclair (Glasgow), 9-8.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Wales Conference: New York Islanders 4, Quebec Nordiques 1. (New York lead series, 1-0). Campbell Conference: Vancouver Canucks 2, Chicago Black Hawks 1. (Vancouver lead series 1-0).

TENNIS

Hampstead: Cumberland Club Tournament: Men's singles: Third round: S Alger (Bermuda) beat N Sears 7-6, 6-3; S Bale beat W Davies 6-7, 6-4, 6-4; G Fichardt (SA) beat K Harris 7-6, 7-5; H Becker beat M Bryant 6-3, 6-1; L Alfred beat D Shaw 6-4, 6-7, 6-5; C Bradnam beat A Lloyd 6-3, 6-3; C Louw (SA) beat M Appleton 6-7, 6-1, 6-3; C Vanrensburg (SA) beat P Trean 6-0, 6-1. Fourth round: C Bradnam beat J Feaver 6-3, 6-1; J Bates beat G Fichardt (SA) 6-7, 6-0, 6-2; S Alger beat R Drysdale 6-3, 2-6, 6-3; S Bale wo F Poncec (SA) scr. Women's singles: Second round: S Gomer beat J Rothschild (US) 6-1, 6-2; J Louis beat N Hook 6-3, 6-2; L Geeves beat C Bann 6-0, 3-6, 6-4; J Salmon beat J Barfoot 6-2, 6-1; D Parnell beat S Hull (US) 6-2, 3-6, 6-2; B Borgeat beat L Stewart (NZ) 7-6, 6-2; A Brown beat K Seddon (SA) 6-3, 6-1; W Gilchrist (Aust) beat M Buckley (SA) 6-7, 6-3, 6-4; E Locke beat B Thomoson 6-3, 3-6, 6-0; M Yanagi (Jap) beat R Einy 6-3, 6-4; A Croft beat V Marler (Aust) 6-4, 6-3.

HILTON HEAD ISLAND: WCT tournament: M Edmondson (Australia) beat J Delaney (US), 6-1, 6-1; A Gomez (Ecuador) beat M Vines (US), 6-0, 6-4; V Winitsky (US) beat J Soares (Brazil), 6-3, 6-1; R Frawley (Australia) beat N Odizor (Nigeria), 6-7, 6-2, 6-3; C Kirmayr (Brazil) beat D Keretic (WG), 6-2, 4-6, 6-3; C Lewis (NZ) beat T Koch (Brazil), 6-0, 7-6; M Ostoja (Yugoslavia) beat R Krishnan (India), 6-4, 6-3.
GRENELEFE: P Shriver (US) beat C Monteiro (Brazil), 6-0, 6-1; K Jordan (US) beat G Coles (GB), 6-0, 6-1; W Turnbull (Australia) beat C O'Neil (Australia), 6-1, 6-1; P Medrado (Brazil) beat S Simmonds (Italy), 7-5, 2-6, 6-4; B Bunge (US) beat M L Piatek (US), 6-3, 7-5.
OLDSMAR (Florida): J Lapidus (US) beat C Hooper (US), 4-6, 7-5, 6-4; B Gottfried (US) beat N Saviano (US), 6-0, 4-6, 6-3; T Mayotte (US) beat J Lloyd (GB), 4-6, 6-2, 6-0; H Solomon (US) beat P Kronk (Australia), 6-2, 7-5.
MADRID: First round: M Orantes (Spain) beat B Taroczy, 6-2, 6-0; I Lendl (Czechoslovakia) beat J Aguilera (Spain) 6-2, 6-0; H Gunthardt (Switzerland) beat C Barazzutti (Italy) 6-4, 6-4. Second round: Y Noah (France) beat I Du Pasquier (Switzerland) 6-3, 2-6, 6-2; M Wilander (Sweden) beat C Motta (Brazil) 7-5, 6-4; J Higueras (Spain) beat T Smid (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Western Conference: San Antonio Spurs 95, Seattle Supersonics 93 (San Antonio lead series, 1-0); Los Angeles Lakers 115, Phoenix Suns 96 (Los Angeles lead series, 1-0).

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Toronto Blue Jays 8, Texas Rangers 4; Boston Red Sox 7, Kansas City Royals 5; California Angels 3, New York Yankees 1; Seattle Mariners 7, Cleveland Indians 4; Chicago White Sox 11, Milwaukee Brewers 2; Detroit Tigers 5, Minnesota Twins 2.
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Cincinnati Reds 4, Chicago Cubs 3; Pittsburgh Pirates 10, Atlanta Braves 4; Houston Astros 3, St Louis Cardinals 0; San Diego Padres 6, New York Mets 5; Los Angeles Dodgers 3, Philadelphia Phillies 0; Montreal Expos 3, San Francisco Giants 2.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Kick of 7.30 unless stated.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Altrincham v Northwich Victoria; SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Barry v Bedford (6.0); Enderby v Witney; Milton Keynes v Redditch. Southern division: Aylesbury v Poole; Dunstable v Hillingdon; Wealdstone v Hastings. NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: PRESIDENTS CUP: Final second leg: Goole v Buxton. League: Burton Albion v Gainsborough; Matlock v Marine. CENTRAL LEAGUE: Aston Villa v Stoke (7.0); Manchester United v Everton. MIDLAND LEAGUE: Mexborough v Bridlington (6.30). FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Crystal Palace v West Ham United (2.15). ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Hendon v Leytonstone and Ilford; Wycombe Wanderers v Hitchin Town. ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Burnham v Marlow (6.30).

RACING: 1,000 GUINEAS DAY AT NEWMARKET

Slightly Dangerous to reign supreme

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Slightly Dangerous, the unbeaten filly that Barry Hills now trains for Khaled Abdulla following a private sale last week, can go some way towards justifying her colossal valuation, by winning the 1,000 Guineas at Newmarket today.

When a horse bred the way she is — to stay a mile and a half — shows as much speed as she did at Ascot last Autumn, and again at Newbury just under a fortnight ago, the omens are most encouraging.

Another indication that Slightly Dangerous could be exceptional was that she won her first race this season, and won it in style, when the majority of her stable companions were known to be backward and in need of a race.

While conceding that gallops can be misleading, it should be pointed out that Steve Cauthen plumped for Slightly Dangerous having ridden both her and her stable companion, the promising Merlin's Charm, last Friday and on Tuesday. He is in a good position to make an assessment.

My feeling is that the Fred Darling Stakes, which Slightly Dangerous won, was a better trial than the Nell Gwyn Stakes at Newmarket the day before, and I know that Pat Eddery, who rode Harry Wragg's fillies, Zinzara and On The House, in those two trials, takes the same view.

Today Eddery rides Merlin's Charm who appears to have the beating of Triple Tipple, and On The House on their Newmarket running. Likewise, Slightly Dangerous should have the measure of Stratospheric, whose half-sister, Quick As Lightning, won this classic two years ago.

What I liked about Slightly Dangerous at Newbury was the manner of her victory. As soon as she was in command she was back on the bit, with her ears pricked, looking every inch a potential champion.

When Lester Piggott gets the leg up on the favourite, Play It Safe, this afternoon he will be wearing the same green-and-white colours that he wore at Epsom last June, when he won the Oaks on Blue Wind. Blue Wind, though, was trained in Ireland. Play It Safe has travelled from France, along with another of today's runners, Exclusive Order.

Piggott was on Play-It-Safe when she won the Prix Marcel Boussac at Longchamp last October, and the Prix Imprudence at Maisons-Laffitte at the beginning of this month.

She is firmly entrenched as favourite now that Circus Ring has been withdrawn, but for value Exclusive Order could be a more attractive bet to finish in the first three because she did beat Play It Safe by half a length at Deauville last August.

More recently she was runner-up to River Lady, who is widely regarded as the best three-year-old filly in France, and the likely winner of their equivalent classic at Longchamp on Sunday.

Another who might finish in the first four is Time Charter, who looked much improved and very forward when she bolted home by five lengths at Kempton Park on Easter Monday.

Celestial Path and Dione are the others who have won this spring. There is a doubt about Celestial Path lasting a mile, even on fast ground, but no qualms concerning Dione's stamina. Glancing ended last season by winning three races in a row, including one in France. But unlike all the really fancied runners in today's field of 15 she has not raced this spring and that could easily count against her when the race comes to the boil over the final two furlongs.

With Favoloso, Mr Fluorocarbon, Paternoster Row, Shallaal, Top Creator and Touching Wood all standing their ground, we are assured of a good race for the Heathorn Stakes, which is the main supporting race on today's programme.

Mr Fluorocarbon runs in this instead of the 2000 Guineas. He was an immensely impressive winner at Newbury 12 days ago when he landed a mighty gamble, but even he may have a fight on his hands today trying to give 12lb to those who have not won.

John Dunlop has a particularly high opinion of Shallaal, whose two-year-old career was restricted to only one promising race at Newmarket last July because he pulled a muscle shortly afterwards.

Likewise, Touching Wood's only race last autumn also augured well when he finished third on Paradis Terrestre. Our Newmarket Correspondent reported that Touching Wood worked really well in a gallop last Saturday. Top Creator caught my eye during the previous meeting at Newmarket when he finished seventh in the race won by Ivanhoe.

No Matter how Slightly Dangerous fares in the big race, Mr Abdulla seems likely to see at least one of his ever-increasing string of racehorses win because all the talk is that Fine Edge can fly and that he will be hard to catch in the May Maiden Stakes. By Sharpen Up and out of a mare called Metair, who was herself a good sprinter, Fine Edge certainly has plenty of fast blood in his veins.



Slightly Dangerous: won the Nell Gwyn Stakes in impressive style

Electric's win fails to spark visions of Epsom glory

By John Karter, Racing Editor

For experts, whatever their field, ending up with egg all over the face is an occupational hazard and those involved in the inexact science of horse racing have more than their share of face wiping to do.

However, it was difficult not to agree with the welter of post-race prognostications that Electric, who won yesterday's White Rose Stakes at Ascot, would not emulate his illustrious former stable companion, Shergar, by going on to glory at Epsom.

As a classic trial the White Rose has certainly not excelled in producing the goods in recent years, although last season it was won by Cut Above, who went on to win the St Leger.

If Electric is to win a classic it could well be the Doncaster race because he outstayed the threatening looking Crossways, who came to challenge inside the final furlong, and Michael Stoute is convinced that he needs further than yesterday's one and a quarter miles.

Electric, who is quoted at around 20-1 for the Derby, will run next in the Lingfield Trial. The Blakeney colt was bred by one of his owners, Bob McCreery, who owns him in partnership with Raymond Clifford-Turner (the owner of that useful filly Triple First) and Colin Ingleby-Mackenzie, the former Hampshire cricket captain.

Of course, come June 2 we will probably be kicking ourselves that we did not take the 20-1 after Electric sailed home.

More immediately though, we were made to feel pretty stupid yesterday that we did not wade in and help ourselves to the 8-1 on offer early about Horage, who, starting at the still generous price of 6-1, on the Garter Stakes in the style of the best two-year-old seen out so far.

Matt McCormack, Horage's trainer who can provide even Pat Rohan with a bit of competition when it comes to a touch of the blarney, told us that he could not understand why all the so-called experts considered yesterday's race to be a match between the other two unbeaten horses, Brondesbury and Black Gazapta.

"My horse beat Attima at Ayr far more easily than Black Gazepta had beaten the same horse on the same course," he said. "He was a certainty today." It all seems so sickeningly logical — as things always do after the race. But McCormack then proceeded to tell us that he did not have a penny on the horse!

Horage looked poised to collar Brondesbury — who is such a fast starter he would probably do well in American quarter-horse racing — a long way out and has five lengths to spare at the line.

Pat Eddery said that he had been all of 15 lengths behind the leader at one stage and there is no doubt that the horse needs six furlongs. This he will get in his main objective, the Coventry Stakes at Royal Ascot in June.

In the meantime, McCormack, who obviously believes in letting racehorses do what they were bred for, intends to run Horage at Salisbury next week and then at Haydock Park.

Eddery had earlier ridden Castelnau to win the Mono Sagaro Stakes at 20-1, threading his way through the field in the straight to win going away from Heighlin, who is clearly not the back number many had though and the disappointing favourite Halsbury, who was found short of pace when it mattered.

Castelnau was strongly fancied for last year's Cesarewitch won by Halsbury, but ran too freely. He will now attempt to keep his owner in cheese for about the next year of so by winning next week's Chester Cup and the enormous hunk of Cheshire that goes with it.



John Reid: successful on Kareena

Guy Harwood's horses are steadily coming to their best and he was given further encouragement for Ivano in Saturday's 2,000 Guineas when Indian King readily won the Autobar Victoria Cup from Beeleigh, the gamble of the afternoon.

Harwood hopes to win a group race such as the Prix du Palais Royale at Longchamp or Newbury's Hungerford Stakes with Indian King, who is well enough bred to make a decent stallion.

Kareena, who was sympathetically handled by John Reid to win the Autobar Stakes in the Aga Khan's colours, will be rested until the Coronation Stakes at the Royal meeting. She is the sort of gutsy, improving filly who could pay to follow in the highest class.

1,000 Guineas Field

3.10 1,000 GUINEAS STAKES (3-y-o fillies: £75,630: 1m) (15)

301 1110-1 CELESTIAL PATH (R Downes) C Magnier (Ire) 9-0 ....D Gillespie 13
Light blue, dark blue cross and sash, red cap
302 3-1 DIONE (C) (D Prenn) J Dunlop 9-0 ....J Mercer 10
Black, green cap and hooped sleeves
303 114-2 EXCLUSIVE ORDER (P de Moussac) J Cunnington Jun (Fr) 9-0 ....M Philipperon 14
Black and gold hoops, check cap
304 3111- GLANCING (Mrs D Wigan) W Hastings-Bass 9-0 ....E Hide 6
Cherry, cornflower blue sash and cap
305 0-0 GOD BLESS (B Monkhouse) H Collingridge 9-0 ....W R Swinburn 11
Red, black stars, black cap
306 00133-0 HELLO CUDDLES (M Seymour) R Hollinshead 9-0 ....S Perks 3
Purple, good epaulets, quartered cap
307 401-2 MERLINS CHARM (C) (R Sangster) B Hills 9-0 ....P Eddery 12
Emerald green, royal blue sleeves, white cap: green spots
308 0112-0 ON THE HOUSE (Sir P Oppenheimer) H Wragg 9-0 ....J Reid 5
Black and white halved, sleeves reversed, red cap
310 0124-0 PANATELLA (Mrs A Smeath) V Soane 9-0 ....N Howe 2
Emerald green, red diamond on body
311 31211-1 PLAY IT SAFE (Mrs B Firestone) F Boutin (Fr) 9-0 ....L Piggott 8
Emerald green, white diamond frame and diamonds on sleeves, green cap
312 1-1 SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS (K Abdulla) B Hills 9-0 ....S Cauthen 1
Green, pink sash and cap, white sleeves
313 012-4 STRATOSPHERIC (O Phipps) J Dunlop 9-0 ....W Carson 1
Black, red sleeves and spots on black cap
314 31010-1 TIME CHARTER (R Barnett) H Candy 9-0 ....W Newnes 4
Cherry, black sash, primrose and white quartered cap
315 20-3 TRIPLE TIPPLE (Fittocks Stud) L Cumani 9-0 ....T Ives 15
Beige, royal blue sleeves and cap
316 11111-0 WARM HEARTED (Sipra) F Durr 9-0 ....G Starkey 9
Pink, white epaulets

5-2 Play It Safe, 7-2 Slightly Dangerous, 9-2 Merlins Charm, 10 Exclusive Order, Stratospheric, 12 Time Charter, 20 Triple Tipple, 25 Dione, 33 Celestial Path, Glancing.

FORM: Celestial Path (8-13) just held on, won sh hd, 1l, from Miss Lilian (gave 1lb) and Toast of the Town (gave 1lb). 10 ran. Curragh, April 17, 1m, yielding. Dione (8-11) always up with leaders, led near the finish, won ¾l, 4l from Vadrouille (level) and Jacquinta (level). 16 ran. Newmarket, April 13, 7f good. Exclusive Order (9-2) finished well, no chance with the winner, 2nd, btn 2½l, to River Lady (level). 9 ran. Longchamp, Apr 12, 1m, soft. Previously (8-9) finished well, won ½l, ½l from Play It Safe (level) not quicken, and embarrassed (level). 8 ran Deauville, Aug 30, straight 7f, firm. Glancing (8-9) easily, won 2½l, 1l from Chellaston park (gave 4lb) and Pacombe (rec 4lb). 5 ran. Chantilly, Sept 8, 5f, good. Merlins Charm (8-7 fav, joined leaders 1f out, ran on well, 2nd, btn ½l to Chaldon (level) with Triple Tipple (level), every chance, not quicken, 3l farther away, 3rd. On The House (level), never nearer, over 1l away, 5th, and Warm Hearted (level) good late headway, 2½l farther away 7th. 1 ran. Newmarket, Apr 15, 7l, good to firm. Play It Safe (9-2) made all, center, won 3l, 4l from Balance (level) and Albala, 6 ran. Maisons-Laffitte, Apr 6, 7f, soft. Previously (8-9) pushed clear 3 out, ran on, won hd, 3l from River Lady (level) and Perlee (level). 8 ran. Longchamp, Oct 4, 1m, soft. Previously: see Exclusive Order. Slightly Dangerous (9-0) led one out, impressive, won 2l, ½l, 3l from Zinzara (level), Ecstatica (level) and Stratospheric (level, fav, every chance 2f out, not qkn. 5 ran. Newbury Apr 16, 7f 60y, good. Time Charter (8-9) made all, easily, won 5l, 24l from Epithet (level) and dreaming away (rec 6lb). 10 ran. Kempton, Apr 12, 1m, good to soft.
SELECTION: Play It Safe.

Newmarket selections

By Our Own Racing Correspondent
2.00 Fine Edge. 2.30 Touching Wood. 3.10 Slightly Dangerous. 3.40 Old Dominion. 4.15 Military Band. 4.45 Ricardo.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.00 Sayf El Arab. 2.30 Touching Wood. 3.10 Triple Tipple. 3.40 Bracadale. 4.15 Military Band. 4.45 Gambling Lord.



Lester Piggott teams up again on the main French challenger Play It Safe

Rest of the Newmarket programme

Tote Double: 3.10 and 4.15; Treble 2.30, 3.40 and 3.45
[Television (ITV): 2.30, 3.10 and 3.40]

2.0 MAY STAKES (2-y-o colts and geldings: £2,679: 5f) (9 runners)

101 AMERICAN BOY (Mrs R Nelson) W Marshall 9-0 ....P Cook 3
102 ARROWOOD BOB (R Smith) G Pritchard-Gordon 9-0 ....M Rimmer 3 9
105 CASH OR CARRY (Mrs M Whitney) B Hanbury 9-0 ....B Raymond 8
106 CAST A SHADOW (A Duffield) A Jarvis 9-0 ....L Piggott 1
108 ENBYAR DAN (J Honeywood) M Tompkins 9-0 ....R Curant 6
109 FINE EDGE (K Abdulla) J Tree 9-0 ....P Eddery 4
114 SAYF EL ARAB (M Dabaghi) W O'Gorman 9-0 ....T Ives 2
115 TEDDINGTON JEWEL (Mrs B Simmons) W Marshall 9-0 .... — 5
116 WHITE NILE (K Abdulla) F Durr 9-0 ....G Starkey 7

2 Fine Edge, 7-2 Sayf El Arab, 5 White Nile, 15-2 Cash Or Carry, 10 Arrow Bob 12 Cast A Shadow, 14 Enbyar Dan, 20 others.

2.30 HEATHORN STAKES (3-y-o colts: £8,012: 1¼m) (6)

201 0020-1 FAVOLOSO (C) (D McIntyre) R Boss 9-2 ....E Hide 6
202 0-1 MR FLUOROCARBON (J McAllister) H Cecil 9-2 ....L Piggott 3
203 001- PATERNOSTER ROW (CD) (Eva Lady Rosebery) B Hobbs 9-2 ....G Baxter 4
208 4- SHALLAAL (Sheikh Mohammed) J Dunlop 8-5 ....W Carson 1
210 0-0- TOP CREATOR (Sir E Harrison) B Hills 8-5 ....S Cauthen 5
211 3- TOUCHING WOOD (Maktoum Al-Maktoum) Thomson Jones 8-5 ....P Cook 2

5-4 Mr Fluorocarbon, 7-2 Paternoster Row, 5 Top Creator, 15-2 Shallaal, 8 Favoloso, 12 Touching Wood.

FORM: Favoloso (9-0) Rapid Progress 1½f out, led last 100y, won ¾l, 12l from Prince Santiago (level) and Rexribo (level). 16 ran. Newmarket, Apr 14, 1¼m good to firm. Mr Fluorocarbon (9-0) fav. headway to lead inside final 2f, comfortably, won 5l, 2½l from Bold Hawk (level) and Maurizfontein (level). 23 ran. Newbury, April 17, 1m, good. Paternoster Row (8-11) headway under pressure to lead close home, won nk, 2½l from Incandesce (level) and Crusader Castle (level). 13 ran. Newmarket, Oct 31, 1¼m, good. Shallaal (8-11) no progress last 2f, 4th of 5, btn 5l, to Padalco (level). Newmarket, July 8, 7f, good. Top Creator (8-8) no headway final ¼m, 7th, btn 4¾l, to Ivano (gave 10lb). 14 ran. Newmarket, Apr 15, 1m 1f, good to firm. Touching Wood (8-11) challenging position 2f out, no extra, btn 8½l, to Paradis Terrestre (level). 11 ran. Ascot, Oct 10, 7f, soft.
SELECTION: Mr Fluorocarbon.

3.40 BRETBY HANDICAP £4,518: 6f) (9)

402 10000-4 MURILLO (Portal Developments) J W Watts 5-9-11 ....E Hide 8
403 0000-03 OLD DOMINION (D) (P Mellon) I Balding 5-9-5 ....J Matthias 9
405 0410-20 KATHRED (CD) (G A Farndon Ltd) R Hollinshead 4-8-13 ....P Eddery 5 4
406 411140- BRACADALE (D) (F Crouch) R Armstrong 4-8-13 ....P Tulk 7
407 211000- SANJARIDA (J Cohen) M Smyly 4-8-10 ....J Mercer 2
409 3/32020- CAMISITE (D) (A Watts) W O'Gorman 4-8-7 ....T Ives 1
411 0/10231- DUNGEON GHYL (J Woodward) D Gandolfo 4-8-4 ....J Reid 5
412 0200-32 PIENCOURT (Mrs E Richards) C Austin 4-8-4 ....N Carlisle 5 3
413 000-334 PETTISTREE (D Cook) N Callaghan 4-8-2 ....W Carson 6

9-4 Bracadale, 3 Piencourt, 9-2 Old Dominion, 7 Murillo, 10 Kathred, Pettistree, 14 others.

FORM: Murillo (9-5) progress inside last 2f, no extra, 4th, btn 1½l, to Christmas Cottage (rec 24lb). 10 ran. Newcastle, Apr 10, 7f, good. Old Dominion (10-0) prominent, no extra, 3rd, btn 1l, nk to Davenport Boy (rec 10lb). 10 ran. Epsom, Apr 21, 6f, good. Piencourt (7-4) progress from 1f out, ran on, 2nd, btn ½l, to Lightning Label (gave 37lb) with Pettistree (gave 2lb) some late progress, 3rd, btn further 6l. 9 ran. Chepstow, Apr 5, 5f, good to soft. Pettistree (8-2) late headway. 4th, btn 4½l, to Winter Wind (gave 25lb) with Kathred (gave 17lb) led for 4f, faded, 8th. 13 ran. Nottingham, Apr 12, 6f, soft.
SELECTION: Piencourt.

4.15 MARCH HANDICAP (£3,557: 2m) (7)

501 31113-1 MILITARY BAND (C) (H Joel) H Cecil 4-10-4 (4 ex) ....L Piggott 5
502 4100/04 SIR MICHAEL (C) (M Mouskos) D Thom 6-9-13 .... — 3
503 20202/0 WESLEY (S Taberner) J W Watts 6-9-12 ....E Hide 1
504 12132/0 SLIGO BAY (M Wills) R Houghton 5-8-11 ....J Reid 7
505 1000/11 CHEKA (D) (P Mellon) I Balding 6-9-10 (4 ex) ....J Matthias 6
506 4000-01 SHOOTING BUTTS (D) (T Hewitt) J Smith 4-9-3 (4 ex) ....G Starkey 4
507 20000-4 MOUNTAIN MONARCH (D) (M Bryant) S Woodman 5-8-3 ....P Cook 2

6-4 Military Band, 15-8 Cheka, 10 Shooting Butts, 12 Sir Michael, Mountain Monarch, 16 Sligo Bay, Wesley.

4.45 HASTINGS STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £3,995: 1m) (27)

601 0-30 AIRBORNE DEAL (A Morton) N Callaghan 9-0 ....P Eddery 15
602 BEAU JULES (C Elliot) P Walwyn 9-0 ....J Johnson 2
604 004200- CLAUDIUS CROZET (Mrs W Willard) G Huffer 9-0 ....B Crossley 1
606 00 GAMBLING LORD (Elisha Holding) P Haslam 9-0 ....L Piggott 26
607 0 GO SANDICLIFFE (Sandicliffe Motors) B Hills 9-0 ....S Cauthen 17
608 0000- LEIOTRICHOUS (W Gredley) C Brittain 9-0 ....P Bradwell 19
609 000-00 LISARDA (A Norman-Thorpe) W Guest 9-0 ....J Rowe 22
611 0 LOOKING GLASS (Mrs M Rowley) W O'Gorman 9-0 ....T Ives 25
612 MALAPERT (R C Treatt Ltd) L Cumani 9-0 ....R Guest 18
613 44- MANDRIANO (Mrs C Bellaira) G P-Gordon 9-0 ....G Duffield 5
614 0 MANX SWALLOW (R Padmore) R Hollinshead 9-0 ....S Perks 20
615 0 MEMORANDA (S Liess) E Eldin 9-0 .... — 10
617 4-0 MY CONNOISSEUR (Mrs L Burrage) J Holt 9-0 ....P Waldron 12
618 0 NERVOUS PASSENGER (C d'Alessio) L Cumani 9-0 ....P Cook 6
619 00- NIKIFOROS (Capt M Lemos) C Brittain 9-0 ....J Reid 9
620 0-0 NORTHERN INTEREST (D Tompkins) M Tompkins 9-0 ....R Curant 14
621 0- NORTH LIGHT (L Sainer) P Walwyn 9-0 ....J Mercer 23
623 PRINGLE (Mrs M Irwin) J Hindley 9-0 ....B Taylor 24
625 0- RICARDO (A Bodie) G Harwood 9-0 ....G Starkey 8
626 SECTORI (Lady Beaverbrook) M Jarvis 9-0 ....B Raymond 27
627 THORNDOWN (Ld Porchester) W Hern 9-0 ....W Carson 4
628 0-0 TOPORI (A Boon) B Hills 9-0 ....R Street 7
629 0- VORACITY (Ld Derby) J Winter 9-0 ....E Hide 13
630 0-0 AMERICAN GIRL (Mrs B Simmons) W Marshall 8-11 ....G Baxter 18
631 MELODIE MYSTIQUE (S Dinsmore) P Haslam 8-11 ....B Jago 11
633 SANA (I Moubarak) M Albina 8-11 ....A Murray 21
634 000030- SWEET SATISFACTION (J McMurdo) C Spares 8-11 ....E Johnson 3

2-1 Sectori, 11-4 Thorndown, 5 Ricardo, 7 Gambling Lord, 10 Go Sandicliffe, 14 Veracity, 16 Mandriano, 20 others.

Ascot results

Going: Good to firm

2.0 (2.1) AUTOBAR STAKES (3-y-o fillies: £5,147: 1m)
KAREENA, b f, by Riverman — Kermbiya (HH Aga Khan) 9-1 J Reid (100-30 fav) 1
Bunda ....P Eddery (10-1) 2
Toujours Vert ....W R Swinburn (4-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 34p; places, 12p, 18p, 16p. Dual forecast: £1.55. CSF: £3.57. R Houghton, at Blewbury. ¾l, sh hd. Tikaki (9-2) 4th. 9 ran. 1min 42.52sec.

2.30 (2.31) MONO SAGARO STAKES (£11,295: 2m)
CASTLENAU, b c, Irish Castle — Bay of Fundy (Double Ltd) 4-9-0 P Eddery (20-1) 1
Heighlin ....S Cauthen (7-2) 2
Halsbury ....J Mercer (15-8 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.38; places, 21p, 14p, 11p. Dual forecast: £2.02. CSF: £8.29. P Cole, at Lambourn. 1½l, 1½l. Sunley Builds (14-1) 4th. 3min 31.23sec.

3.05 (3.9) AUTOBAR VICTORIA CUP (Handicap: £11,901: 7f)
INDIAN KING, b c, by Raja Baba — Protest (J Levy) 4-9-3 G Starkey (4-1 fav) 1
Beeleigh ....A McGlone (5-1) 2
Lucky Man ....A Clark (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 37p; places, 16p, 25p, 47p. Dual forecast: £1.28. CSF: £2.39. Tricast: £19.84. G Harwood, at Pulborough. 3l, nk. Young Daniold (12-1) 4th. 13 ran. 1min 26.8sec. NR: Barnet Heir.

3.40 (3.41) WHITE ROSE STAKES (3-y-o: £13,110: 1¼m)
ELECTRIC, b c, by Blakeney — Christiana (R Clifford-Turner) 8-9 W R Swinburn (11-10 fav) 1
Crossways ....P Eddery (6-1) 2
Palace Gold ....T Ives (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 17p; places, 15p, 14p, 22p. Dual forecast: 52p. CSF: 79p. M Stoute, at Newmarket. 1l, 2½l. Arrowood Dream (11-1) 4th. 8 ran. 2min 9.15sec.

4.10 (4.11) GARTER STAKES (2-y-o: £4,581: 5f)
HORAGE, b c, Tumble Wind — Musicienne (A Rachid) 9-1 P Eddery (6-1) 1
Brondesbury ....T Ives (8-11 fav) 2
Black Gazepta ....L Piggott (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 73p; places, 28p, 12p. Dual forecast: 38p. CSF: £1.01. M McCormack, at Wantage. 5l, ¾l. Shanleys Style (20-1) 4th, 6 ran. 1min 2.26sec.

4.40 (4.41) CHOBHAM HANDICAP (Apprentices: £2,603: 1½m)
PERDICCAS, br g, by Perdu — Requisition (A Richards) 4-7-7 A McGlone (33-1) 1
Salzano ....D McKeown (10-1) 2
Red Toff ....P Bradwell (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £2.65; places, 60p, 37p, 12p. Dual forecast: £8.62. CSF: £29.40. C Austin, at Wokingham. 1½l, 1½l. Nepotism 5-2 fav. Janus (4-1) 4th. 9 ran. 2min 37.67sec.

TOTE DOUBLE: Indian King and Horage, £71.75. TREBLE: Castlenau and Electric (paid on first two legs only) £25.20. JACKPOT: Not won. Pool of £1,711.95 carried forward to Newmarket. PLACEPOT: £33.45.

Norton stakes his claim

The 2,000 Guineas prospects of Steve Norton's Full Extent got a boost at Catterick Bridge yesterday, when the stable sent out Rubbino to win the Jockey Cap Selling Stakes by five lengths. Full Extent, who has thrived since his win in the Timeform Racecard Stakes at Thirsk earlier this month, will be travelling to Newmarket tomorrow morning.

Both Norton and John Lowe, who partnered the colt in a final work-out over six furlongs on Monday, are optimistic about their chances.

Rubbino, who was owned by Pat Moran, attracted considerable attention in the post-race auction and eventually went for 2,800 guineas. He now goes to Claes Bjorling, to race in Stockholm.

The first race on the card saw an even easier victory, when Time's Time, one of five horses bought by Walter Wharton at Dublin's Ballsbridge sales, took the Sedbury Maiden Auction Stakes by seven lengths from Freedom Glory, after leading all the way.

Wharton, saddling his second winner of the season, said: "I had Time's Time ready in March, but was too late with my entries then".

In the day's feature race, the Bridge Handicap, the nine-year-old Ribble Rouser showed how much he loves racing round Catterick. Home-bred by his owner, Clifford Watts, at Bridlington, he won his fifth race on the circuit by threequarters of a length from Sir Givenchy.

Ribble Rouser started at 9-2, and provided his owner-breeder-trainer with his first success for two years.

Over The Rainbow, who was beaten three short-heads into fourth place in last year's Wokingham Handicap, will be in the line-up again in the six furlong sprint at Royal Ascot in June. This was confirmed by the five-year-old's trainer, John *Winter, after his charge, got* home by a short-head from Welsh Noble in the spring handicap — and then survived a stewards' inquiry.

Super Sioux continued a great run for the trainer Jack Berry when completing a double in the Richmond Stakes. The filly, who made all the running to beat Halcyon Age by four lengths, could tackle the big Chester meeting if there is rain.

Catterick results

Going: Firm

2.15 (2.15) SEDBURY MAIDEN AUCTION STAKES (£690: 5f)
TIME'S TIME, ch g by Whistling Deer—Needy (W Wharton) 8-8 I Johnson (8-4 fav) 1
Freedom Glory ....A Bond (2-1) 2
Sid's Mob ....L Charnock (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win 37p. Dual Fcst 24p. CSF 46p. W Wharton at Melton Mowbray. 7l, 1l Touching (5-1). 5 ran.

2.45 (2.47) JOCKEY CAP STAKES (Selling: 3-y-o: £758: 1¼m 40yd)
RUBBINO, b g by Red Alert—Lucasta (P Moran) 8-10 J Lowe (11-10 fav) 1
Pride of Fairfield ....D Letherby (10-1) 2
Malora ....M Miller (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win 13p, places 10p, 21p, 17p. Dual Fcst 82p. CSF £1.24. S Norton at Barnsley. 5l, 3l. Arlingto Girl (3-1) 4th. 10 ran.
NR: Dancing Fever.
After a Stewards inquiry Lady Lorraine who finished fourth was disqualified and placed last.

3.15 (3.16) BRIDGE HANDICAP (£1,368: 1m 7f 180 yds)
RIBBLE ROUSER ch g by Marcus Brutus—Ribble Reed (W. C. Watts) 9 9 4 D Nicholls (9-2) 1
Sir Givenchy ....G Duffield (5-1) 2
Dunsyre ....G. Brown (7-1) 3
TOTE: win, 67p; places, 19p, 10p, 38p. Dual Forecast: 59p. CSF: £2 71. W. C. Watts at Bridlington. ¾l, 2½l. Scot Bennett 4-1 fav (4th). 9 ran.

3.45 (3.47) RICHMOND STAKES (2-y-o: £923: 5f)
SUPER SIOUX ch f by Mandrake Major—Siouxie (B. Atkinson) 9 1 L Charnock (6-4 fav) 1
Halcyon Age ....A. Nesbitt (7-2) 2
Belinda Brown ....G. Duffield (9-4) 3
TOTE: win, 16p. Dual Forecast: 23p. CSF: 68p. J. Berry at Cockerham. 4l, sh hd. Mummy's Apple (6-1) 4th. 5 ran.

4.15 (4.15) SPRING HANDICAP (£1,107: 6f)
OVER THE RAINBOW, b g by Song — Lady Matador (R E Bott Wigmore ST Ltd) 5-10-0 A Kimberley (evens fav) 1
Welsh Noble 2
Tom Dowdeswell 3
TOTE: Win, 15p; places: 10p, 14p, 22p Dual F: 29p. CSF: 57p. J. Winter at Newmarket. Sh hd, 1½l. Little Atom (10-1) 4th. 10 ran.

4.45 (4.48) HURGILL LODGE STAKES £1,000 (3-y-o: £690: 7f)
CENTURY CITY, b c by High Top-Pearl Wedding (I Allan) 9-5 R Guest (1-6 fav) 1
Jennyjo ....I Johnson (14-1) 2
Big Land ....S Parr (50-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 11p; places: 10p, £1.75. Dual F: 14p. CSF. 34p. L Cumani at Newmarket. 1½l, 1½l. On The Spot (16-1) 4th. 6 ran.

PLACEPOT: £13.50.

Perth NH results

2.15: 1, Julesian (9-4); 2, Miss Apollo (5-4 fav); 3, General Wood (12-1). 8 ran. NR: Rosie's Secret
2.45: 1, Queensberry Lad (2-9 fav); 2, Gayle Warning (4-1); 3, West Acre (16-1). 3 ran.
3.15: 1, Lottie Lehmann (5-1); 2, Another Joyful (16-1); 3, Blazing Wind (6-1). Nellie's Lad 7-4 fav. 7 ran.
3.45: 1, Foggy Bouy (4-6 fav); 2, Ambremont (2-1); 3, Harvest Day (16-1). 5 ran
4.15: 1, Kindred (8-11 fav); 2, Gun Point (25-1); 3, Blueberry Bush (6-1). 6 ran. NR: Hope of Oak
4.45: 1, Rage Glen (4-5); 2, Louis Roederer (4-1); 3, Hot Prelence (100-30). 9 ran.
PLACEPOT: £12.55.

STATE OF GOING: Newmarket: Good; Plumpton: Chase Hard, Hurdle Firm; Hexham: Firm; Hereford: Firm. Tomorrow, Carlisle: Firm; Taunton: Hard.

Hereford N H

2.15 HOLMER HURDLE (Selling: £526: 2m) (10 runners)
3 1-4p NO ILLUSION 8-11-3 ....Hyett
6 00-4 GREEN SPRING 5-10-12 J Williams
7 p0 HI DARLING 5-10-12 Mr B Powell 7
9 00 MESTEREFF 5-10-12 ....M Charles 4
10 000 ROYSIA 5-10-12 ....C Smith
11 010 SINGING OATS 5-10-12 M P Cleveley 4
13 00p SOLARIUM 4-10-5 ....M Williams
14 000 CROWN JULES 4-10-0 R Stronge 7
15 bp0 JUST PASSING 4-10-0 C McSharry 7
16 008 PRINCE BEOWULF 4-10-0 ....Sutherm
11-4 Crown Jules, 7-2 Green Spring, 9-2 Prince Beowulf, 6 No Illusion.

2.45 WOOLHOPE CHASE (Novice handicap: £1,170; 2m) (8)
4 221- CHANCERS LAST 8-11-8 ....A Webb
5 230 SPIDERS WEB 7-11-7 ....Mr P Webber
6 p00 WHISTLE FOR JACK 7-11-5 H Davies
7 043 LESELUC 6-11-2 ....Reilly
8 344 CRITICAL TIMES 5-10-11 Smith Eccles
9 0f3 SHOTANG 7-10-8 ....Crank
10 000 REEHAD 7-10-5 ....B Wright 4
11 000 THE WURZEL 7-10-5 ....S G Knight
9-4 Chancers Last, 3 Critical Times, 7-2 Spiders Web, 11-2 Leseluc.

3.15 BROCKHAMPTON HUNTER CHASE (Div I: amateurs: £492: 2½m) (13)
7 fp0 BAR MORN 8-12-0 ....R Robinson 7
8 0u4 BIG BEN 8-12-0 ....R Wales 7
10 BRANDY TART 9-12-0 ....G Tate 7
14 0-04 DRUMMAN 8-12-0 ....D Stephens 7
18 0p- ERNIE THE MILK 9-12-0 T Rooney 7
18 2-p0 FORBIDDEN FRUIT 12-12-0 M Mann 7
20 /00p GAY EXPRESS 12-12-0 Mrs B Peck 7
26 pp0- IMPERIAL FAMILY 9-12-0 N Twiston-Davies 4
28 /fpp KILLEENOUGHTY 10-12-0 J Wyatt 7
31 10u/ MOKA 9-12-0 .... —
32 pp0 MOONELLO 10-12-0 Mrs L Sheedy 4
33 /bof MOONSTONE PRINCE 8-12-0 D Trow 7
37 0/0 SUNNY KUMAR 11-12-0 R Devonald 7
3 Big Ben, 7-2 Forbidden Fruit, 5 Imperial Family, 6 Moka.

3.45 DINMORE HURDLE (4-y-o novices: £513: 2¼m) (7)
1 112 ONLY A SHANTY 12-0 ....Linley
4 00 LOCH BOYLE 11-0 Mr A Chamberlain 7
5 040 MISS ANONYMOUS 11-0 W Newton 7
6 00p MOLTEN METAL 11-0 .... —
8 020 ROYAL BOUNTY 11-0 Smith Eccles
9 000 SUGARAN 11-0 ....Hyett
10 203 VULGAN'S HONOR 11-0 ....Suthern
4-7 Only A Shanty, 9-2 Vulgan's Honor, 11-2 Royal Bounty, 14 Loch Boyle.

4.15 MAY HILL HURDLE (Handicap: £1,508: 3m 1f) (17)
2 000 RING TIN TIN 8-11-7 ....R Dennis 7
4 123 NATIVE BREAK 5-10-13 S Brazier 7
6 014 SPARTAN DAISY 5-10-12 Mrs D Henderson 4
7 022 MAN ON THE RUN 7-10-10 J Davies 7
9 220 SPACED OUT 7-10-9 ....Warner
10 000 SEA CARGO 7-10-7 Mr I Johnson 4
11 r00 GILLIGAN 7-10-6 ....M Ley 7
12 300 DISHCLOTH 8-10-4 Mr A Sharpe 7
15 000 CITADEL ROC 7-10-2 ....G Davies 4
18 0-10 MISS PURCHASE 7-10-0 R F Davies
19 00f POPPY FIELDS 8-10-0 Mr J Cambidge 4
21 040 ABLE WREN 7-10-0 ....S Keightley
23 001 PIN TUCK 8-10-0 Mr R Robinson 7
24 0fp VIRGINIA DRIVE 10-10-0 ....Carvill
25 000 DOCTOR FITZ 7-10-0 ....P Barton
27 -p00 GALE STREET 8-10-0 ....Warner
28 043 KASSA 9-10-0 ....M Floyd
4 Man On The Run, 5 Native Break, 6 Spartan Daisy, 7 Spaced Out.

4.45 CANON PYON CHASE (Handicap: £2,177: 3m 1f) (10)
2 p4f GENERAL ELECTION 8-11-9 ....Linley
5 3pp RAPALLO 12-11-7 ....A Webber
6 024 SCROGGY 10-11-5 ....Reilly
7 7uf1 GIVUS JUSTICE 10-11-5 Smith Eccles
12 031 THE VINEGAR MAN 10-10-7 J Williams
17 -3up MY FRIENDLY COUSIN 12-10-0 A Webb
18 /p-0 NEVER WORRY 12-10-0 ....H Davies
21 0/30 CASTELIRA 7-10-0 ....Mr A Sharpe 7
22 00p- NICHOLAS NICKLEBY II 14-10-0 Carvill
24 p0f HARD AND BITTER 7-10-0 A O'Hagan 4
13-8 General Election, 7-2 Scroggy, 5 Givus Justice, 11-2 The Vinegar Man.

5.15 BROCKHAMPTON HUNTER CHASE (Div II: amateurs: £492: 2½m) (13)
1 /01- BALLYBRICKEN 12-12-0 N Babbage 4
2 pp-p DEWY'S QUAY 9-12-10 ....B Price 7
5 /u40 ARTIST LAD 13-12-0 ....H Wheeler 7
11 pf-r CASH BONANZA 12-12-0 M Wilding 7
12 1-00 CLEAR PRIDE 11-12-0 ....S Bowen 7
13 0/pf CLIPSTON 10-12-0 ....J Wrathall 7
17 fpp- FEUD 11-12-0 ....J Wilkinson 7
19 004- GABERDAY 7-12-0 ....M Barlow 7
30 000 LEGANES 7-12-0 ....K Smith 7
34 00-4 NIGHT MESSENGER 10-12-0 A Ulyat 7
35 -0fp POINT ONE 8-12-0 Miss B Broad 7
36 00-f RIFLEFIRE 8-12-0 ....M Low 7
38 3-02 THE PILGARLIC 14-12-0 N Twiston-Davies 4
15-8 Ballybricken, 3 Night Messenger, 7-2 The Pilgarlic, 7 Artist Lad.

5.45 GRUNWICK FLAT RACE (£669: 2m) (20)
2 0 BARYTES 5-11-10 .... —
6 0 DONDLEU 5-11-10 ....S James 7
10 HEAVEN CAN WAIT 5-11-10 D Hyde 7
14 0 JUBILEE DOVE 5-11-10 Mr M Low 7
16 MASTER BUCKRAM 5-11-10 Mrs L Sheedy
17 MR MACBATIN 6-11-10 Mr R Willis 7
22 RIBERION 5-11-10 ....Keightley
24 2 STIKIT 8-11-10 ....M Ley 7
28 200- TOMALMAR 6-11-10 ....T Wall 4
30 4 WOOTTON BOY 6-11-10 Mr P Webber
35 CROWN REACH 4-10-11 Miss H Chard 7
38 00 DUSKY KNIGHT 4-10-11 D Chinn 7
40 FINAL WORD 4-10-11 .... —
41 GEORGE ELIOT 4-10-11 W Worthington 7
42 GREY LAD 4-10-11 ....D Trow 4
43 HAVABASH 4-10-11 .... —
44 0 JAPLING 4-10-11 Mr R Robinson 7
45 LARK'S LADY 4-10-11 C McSharry 7
47 ME AND THEE 4-10-11 R Stronge 7
50 NATIVE TAN 4-10-11 ....McKevitt 4
5-2 Stikit, 3 Wootton Boy, 5 Me And Thee, 7 Native Tan.

HEREFORD SELECTIONS: 2.15 Crown Jules, 2.45 Spiders Web, 3.15 Forbidden Fruit, 3.45 Only A Shanty, 4.15 Ring Tin Tin, 4.45 General Election, 5.15 The Pilgarlic, 5.45 Wooton Boy.

Plumpton NH

2.15 DOUBLE GLOUCESTER HURDLE (4-y-o novices: £690: 2m) (12 runners)
2 103 CHUMMY'S BEST 11-2 ....R Rowe
5 p14 JASSIM 11-2 ....Francome
10 000 AIRSTREAM 10-11 ....K Mooney
12 340- BOTTLED BOY 10-11 ....Rowell
14 000 FIRE CHIEFTAIN 10-11 A Madgwick 7
15 000 GAY MINSTREL 10-11 Steve Knight
16 004 GOOD HABIT 10-11 ....J Akehurst 7
17 032 HAVERING HILL 10-11 ....Harrington
18 p0 HAWAIIAN ISLAND 10-11 M Coyle 4
19 PRINCE'S DRIVE 10-11 ....W Smith
20 0 ROCKETONE 10-11 ....R Atkins
26 0pp0 ZACCIO 10-11 ....Goldstein
8-13 Chummy's Best, 4 Jassim, 6 Havering Hill, 10 Bottled Boy.

2.45 STILTON CHASE (Handicap: £1,769: 3m 1f) (7)
1 0-22 BETTON GORSE 9-12-7 Mr A J Wilson
4 100 GUN METAL 7-11-5 ....J Akehurst 7
6 02u SUPERBREAKS 8-10-12 ....R Rowe
11 400 CURRENT CHANCE 11-10-5 Francome
17 2up HIGHLAND DRAKE 9-10-0 T Morgan 7
18 340 ROCKBARTON 7-10-0 ....G Moore
19 14p DOUBLE ACTION 11-10-0 .... —
7-4 Betton Gorse, 3 Superbreaks, 9-2 Gun Metal, 8 Rockbarton.

3.15 AMATEUR RIDERS ASSOCIATION HURDLE (Handicap: £1,313: 2½m) (17)
1 01u DOUBLE CROSSING 8-11-10 C Holt 7
6 413 BARBS' BEAU 5-10-13 G Woodruff 7
7 004 SKYLINE DRIVE 8-10-10 .... —
11 0p0 MERLANE 7-10-7 ....D Jones 7
12 b00 GENOVESE 10-10-7 Mrs D Grissell
13 020 CITY LINK EXPRESS 5-10-7 .... —
15 000 ROTINGO 7-10-7 T Thomson Jones
16 04u BASH STREET KID 7-10-7 M Hoad 7
18 000 NEWARK 7-10-7 ....Miss B Sanders
19 004 VICTORY HYMN 6-10-7 .... —
20 10/p CHELSEA BAR 8-10-7 Miss C Moon 7
24 003 ASHLEIGH BOY 5-10-7 Mr W Page 7
25 100 SPANISH WAR 6-10-7 Mr M Bosley 7
27 000 RAGUSA IMP 8-10-7 Mrs A Hedditch 7
28 00 ELLENDUNE 10-10-7 B Venn 7
29 p04- ROCKY MYTH 10%-10-7 Miss J Blakeney 7
31 000- SWAYNES FOLLY 6-10-7 J Wyatt 7
5-2 Barbs' Beau, 7-2 City Link Express, 4 Bash Street Kid, 11-2 Chelsea Bar.

3.45 CHESHIRE CHASE (Novices handicap: £961: 2m 3f 90yd) (5)
1 120 SAREM KYBO 8-11-10 ....R Rowe
2 p03 VAN HAGEN 8-10-8 ....W Smith
5 443 MERRY MEADOW 8-10-2 ....G Moore
6 14u MIDDLE-MODEL 6-10-0 A Madgwick 7
8 000 COMMANDER CHRISTY 6-10-0 M Hammond 7
7-4 Sarem Kybo, 11-4 Van Hagen, 4 Middle-Model, 5 Merry Meadow.

4.15 CHEDDAR HURDLE (Selling handicap: £743: 2m) (9)
1 DADDY'S PET 6-12-0 .... —
4 000 NINE NORTH ROAD 5-11-7 McNelly
8 000 TARA'S CHIEFTAIN 4-11-0 Harrington
9 000 DIDDELO 5-11-0 ....Rowell
10 p00 SADDLE ROCK ROAD 4-10-9 .... —
12 0f0 ALLADO 6-10-7 ....R Rowe
14 000 AFTER SHAVE 6-10-6 ....Goldstein
16 121 KASCINA 5-10-6 .... —
19 p00 DOVECOT 5-10-1 ....W Smith
4-7 Kascina, 3 Nine north Road, 8 Tara's Chieftain, 10 Diddelo.

4.45 WENSLEYDALE CHASE (Maidens: £1,058: 2m) (9)
2 0fp BAY DRAKE 7-11-2 .... —
5 ffp DARTING BOW 6-11-2 ....R Rowe
7 p20 FOURSOME REEL 7-11-2 .... —
8 p00 GLENJADE 7-11-2 ....Mr N Wheeler
15 rp0 SKERRIES 7-11-2 ....Goldstein
16 0p0 SOUTH OF ALASKA 8-11-12 C Brown
17 0p0 TRUNCHEON 7-11-2 .... —
18 444 ADMINISTRATOR 5-10-10 Francome
21 000 REVOLVER 5-10-10 ....W Smith
9-4 Glenjade, 11-4 Administrator, 4 Foursome Reel, 6 Skerries.

5.15 MADHATTERS PRIVATE SWEEPSTAKES (£0: 2m flat) (13)
1 SHAKLETONS FLIER 8-13-0 Mrs C Teacher
2 BOLD HILL 8-12-7 ....Mrs S Voorspuy
5 COLUMBOS 5-12-7 ....R Shaw
6 FELIPA 8-12-7 Mrs J Holdernesss-Reddard
7 GAMING DICE 10-12-7 Miss J Perks
8 /00- HOLCOMBE ROGUS 6-12-7 Mrs A Alcock
11 WESTON FAVELL 5-12-7 Mrs J Newton
12 WILLING'S PROMISE 8-12-7 J Bentley
14 BEGGAR'S BUSH 4-12-0 Mrs L Green
15 CITY LINK STAR 4-12-0 Capt A Pratt
16 LA SEINE 4-12-0 ....Miss M Baker
17 ON THE BEACH 4-12-0 ....C Wood
19 SPARTAN ARROW 4-12-0 Mrs L Norton
13-8 City Link Star, 5-2 Willing's Promise, 4 On The Beach, 11-2 Spartan Arrow.

PLUMPTON SELECTIONS: 2.15 Chummy's Best, 2.45 Gun Metal, 3.15 Barb's Beau, 3.45 Sarem Kybo, 4.15 Kascina, 4.45 Revolver, 5.15 Willing's Promise.

Hexham NH

2.30 HAYDON CHASE (Handicap: £1,096: 2½m) (7 runners)
1 BOURBON STREET 8-11-10 J O'Neill
2 3-00 SILVERY BLUE 11-11-7 .... —
4 2p3 BORDER BRIG 11-10-11 ....Pinlott
5 003 PINERO 8-10-9 ....Brennan 4
7 p02 BUCKSOME 9-10-6 .... —
8 14p PALACE ROYAL 8-10-3 DOUBTFUL
10 334 LITTLE ABBEY 10-10-1 DOUBTFUL
7-4 Border Brig, 9-4 Bucksome, 7-2 Pinero, 6 Silvery Blue.

3.0 YARRIDGE HURDLE (Div I: novices: £511: 2m) (9)
1 -100 FAIR CITY 5-12-0 .... —
2 011 SHALLOT BOY 4-11-13 ....G Gray 7
5 000 BIRRENS BELLE 5-11-4 ....Barnes
7 p CARUSO MIO 7-11-4 ....Mr Roberts
12 p HOPGROVE 8-11-4 .... —
14 023 MARINE CADET 6-11-4 ....G Bradley
15 00f MASTER TERCEL 6-11-4 ....J O'Neill
17 000 MR MAY 8-11-4 ....S Charlton
23 0 BRIDGE O'GOLD 4-10-7 Campbell 7
4-6 Shallot Boy, 4 Fair City, 6 Marine Cadet, 8 Master Tercel.

3.30 GORDON RAMSAY HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs: maidens: £1,859: 3m) (21)
2 p0-0 ARCTIC SILVER 10-12-0 ....MacMillan
3 BELLISLE HILL 11-12-0 ....Sample 7
4 f0p/ BORDER WOOD 9-12-0 ....Dent 7
6 BUSH GUIDE 6-12-0 ....Alder 7
8 CARFIELD 10-12-0 ....Packitt 7
11 3-f CHIEF WHIP 8-12-0 ....Berader 7
12 p/ COINCIDEE 11-12-0 ....Mann 7
14 0-04 DRYBURN 11-12-0 ....Mrs Hamilton 7
15 0/0- FIRST APRIL 8-12-0 ....Hudson 7
17 2 HEATHER'S PET 7-12-0 Robinson 7
18 HUNTERMAC 7-12-0 ....Brown 7
20 30u KIRKSTYLE 12-12-0 ....Col Cramsie 7
21 pfu- MUCHKNOCK 7-12-0 ....Wade 7
23 POLLY SCARLET 7-12-0 Miss Benson 7
24 0/0- PORTOMORE 8-12-0 ....Bennett 7
26 ROYAL SUNSET 7-12-0 ....Craggs
29 -fp3 SILVER VALLEY 8-12-0 Miss Watson 7
30 00- SPORTING PRINT 6-12-0 ....Shaw 7
32 2pf SWAINBY LAD 11-12-0 ....T Tate 7
33 TISTNAN 9-12-0 .... —
34 0-p KINKO 5-11-7 ....Love 7
9-4 Heather's Pet, 3 Dryburn, 9-2 Chief Whip, 6 Silver Valley.

4.0 YARRIDGE HURDLE (Div II: novices: £555: 2m) (11)
1 p00 CHANGABANG 5-11-4 .... —
3 0p0 FRAZER'S FRIEND 5-11-4 Kettlewell 7
4 000 GAY LUCKY 7-11-4 ....Redfern
5 HY-RUBY 8-11-4 ....Mr Roberts
6 000- INAGH MAY 6-11-4 ....Lamb
7 pp0 KINGS FORT 6-11-4 .... —
8 -f0 KNOSSOS 5-11-4 ....J O'Neill
9 002 LISADORN 5-11-4 ....Brennan 4
10 LITTLE REG 5-11-4 ....Barnes
13 JETELLO 4-10-7 .... —
14 000 PATCHWORK SAINT 4-10-7 C Grant
5-2 Lisadorn, 11-4 Inagh May, 7-2 Changabang, 6 Hy-Ruby.

4.30 JOHN McKIE HURDLE (Amateurs: handicap: £588: 2½m) (9)
1 422 MARK-YOU-TEN 9-11-10 ....Easterby
2 TOUGH BABU 4-11-9 ....Wilson 7
6 002 RIGOROUS 11-10-12 Miss Simpson 7
9 p/10 MINTO GLEN 8-10-4 ....C Storey 7
13 1p0 GAELIC HARP 7-10-1 ....McIntyre
15 000 GREY MORLEY 9-10-0 Miss Knox 7
16 0u0 ANY SECOND 13-10-0 ....B Storey 7
18 3/0- RIGHT CHARLIE 7-10-0 Miss Alder 7
19 000 HURRY BACK 16-10-0 ....Craggs
7-4 Mark-You-Ten, 7-2 Rigorous, 4 Gaelic Harp, 6 Grey Morley.

5.0 LEAZES CHASE (novices: £1,011: 3m) (8)
7 047 BLUEBERRY BUSH 7-11-0 ....Dun
8 00 BRIGILL 7-11-0 ....C Bradley
11 0/f4 HARRY MY BOY 7-11-0 .... —
12 pp2 LIBERTY BODICE 7-11-0 Mr Reed 7
13 pp4 PHIPPS CLOUD 7-11-0 ....Pepper 4
15 0p4 RAG ROBIN 8-11-0 .... —
17 000 UNCLE BRUNO 8-11-0 ....Mr Love 7
18 002 WILTON'S FIRST 10-11-0 Brennan 4
3 Wilton's First, 7-2 Liberty Bodice, 4 Harry My Boy, 11-2 Blueberry Bush.

HEXHAM SELECTIONS: 2.30 Border Brig, 3.0 Shallot Boy, 3.30 Heathers Pet, 4.0 Lisadorn, 4.30 Mark-You-Ten, 5.0 Blueberry Bush.

Quistador takes his chance

The Leicestershire trainer Michael Chapman plans to saddle Quistador, a handicap hurdler, in this year's Ascot Gold Cup on June 17.

The six-year-old did not make the frame in his starts over timber last winter, but fulfils the Gold Cup qualifications in that he is an entire horse — and his owner is prepared to pay the high entry charges.

Chapman is following the astute example of John Jenkins, who sent out Ayyabaan last year in the most prestigious stayers' race in the calendar. Partnered by Pat Eddery, Ayyabaan was a well beaten third to Ardross and Shoot A Line in a field of four — but picked up more than £7,000 in place money.

Racing for the millions

The United States plans to stage the richest day's racing ever — a seven-race spectacular with prize money and awards totalling $15m (around £8m). The event is scheduled for the last Saturday in October 1984, and will probably take place in New York, either at Aqueduct or Belmont Park.

The day's principal race will be for three-year-olds and up, at weight-for-age. Over 1¼ miles on the dirt, it will carry prize money of $5m.

A similar race on turf will be worth $2m, and four other events will each carry a $1m purse. These are a 1⅛-mile contest for three-year-old fillies and mares, a furlong event for three-year-olds, one for colts and geldings and the other for fillies.

Even the jumpers will share the rich pickings. There will be a 2¼m steeplechase, for three-year-olds and up, with a total prize of $500,000.

The moving force behind the scheme is John Gaines, who stands 50 of the world's top stallions at his Gainesway Farm, in Kentucky. Stud owners will be asked to pay half the cost of a nomination to make the progeny of each of their stallions eligable.

Tuesday's late racing results

Bath results
3.30 1, Mycenaen (100-30); 2, Nauteous (13-2), 3, Pair-Of-Deuces (7-1). Irish Grenadier 3-1 fav 10 ran.
4.0 1, Traditional Miss (5-2); 2, Irish Rifle (12-1); 3, Britwell Lad (15-2). Justiniani 13-8 fav, 7 ran NR: Attached.
4.30 1, Date Palm (25-1); 2, Sky High Guy (evens fav), 3, Seabattle (7-1). 12 ran.
5.0 1, Mubarak of Kuwait (11-2); 2, Percase (2-1 fav); 3, Mountain Lodge (12-1). 11 ran.

Thirsk
3.45 1, Annenistis (6-1); 2, Broken Seal (15-2), 3, Joyful Affair (4-1). 11 ran. NR: Tyrant Prince.
4.15 1, Al Khashab (evens fav); 2, Redenham (12-1); 3, Mile High (3-1). 8 ran.
4.45 1, Laurence Mac (20-1); 2. Turtle Hill (8-1); 3, Minsden (9-4 jt-fav); Godstruth 9-4 jt-fav. 16 ran. NR: Vale of Belvoir.
5.15 1, Last Device (12-1); 2, Saulann (13-8 fav); 3, Summary (8-1); 15 ran. NR: Janlvy.

Nottingham
3.30 1, Francesco (1-2 fav); Beaucoup d'Argent (33-1); 3, Grand Legacy (25-1). 9 ran.
4.0 1, Charlie's Prospect (11-2); 2, Hippo Disco (6-1); 3, Westwood Dancer (6-1). Bright Wire 7-4 fav. 11 ran. NR: Escape from Hell.
4.30 1, The Dice Man (4-5 fav); 2, Gourni (5-2); 3, Juniper (33-1); 16 ran. NR: Duncany, Kenninghall, Mercredi.

Ascot NH
3.40 1, Lanygon (3-1), 2, Donegal Hope (12-1); 3, Prince Bal (10-1); Army Lad 85-40 fav 9 ran. NR: Stradmer.
4.10 1, Mr Mellors (11-8 fav); 2, Purdo (12-1); 3, De Bergerac (25-1). 11 ran. NR: Dancing Brig.
4.40 1, De Maurier (2-1 fav); 2, Cold Winters (9-4); 3, Sweet Paddy (12-1); 12 ran. NR: Thurston, Tunic Pride.

Perth NH
3.45 1, Polars Laddie (5-2), 2, The Engineer (11-10 fav); 3, Misty Rascal (6-1) 5 ran.
4.15 1, Hope of Oak (evens fav); 2, Doubtful Sun (8-1); 3, Birsby (2-1). 7 ran.
4.45 1, Cloudwalker (2-1); 2, Susanna (10-1); 3, Ketpie (7-2); Bold Raider 7-4 fav (disq) 8 ran.

Royal book launched

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

It was from bitter experience that the Duke of Edinburgh learned the dos and don'ts of *competition horse-drawn carriage driving*, he revealed yesterday at a press conference to launch his book on the subject, published by *Horse-Drawn Carriages Limited* of Macclesfield (£15).

To a journalist who remarked that coach drivers always seemed to be crashing, HRH replied: "We all did in the early days when we didn't know much about it."

He "broke the back" of the book aboard the royal yacht on a state visit to Sweden, and it came easily once he had got the chapter headings. "But I'm a frightfully bad correspondent," he confessed, "and would never write for a living, it is too uncertain!" He did so, nevertheless, following a suggestion by his coachman, David Saunders.

Driving is not, he said, an Olympic sport; too few countries do it and the Olympic Games are meant to be concerned with athletes. Competition drivers are all shoulders and no legs and are not very fit. The sport is also very complicated to organize, especially when as many as 250 horses are involved as there were for the world championships in 1980.

GOLF: ITALIAN OPEN PREVIEW

Sharrock takes scenic route

From Mitchell Platts Sardinia, April 28

Gordon Brand, a former England international who has been on the professional circuit for five years, calculates that it now costs him in the region of £15,000 to travel the world to play the game. With that in mind it is easy to see why some of the younger, struggling professionals attempt to cut financial corners but the tale of woe which followed Brian Sharrock to the £50,000 Italian Open which begins on the Is Molas course here tomorrow illustrates why it is simply not worthwhile to travel student class.

In 16 official tournaments on the European circuit last season Sharrock won only £75 so it is relatively easy to understand that, in spite of being offered an adequate sponsorship by a bakery in Wigan from where he comes, Sharrock set out to cut a few corners: "When you are not doing any good you have to go student class," Sharrock, aged 23, explained.

After missing the halfway cut in the Madrid Open last week he elected to drive his car to Marseilles where he had been told he could catch a ferry to Sardina. On arrival in the French port, Sharrock was informed that no such ferry existed and that his best way of reaching Sardinia in time for the pre-qualifying tournament on Monday was to take a plane to Corsica and a ferry from there to Sardinia.

In Corsica, however, he discovered that the ferry would not leave on time and so he hired a boat for £80 in a harbour bar. But the boat captain clearly misinterpreted the required port, because he sailed into the island some 300 miles north of the required destination.

He hailed a passing car and explained Sharrock's predicament. The motorist opened his boot in which he placed the luggage and Sharrock finally thought his troubles were over.

It was not to be. Within 400 yards the motorist stopped and pointed to a bus stop. Sharrock waited two hours in torrential rain, took a two-hour bus ride to the railway station where he waited another two hours before taking a seven-hour train journey to Cagliari from where he needed a taxi to complete his 56-hours marathon from Madrid. The net cost was £185, more than he would have paid if he had flown from the Spanish capital.

He successfully survived the pre-qualifying, as did everybody since heavy rain forced the officials to stop play and announce that all those who had competed would take part in the tournament, but he must now work out his return trip to Marseilles in order to collect his car which is in the airport car park.

Bernhard Langer, of West Germany, launches his 1982 campaign in Europe but he missed a succession of halfway cuts in America earlier this year and he is struggling to rediscover the form which won for him a record of £81,036 last season. Ken Brown, who cast away a two-stroke advantage entering the last round of the Tunisian Open two weeks ago, and Mark James head the British challenge.

☐ There is a strong possibility that the eight members of the British Curtis Cup side due to meet the Americans on August 5 and 6 at Denver will not have time to compete in the British Women's Open Championship sponsored by Pretty Polly during the previous week, Lewine Mair writes.

Much the same problem arose two years ago and no one doubts that Pretty Polly will be none too happy to lose this particular crop of leading amateurs from their 1982 championship.

If the team were to play in the British they would arrive in Denver with only two days to spare. All the girls in the squad from which the five will be selected have been asked by letter if they feel two days would suffice — but one has the feeling that players and officials alike are already convinced they would not.

POLO AND THE ARGENTINE CRISIS

Antipodeans galloping to the rescue as ban ends era

By William Loyd

Since the resurrection of polo in this country after the Second World War it has been customary for the patrons, those who put together teams for the leading 22-goal tournaments, to invite players from abroad to provide the necessary muscle for their teams. There have hitherto been insufficient English players of adequate handicap to satisfy demand. Inevitably Argenitina, where polo is almost a way of life, has provided most of these visitors and indeed most of the ponies.

The outlook seemed bleak when, within days of the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands, the Hurlingham Polo Association, the British governing body of polo, announced that no Argentine nationals would be allowed to play in this country for the time being. Subsequent events have made it most unlikely that any will be in this country during the coming season.

Though there has been a steady net increase in polo players in this country, the amount of those handicapped at three goals or over has remained roughly constant over the last four years. Unfortunately there has been a dogged persistence by some patrons to reply on the Argentine top players while neglecting some of the home-produced talent.

However, those patrons who aim for the less ambitious level of medium-goal)p;p have been leaning increasingly towards Australia and New Zealand for players and ponies.

Many Antipodean players seem only too happy to play here for little more than the cost of a two-way ticket and their keep, in marked contrast to the Argentine "professional" players. New Zealand thoroughbred ponies in particular already feature in English high goal polo and readily hold their own agains the Argentine Criollo ponies.

Most patrons therefore have had little difficulty in recruiting English, Commonwealth and the odd American Players to fill the gap caused by the ban on Argentines.

A small question mark hangs over the evetual line-up of Guy Wildenstein's team, for whom the Brince of Wales plays, as Robert Graham (on handicap six) is an expatriate farmer in the Argentine. He is, however, believed to be on his way back to England, thus avoiding a possible future restriction of his movement.

The spectacular international dey at Windsor in July will be completely unaffected, as it was decided before Christmas that the two teams to face England I and England II would be, respectively, New Zealand and United States II.

Although spectators will be denied the pleasure of seeing the like of Moore, Crotto, Gonzalez and others from the Argentine in action here this year, and alxo some of their more volatile dispalays of temperament on the field, they can rest assured of a good entry for all the main tournaments

In future, once the Falkland Islands issue has been satisfactorily resolved, we may well see players from Argentina back here on our grounds.

I doubr, though, after a season when we will have coped ably without them, that they will ever be in quite such a dominant position in English polo as in previous years.

William Loyd is manager of the Guards Polo Club, Windsor

BASKETBALL

Wisman the whiz-man for Europe

By Nicholas Harling

It was not so much England's two victories on consecutive days against Colombia as the manner in which they were accomplished that has given their coach Tom Wisman cause for optimism for next month's European championship challenge round in Portugal.

"We are establishing a team concept," Wisman said after Monday's 110-92 success at Birchwood had been followed by Tuesday's 101-89 victory at Brighton. The teams had made the exhausting 250-mile journey between venues on the same coach, which probably explained why England were rather less exuberant in the second game. "It was not what I would call a spectacle but we still managed to win under difficult conditions," Wisman said.

England's punishing programme of four internationals in four days had started with an embarrassing defeat by Scotland, which did, as Wisman acknowleged give them the jolt they needed to defeat Austria the next night and Colmobia, twice.

He is now in the favourable position of being able to strengthen a winning team by adding Tony Watson and Martin Clarke as soon as the two America-based students are free to leave their studies. Unfortunately that will not be in time for the two internationals in Belgium on May 7 and 8, England's last fixtures before their departure for Portugal.

Two more months will then elapse before Wisman takes over as basketball coach at the Jublilee Sports Centre in Honkkong, a job he hopes to combine with his England duties.

SPEEDWAY

Lions look top dogs

By Adrianne Blue

Two strong and swashbuckling sides line up for the England v United States five match series which begins tonight at Wimbledon. It is by no means certain that the Lions, victorious last season, will win. England's captain, Dave Jessup (Wimbledon), may well feel the need to practise more than is his wont. He fields a highly experienced side which includes the 1980 world champion, Michael Lee (Kings Lynn) a former England captain, Malcolm Simmons (Wimbledon), who at age 36 is said to be on rm, and the perennial second-placed man Chris Morton (Belle Vue).

But the Lions chief striker surely is Kenny Carter (Halifax), who already at 20 displays the skill, courage and doggedness of the best. The world champion Bruce Penhall (Cradley Heath) captains the Americans and he will receive £300 per match which is big money in speedway. His top riders are Scott Autrey, of Poole, Dennis Sigalos (Ipswich) and Shawn Moran (Sheffield).

All of these Americans and the other five in the team ride in speedway's top divisions the British League. Indeed the English team is probably weakened by the fact that so many of the best British riders are Americans. Of the 112 riders in the British League 56 per cent come from abroad mostly Americans and Scandinavians.

In the two seasons of its revival this series has come to be regarded along with the Danish as a major trial in the speedway calendar. America won in 1980. The match continues at Swindon, on May 2, at Poole, May 5, Ipswich, May 6 with the final international at Belle Vue, Manchester, on May 9.

SQUASH RACKETS

Hunt concedes unequal battle with injury

By Richard Eaton

Geoff Hunt, world champion until only six months ago and who set the all-time record of eight British Open titles only 12 months ago, has retired. A check on the back injury that prevented him from defending his British Open title earlier this month revealed serious hip problems as well and he was advised to quit.

"I did not intend to until I received medical advice. I was looking forward to winning the British Open once or twice more" he said. His words hint at the dreadful suddenness of it. A short while ago he was regarded as unbeatable. Now it is all over.

It was, though, unlikely that even a fully-fit Hunt would have been able to extend his great achievement further. It was clear to most who saw him lose his world title in November to the Pakistani, Jahangir Khan, then 17, that Hunt was unlikely ever to become the world's number one again.

Hunt thought he could and was determined to try. Though the loss to squash is incalculable, at least it is spared the sight of one of the all-time greats in a struggle with his equilibrium and with the prodigious talents of a much younger player at the same time.

This is a consolation, Hunt's reputation for good sportsmanship is second to none in squash and equalled by very few in any sport. It was possibly this that often made him better appreciated here than in his own country of Australia. Curiously, his father originally came from Plaistow, only a few miles down the road from the court at Bromley where Hunt set his great record last year.

Hunt is in many ways more typically English than Jonah Barrington, his great rival of 1969-74, who has a Welsh mother and an Irish father and who is as outspoken and controversial as Hunt is undemonstrative. "Geoff was not appreciated in Australia", Barrington said yesterday.




Hunt: an all-time great

Hunt once said he would last only two months if he went at it like Barrington, but it was in response to his example that Hunt intensified his training to the point where he would run 30 fase quarter-miles with the smallest of recovery intervals.

The onset of the Pakistanis, Qamar Zaman and Mohibullah Khan, in the mid-seventies also caused him to improve his short game, and recently he was adding a lob and variations in pace. But with the onset of Jaghangir it was impossible, adaptable as he was, to improve yet again at the age of 35.

He says he plans to work to expand the game and develop junuor players in Australia which is good news. It would bedreadful, as others have done before, if he were to slip away unnotoced.

YACHTING

Friendly way to code of the sea

United Friendly the 77-foot yacht that Chay Blyth recently raced round the world, will set off from St Katherine's yacht haven, Tower Bridge, tomorrow at the start of a voyage to publicize the *Seaway Code*, John Nichollls writes. This is a "Highway Code of the Sea" published today by HMSO on behalf of HM Coastguard Division of the Department of Trade.

Unlike their counterparts ashore there is no legislation to prevent inexperienced and unaccompanied "drivers" taking to the water, where often they become a danger to themselves and others. The code sets out essential first principles for anyone intending to venture afloat in a small boat, be it yacht, powerboat, dinghy or canoe.

Belated returns

An Italian yacht will be the last vessel to cross the finishing line at Portsmouth today in the 27,000-mile Whitbread round-the-world race. Viva Napoli will finish exactly one month behind the first of the 22 yachts to complete the last leg from Mar del Plata in Argentina to Portsmouth where the race started in August 1981.

Marathon in danger of attracting too many celebrities for its own good

Fun runners leave the athletes short of joy

Readers of that enduring little chronicle of the sport, Athletics Weekly, have recently been roused to complain about the popularity of the London Marathon. A correspondent wrote to tell of a friend who, when asked why he was not running, said: "They won't let me. I'm not a member of EQUITY".

Whenever a sport hits upon some offshoot which seems to grow bigger and stronger than the root itself there is this bitterness. Within it there is probably an element of jealous hurt that something personal has become something public. There was a time when it would not have entered the heads of actors, journalists and even politicians to enter a marathon. Club enthusiasts believed that to finish the 26 miles 385 yards entitled them to be members of an exclusive club. You were somethng akin to a four minute miler.

There are now many who claim the marathon craze is destroying the event as a classic distance for exceptionally fit athletes. The Lodon Marathon in particular is in disrepute with many genuine competitive runners, as opposed to keep fit-joggers and well meaning fund raisers. Paradoxically, for years these same "real" athletes found it difficult to understand anyone who failed to take an intense interest in the sport of athletics.

Out of the thousands now preparing for the London Marathon, some new potential Olympic champion could emerge. But the chances are that the sudden popularity of the marathon will not breed potential champions. Olympic winners are not glorified fun-runners. They require competitive preparation over shorter distances and they do not want to see the road running calendar swamped by marathons.

None of this alters the basic truth that the marathon craze has moved a healthily significant number of people from being armchair television sports watchers to active participants. There is nothing wrong with that and it is up to events organizers to cope with the numbers in such a way that the serious runners are not refused entry in order to accommodate those with influence.

Inevitably, the boom has inspired a host of books. The latest of these The Marathon Guide, by Don Shelly and Kevin Donovan (£2.95 including postage from 51-67 Bryan Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent ST1 5AF) is a compact and comprehensive look at



The fun of winning felt by last year's joint London victors Beardsley (left) and Simonsen.

marathon preparation, the race itself and organization. It lists the year's events and will please many by including half marathons and other road races.

A handbook designed more for reading than ready reference, The Marathon Book, by Neil Wilson, Andy Etchells and Bruce Tulloh (Virgin Books, £2.50) also helps prepare the potential marathon runner but looks more closely at the history and evolution of the event and studies individual runners.

The introduction to The Marathon Book quotes the coach Tom McNab as saying that athletics is a series of fantasies bounded by rigid rules, and of that series the marathon is the greatest fantasy of all. Since writing that McNab has ventured further into fantasy with a successful novel, Flanagan's Run (Hodder and Stoughton, £4.95).

A somewhat laboured opening suggested that this account of a cross-America foot race in the depressng days of the early 30's would require considerable endurance on the part of the reader. However, it revives and becomes a colourful, thoughtfully constructed story which will undoubtedly be turned into a dramatic, romantic film. Another Oscar for Britain perhaps.

Apart from the marathon, the most documented athletics events of the past few years have been the achievements of Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett. Mel Watman, the editor of Athletics Weekly, as collated most of his magazine's reports of the careers of these two outstandingly talented runners and produced The Coe and Ovett File (Athletics Weekly 344 High Street, Rochester, Kent, £3.50).

Norman Fox

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HORIZONS

The Times guide to careers training

Long-term forecasters

Is the status of the personnel manager under-rated? **Philip Schofield** reports

At the turn of the century a few pioneer employers, concerned with the problem of chronic fatigue among industrial workers, appointed welfare workers to seek means of improving working conditions.

Pressure on workers during the First World War, particularly in munition factories, gave impetus to these objectives, and in 1917 the Central Association of Welfare *Workers, now the Institute of* Personnel Management, was formed as the professional body of "all engaged in welfare work in industrial and business enterprises". Its members saw their work purely as administrative and advisory.

It is that welfare aspect which continues to dominate the profession's public image, and which is so attractive to those wanting to "work with people". But such a limited perception no longer represents the heart *of* the personnel function.

Today, because recruitment, training and career development programmes take time to plan and implement, the personnel executive is becoming increasingly involved in long-term forecasting of manpower needs and overall business planning. The welfare worker, bridging management and employee, has become a resource *manager*.

Business organizations are seen to have only two resources — finance and people. Finance provides the means to acquire plant, machinery, tools, raw materials and so on. People provide the combination of knowledge, experience and skills needed to exploit the financial resource.

It is now widely argued that the heads of finance and of personnel carry an equal responsibility *Many organizations pay lip service* to this view, but in practice it is rarely reflected in parity of remuneration, status or access to resources.

Why is it, now that the acquisition, development, motivation and retention of the human resource is recognized as a key function, that personnel should still occupy a relatively low status among other managers?

First, personnel is seen as a service function — carrying out recruitment, training and other assignments on demand from line managers in so-called "productive" departments. Although personnel and line executives may be on the same level in the organizational hierarchy, the relationship is almost that of servant and master.

Much of the work of personnel is concerned with solving problems created in line functions. Industrial disputes, wrongful dismissals, high labour turnover and similar problems will often bring wrath upon the head of the personnel executive if he fails to resolve them — even though the causes lie outside his control.

There is also a failure to recognize the professional expertise of the personnel executive. His or her overall responsibility embraces an extraordinary range of activities — recruitment, selection, training, management development, employee communications and industrial relations, welfare, safety, health, manpower planning, employment law and much else beside.

Finally, every other function can express its cost and its results in financial terms. Line managers can show how their budgets are allocated between costs and investment — and the anticipated returns in terms of money. The production department can show the assets value of machines, plant and materials and can express the value of the goods produced in cash terms. When fighting for budgets, line managers can show costs related to benefits. Personnel managers cannot.

The Institute of Personnel Management has done much to increase the professionalism of its members, particularly through its training requirements. In association with the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants it has done preliminary work on proposing "human asset accounting" procedures which will enable managements as a whole to identify the real costs and benefits of effective manpower. There is a real need for these procedures to be developed more fully. Until they are, the already demanding reponsibilities of the personnel executive will be that much more difficult to bear.

On your own, but not quite

Franchises, writes **Michel Syrett**, offer attractions to the self-employed

In addition to its traditional fields, fast food catering and multi-branch retailing, franchizing is an accepted method of business practice among companies engaged in as diverse a range of activities *as van sale distribution*, energy conservation, parcel delivery, driving tuition, interior decorating, vehicle maintenance, printing and small scale manufacture. Companies currently offering franchises include Budget Rent-a-Car, the British School of Motoring, Wimpey, Holiday Inns (UK), Pronuptia & Youngs, Yves Rocher (London), Unipart, Ziebart, Coca Cola and Dyna Rod.

The total cost of a franchise *averages £37,000, but it can prove* considerably higher, particularly in the fast food industry. Of this sum, the franchisee will be expected to contribute between £15,000 and £20,000, with the balance provided by outside financing. The majority of franchisors charge a front end fee between £1,000 and £2,000 and take a royalty on profits which can vary from two to 20 per cent.

In return for the franchisee's *investment most companies will* provide any necessary training. Through a network of regional advisors or operation managers they will also supervise and advise on the choice of site, the selection of contractors and raw materials, the purchase of stock and the recruitment and instruction of essential stall. The franchisee will be expected to conform to the image and business practices of the franchising company, but most *enlightened franchisors will allow* flexibility in the day to day running of the business.

Although the chances of a substantial financial return can be increased by investing in a franchise agreement, the risk involved is *not entirely removed*. Any potential franchisee should carefully investigate the soundness of the company and the viability of the venture, preferably by talking to other franchisees who operate with the company.

Failure is not uncommon. An American ice-cream franchise, Dayvilles, opened in England during the hot summer of 1976. But the company had over-estimated the British public's desire for 50 flavours of ice-cream all the year round. After a boom period following the chain's launch, many of the franchises were forced to close.

Membership of the British Franchise Association is an important factor in any franchisor's favour. Since the association was formed five years ago, it has become the industry's acknowledged authority, demanding high standards of business practice before it accepts any company as a member.

The BFA has recently created a new franchise category of membership, with the express intention of encouraging employment opportunities for people who have been made redundant or are unemployed. The new scheme can reduce the initial cash requirement to as little as £1,500 and is expected by the BFA to generate over 50,000 new jobs.

Successful franchisees usually stay with the company to operate larger franchises, rather than branching out on their own. As a leading franchisor commented: "The people who approach us want to be on their own — but not completely."

Further information is available from the British Franchise Association, 15 The Poynings, Iver, Bucks SL0 9DS. A good book on the subject is *The Guide to Franchising* by Martin Mendelsohn, published by Pergamon Press at £12.50.

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Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Landing an Aircraft; 7.05 Design; 7.30 Canals and Harbours (ends 7.55); 9.27 For Schools Colleges. Geography (What ice did to the land) 9.48 It's Maths; 10.10 Seeds and Plants; 10.32 Scene; 11.05 Search (Iron); 11.50 Closedown; 12.30 News After Noon: with Ian Ross and Moira Stuart; 12.57 Financial Report. And news headlines; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Live in the foyer-studio — the singing star of the 1950s, Frankie Laine. Still singing; 1.45 Chock-a-Block; 2.00 You and Me; 2.15 For Schools, Colleges. Music Time and, at 2.40, Television Club: Freshwater shark; 3.00 Closedown; 3.53 Regional news (not London); 3.55 Play School: Wilma Horsbrugh's story The Hamp-backed Bridge (also on BBC 2, at 11.00 am)

4.20 The Drak Pack: comedy horror cartoon, Mind Your Manners, Dr Dred.
4.40 The Littlest Hobo: story of a parachuting sheperd dog.
5.05 John Craven's Newsround.
5.10 Blue Peter: a preview of the Transglobe Ark which will be dropped to the Arctic expedition on its final leg.
5.40 News: with Richard Baker; 6.00 South East at six; 6.25 Nationwide.
7.00 Tomorrow's World. Includes items on mirrors designed for gorillas; the fire-proofing of foam-filled chairs; and ideas that link ordinary clay with the living chemistry of the human body.
7.25 *Top of the Pops: with Richard Skinner.*
8.00 *It Ain't Half Hot Mum: Repeat showing of the comedy series about an Army concert party in the Far Eastern jungles. Tonight: the sergeant-inspired riot (r).*
8.30 *Sorry!* Comedy with Ronnie Corbett as the son of a possessive Mum and a henpecked Dad. Tonight, the prospect of a promotion interview is added to the son's many domestic problems.

9.00 A Party Political Broadcast: On behalf of the Liberal Party. Can also be seen on BBC 2 tonight at 10.45 and on ITV at 10.00 pm.
9.30 *Bird of Prey:* Episode two of this thriller about a middle-rank civil servant (Richard Griffiths) who stumbles across what looks like an international financial conspiracy and a spectacular cover-up operation. Tonight, after the death of his Fraud Squad contact, he makes a bolt to Brussels. Co-starring Nigel Davenport and Jeremy Child.
10.20 Question Time. Tonight, the programme comes from Belfast. The panel consists of James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland; Merlyn Rees, shadow energy spokesman and former Labour Secretary of State for Northern Ireland; Inez McCormack, Northern Ireland officer for NUPE: and Peter Jenkins of the Guardian.
11.20 A Kick up the Eighties: Satirical comedy show that pokes fun at the British obsession for leisure activities (r).
11.50 So You Want to Stop Smoking: How to live longer and have more money in your pocket (r); 12.00 Weather forecast.

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Ocean Crust; 7.07 Occupation: Brian's Britain; 7.30 Cyanide. Ends at 7.55; 11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1, 3.55; 11.25 Closedown.



Clare Francis: (BBC 2, 7.55pm)

5.10 The Bauhaus at Weimar: German furniture and craftwork in the 1920s (r).
5.35 Weekend Outlook: Open University preview.
5.40 Buck Rogers: episode 4 of this old adventure serial*.
6.00 The Great Egg Race: Teams from Oxford University, St George's Hospital, London and Burton-on-Trent in an automatic music contest.
6.30 Sorry Mate, I Didn't See You: The Part One test for motorcyclists. Also, the training of Ministry examiners.
6.55 Cartoon. Charley Squash Goes to Town.
7.00 County Hall: local government serial; 7.25 News summary.
7.30 Fancy Fish: Useful information for the home aquarist.
7.55 The Mick Burke Award: Another three expedition films — and the naming of the competition winners (see Choice).

9.00 Call My Bluff: Word identification game played by Frank Muir, Hannah Gordon, Patrick Garland, Arthur Marshall, Diane Keen and Ian Ogilvy. The word-putter is Robert Robinson.
9.30 Heart Transplant: A Matter of Life and Death. A blow to the Harefield Hospital team when a *transplant patient dies.* Meanwhile, Bruce Anderson continues to do well.
10.10 The Old Grey Whistle Test: Tonight's featured entertainer is the singer and songwriter Chris Rea, from Middlesborough.
10.45 A Party Political Broadcast: by the Liberal Party. Also on BBC 1 at 9.05pm and on ITV at 10.00pm.
10.50 Newsnight: comment on the day's most important news stories. Plus the latest bulletins. Ends at 11.40pm.

ITV/LONDON

9.36 For Schools. Spring in the woods; 9.52 Lambing in Yorkshire; 10.09 Folk Dancing; 10.28 Social Development; 10.48 A-level Physics; 11.05 Basic Maths; 11.22 All about Time; 11.39 TV reporting; 12.00 The Woofits: a surprise breakfast; 12.10 Get Up and Go: with Beryl Reid and Mooncat; 12.30 The Sullivans: Australian family serial; 1.00 News from ITN. And Financial Times Index; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 Crown Court: The jury's verdict in the case of the woman (Lynda Marchal) injured in the off-licence; 2.00 After Noon Plus: A studio discussion on the "total allergy to the modern world", and its treatment; 2.25 Newmarket Racing: We see the 2.30, 3.10 (The 1000 Guineas Stakes) and the 3.40; 3.50 The Cuckoo Waltz: comedy series, with Diane Keen and David Roper (r).

4.20 Watch It: Little House on the Prairie. The return of Hester Sue's husband.
5.15 Survival: Too Hot or Too Cold. Wildlife in the hot deserts — and in the freezingly cold ones, too.
5.45 News from ITN; 6.00 Thames area news; 6.30 Thames Sport. Coverage of the national and international sporting scenes. Includes a look back at a week of international football, including the Wales versus England match, and a look forward to the England versus USA speedway international.
7.00 Horace: Final episode in this comedy drama series about a 30-year-old with the mind of a child. Tonight, he tries to make friends with four boys nearer his own mental age. With Barry Jackson as Horace.
7.30 Spooner's Patch: Police comedy series. A troublesome time for Spooner (Donald Churchill) when a briefcase filled with jewels is found in the back seat of the police car he shared with a lady friend.
8.00 Falcon Crest: Drama series, set in the California wine lands. The secret of the door to a private room. With Jane Wyman and Robert Foxworth.

9.00 Janet and Company: Janet Brown as Sue Ellen as Scarlett O'Hara in a variation on the theme of Gone with the Wind. Also "Mrs Thatcher" in Swingalongamag; and "Zsa Zsa Gabor" and Derek Batey meet in Mr and Mrs.
9.30 TV Eye: Thames Television's weekly current affairs programme continues to scrutinize the Falkland Islands crisis. Julian Manyon and his team report from Argentina, and there is news of the latest developments on the home front.
10.00 A Party Political Broadcast: by the Liberal Party: 10.05 News from ITN. and Thames news headlines,
10.50 Hill Street Blues: Police drama series. A cab driver is after the 50,000-dollar reward offered for information about the murder of a lawyer.
11.50 Ladies' Man: New comedy series about the only man working on a women's magazine. Starring Lawrence Pressman.
12.20 What the Papers Say: with Paul Foot of the Daily Mirror.
12.35 Close: Mary Craig on love and the mystery of life.



Ronnie Corbett, Barbara Lott, William Moore in Sorry! (BBC 1, 8.30pm)

CHOICE

● THE MICK BURKE AWARD reaches its climax tonight (BBC 2, 7.55pm), with the screening of the remaining three entries — the other three were seen last night — and the naming of the winners. I must avoid saying anything about tonight's trio — the only ones I have seen — which may lead you to believe that it is one of these that gets the award. What I can safely say, however, is that tonight's films are about the radio-tracking of the fruit bats of Sri Lanka; four kayaks battling it out with the rapids and waterfalls of the Fraser River in British Columbia; and a climbing expedition's hunt for relics of a lost 14th century Indian tribe amid the stern canyons on the Utah-Arizona border. Furthermore, I can tell you that, no matter what the judges' decision is, the kayaks film (like all the others, shot and recorded by amateurs but edited by a professional, John Nash) contains *shots of humans swallowed up by* frenzied waters which are as nerve-racking as anything I have seen in the commercial cinema; and that the courage shown by the explorers who ventured into dark caves alive with finger-nipping bats is of an order that I have not previously encountered in any amateur film.

● I have been taken to task for not recommending any of the new comedy shows on television. There is a good reason for this: I don't think they are worth wasting your time on, or my space. There is one exception: JANET AND COMPANY (ITV, 9.00 pm). Janet Brown is a vital and attractive impressionist who not only fits snuggly inside her victims' skins but, more important, seems to understand precisely what goes on inside their minds, too.

● Radio highlights on an exceptionally attractive day: a second chance to hear Ian Cotterell's acclaimed production of THE TRAGEDY OF CORIOLANUS (Radio 3, 7.00pm), with Richard Pasco in the title role, Fabia Drake (Volumnia), Tom Pigott-Smith (Tullus Aufidius) and Derek Godfrey (Sicinius Velutus) . . . THE BURT SCANDAL (Radio 4, 11.03am), a documentary about the unmasking of the British psychologist Sir Cyril Burt who faked evidence to support his case that IQ was inherited . . . A Czech Radio recording of Janacek's opera JENUFA, with Gabriela Benackova in the title role (Radio 3, 2.00pm).

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today, including: 6.45* Prayer for the Day. 7.0, 8.0 Today's News. 7.30, 8.30 News Headlines. 7.45* Thought for the Day
8.33 Yesterday in Parliament.
8.57 Weather and Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Checkpoint. Roger Cooke investigates listeners' experiences of suspect dealing and injustice.
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News.
10.02 As it happens. A nationwide what's-on magazine.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Bus Stop Glasgow (4)
11.00 News and Travel.
11.03 The Burt Scandal. A look at the work of psychologist Cyril Burt and the scandal surrounding him.
11.48 Enquire within. Listeners' questions.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1982.†
12.55 Weather and Travel.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Women's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre: "The Girl in 27" by Graham Blackett.†
4.00 News.
4.02 Why I'm Me with Robert Elms.
4.10 *Bookshelf. Magazine programme about books.*
4.40 Story Time: "A Short Walk in the Hindu Kush" By Eric Newby (6)
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather: Programme News.
6.00 News And Financial Report.
6.30 Any Answers?
6.54 It's A Bargain. Getting value for money.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Concert Prelude†
7.30 BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra in Stirling † Concert: Kenneth Leighton, Britten.
8.10 Pedigrees of a Nation.
8.20 Concert† (Part 2) Mendelssohn.
9.03 Your Move or Mine?
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Two new books about rural Britain are reviewed.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Chaliapin" (4).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather.

ENGLAND: VHF with If above except: 6.25-6.30 *Weather and Travel* For Schools: 9.05 Noticeboard 9.10 A Service for Schools 9.35 Teenage Playhouse. 9.55 Poetry Corner. 10.05 Sounds, Words and Movement 10.20 Stories and Rhymes. 10.30-10.45 Listen with Mother 11.00-12.00 For Schools: 11.00 Time and Tune 11.20 Man 11.40 Advanced Studies: Geography. 1.55 Programme News 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 Living Language 2.20 Lifetime. 2.40 Days That Made History. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Get By in Portugese. 11.30-12.10 Open University: 11.30 Nuclear Deterrants 11.50 Vector Random Variables.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Weber, Mozart, Brahms, Viotti, Sullivan; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued): Grieg, Rossini, d'Albert, Mendelssohn; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Dufay; records.†
9.45 *Prokofiev* Symphony No. 3; record.†
10.20 Trios for Tenor, Horn and Piano Recital: Auguste Panseron, Eugene Vivier, Bernhard Krol, Britten, Otto Nicolai.†
11.10 City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra Concert: Ravel, Mozart, Brahms. †
1.00 News.
1.05 Bristol Lunchtime Concert, Piano Quartet recital, direct from St. George's Brandon Hill: Mozart, Dvorak. †
2.00 Jenufa: Opera in three acts by Janacek (sung in Czech) (a Czech Radio recording). †
4.15 Flute and Bassoon Recital: Beethoven, Eugene Bozza, Fritz Leitermeyer, Berio, Villa-Lobos. †
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 The Tragedy of Coriolanus by Shakespeare. Directed by Ian Cotterell, with Richard Pasco as Coriolanus. Including, 8.40-8.45 Music for Recorder: *Britten and Nigel Butterley on records.*†
9.45 Music in our Time Oliver Knussen, Nigel Osborne, Elliott Carter.†
10.55 Words. Talk by Janet Adam Smith (2).
11.00 News.
11.05 Falla on record.†

VHF ONLY — Open University: 5.55 am-6.55; then from 11.20 pm-1 am.

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 David Frost.† 12.00 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News and Sport. 6.00 John Dunn.† 8.00 Country Club.† 9.00 Alan Dell.† 10.00 The News Huddlines. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. 11.00 Peter Clayton † from midnight. 1.00am Encore.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Kathryn Grayson: her career is recalled in Star Sound Extra (Radio 2, 10.30 pm)

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Paul Burnett. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 The Record Producers. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel † 12.00 midnight Close. VHF Radios 1 and 2. 5.00 with Radio 2 10.00 with Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 with Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT: 6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Nature Notebook. 6.40 The Farming World. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 7.30 Country Style. 7.45 Network U.K. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 World Service Short Story 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 The Concerto 10.15 The Bridge of San Luis Rey. 10.30 My Word! 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 The Poem Itself. 11.30 Assignment. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network U.K. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 The Motet. 2.45 Racing from Newmarket. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 A Jolly Good Show. 9.15 *Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime.* 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 25 Years of Rock. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The Brotherhood of Brass. 2.30 Plato's Republic. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Business Matters. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1

BBC CYMRU/WALES 12.57-1.0 News of Wales. 6.0-6.25 Wales Today. 7.0-7.25 Heddiw. 9.0-9.5 Party Political Broadcast (Welsh Liberal Party). 12.0-12.25 Micros in the Classroom. 12.25 News of Wales. SCOTLAND 12.55-1.0 Scottish News. 6.0-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 8.0-8.30 Sorry! 9.0-9.5 Party Political Broadcast (Scottish Liberal Party). 12.0 midnight Scottish News Summary. NORTHERN IRELAND 11.30-11.50 For Schools: 12.57-1.0 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.0-6.25 Scene Around Six. 8.0-8.30 Space Oddity. 12.0 midnight Northern Ireland News. ENGLAND 6.0-6.25 Regional Magazines; 12.5 am Close.

FALKLANDS CRISIS: Because the ITN News at Ten has been extended by a quarter of an hour, *programmes after 10.45 pm* will be screened 15 minutes later than stated in this guide. *In some* cases programmes scheduled for after 10.45 have been dropped.

CENTRAL

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Young Doctors. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.20 Sport Billy. 4.45 Jason of Star Command. 5.15-5.45 Arthur C. Clarke's Mysterious World. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 News. 10.35 Venture. 11.05 News. 11.10 Film: Murder Motel (Robyn Millan). Checking-in is easy, but checking-out can be deadly. 12.35 am Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Jangles. 4.50 Sport Billy 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 Benson. 10.35 Preview. 11.05 Maybe Tomorrow. 11.35 Seachd Laithean. 12.05 Late Call. 12.10am Barney Miller. 12.40 Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 pm News. 3.50 Square One. 4.20 Here's Boomer. 4.45 Flying Kiwi. 5.05 Jobline. 5.15-5.45 Benson. 6.00 News. 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 10.33 News. 10.35 Flowers Dartsathlon 1982 The Quarter Finals. 11.05-12.05 am Lou Grant. 12.20 Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 9.35-9.50 Wales and the sea. 11.22-11.37 Yn Eë Cynefin. 12.00-12.10 Mwsti. 4.20 Murphy's Mob 4.50-5.15 Sêr 6.00 Y Dydd 6.15-6.35 Report Wales 10.35-11.05 Sports Arena

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Sport Billy. 4.45-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 11.35 Crown Green Bowling. 12.05 am Closedown.

BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News. 4.20 Palmerstown USA 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 10.35 Snooker. 11.20 Bizarre. 11.50 News. 11.53 Closedown.

TSW

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 Politics South West 10.37 News. 10.40 Mannix. 11.35 In Concert. Kris Kristofferson and Anne Murray. 12.45 Postscript. 12.51 Closedown.

ULSTER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 4.20 Palmerstown. 5.15 Sounds of . . . Tartan Lads. 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.25 Police Six. 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 11.35 News, Closedown.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.25 Not For Women Only. 4.20 Palmerstown. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 10.35 Last Chance: Alcoholics. 11.30 Lou Grant. 12.15 am French Experience, Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 Good Word. 9.30-9.35 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 4.20 Lone Ranger. 4.50-5.45 Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea. 6.00 News 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-700 Northern Life. 10.35 News. 10.37 Job Slot Extra. 10.40 Best of Three. 11.10 Come In. . . 11.40 Bizarre. 12.10 am Christian Hope. 12.15 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.15-7.00 Incredible Hulk. 10.00-10.15 Life in France. 10.33 News. 10.40 Mannix. 11.35 In Concert: Kris Kristofferson, Anne Murray. 12.45 am Closedown.

TVS

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.25 Not For Women Only. 3.50-4.20 Square One. 5.15 Watch This Space . . . 5.30-5.45 Coast To Coast. 6.00 Coast To Coast. 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 10.35 In The Mouth of the Dragon: Hongkong. 11.05 Strumpet City. 12.05 am Company, followed by Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

as Thames except: Starts 9.30-9.35 First Thing 1.20-1.30 News 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30 Police News. 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 10.35 Bizarre. 11.05 Superstar Profile: Dudley Moore. 11.35 Barney Miller. 12.05 News. 12.10 Closedown.

GRANADA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm Granada Reports. 1.30 Exchange Flags. 1.55-2.25 Crown Court. 4.20 Here's Boomer. 4.50-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 10.35 Lou Grant. 11.35 What the Papers Say. 11.50 Late Night From Two. 12.35 am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT.

Entertainments Guide

To place a Classified Advertisement.

To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel.:

Private Advertisers and Births, Marriages and Deaths only	01-837 3311
Appointments	01-278 9161
Property Estate Agents	01-278 9231
Personal Trade	01-278 9351

The Classified Advertisement Department is open for the reception of advertisements Monday-Friday, 9am-5.30pm. Outside these hours messages concerning classified advertisements may be left on the telephone answering machine by dialling 01-837 3311.

Queries in connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, tel.: Classified Queries Department 01-837 1234, Extn 7180

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

The deadline for all copy is one clear publishing day.

i.e., Monday is the deadline for Wednesday, Friday for Monday and Tuesday. Stops and Alterations to copy is 3.0 p.m. prior to the day of publication; for Monday's issue the deadline is 5.30pm on Friday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

Classified Rates

Personal Columns	£3.25 per line (min 2 lines)
	£17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3 cms)
	£20.00 per cm full display (min 3 cms)
Appointments	£3.25 per line (min 2 lines)
	£17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3 cms)
	£20.00 per cm full display (min 3 cms)
Property	£3.25 per line (min 2 lines)
	£17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3 cms)
	£20.00 per cm full display (min 3 cms)
Weekend Shoparound	£14.00 per cm full display (min 5 cms)
Court Circular	£5.00 per line
Box Numbers	£5.00

Parents fight off Moonie attempt to see daughter

Mr Charles Raine and his wife, Hazel, facing an allegation that their daughter had been abducted from the Moonie sect for "deprogramming", fought off an attempt in the High Court in London yesterday to force them to disclose her whereabouts.

The sect, the Unification Church, said that Miss Nicola Raine, aged 28, who joined them in the United States, was being detained against her will on the instructions of her parents. However, its application for a writ of habeas corpus, requiring the parents to produce their daughter, was rejected.

Lord Justice May said parents were under no liability or duty to disclose to others who have no authority to demand it the whereabouts of members of their family.

He said that on the balance of probabilities Miss Raine was, on April 6, "intercepted" by a person or persons unknown and persuaded not to return to the sect's British headquarters at Lancaster Gate in west London.

It was probable that she had been persuaded to go to the country where she met her parents, who live at Perry Mill Cottage, Ullenhall, Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire.

The judge said he did not think Miss Raine had been physically abducted. The court was not dealing with a child, but with an adult woman. She could easily have sought assistance by screaming.

After nine days with her parents and perhaps friends Miss Raine probably went to the Continent, the judge said. According to the parents, she was still there.

Lord Justice May agreed that the mother's written evidence was reticent about the details of her daughter's interception, later movements, and present whereabouts. But the court was not prepared to infer from that that she was now in the custody of her parents "and unable to escape if she wished".

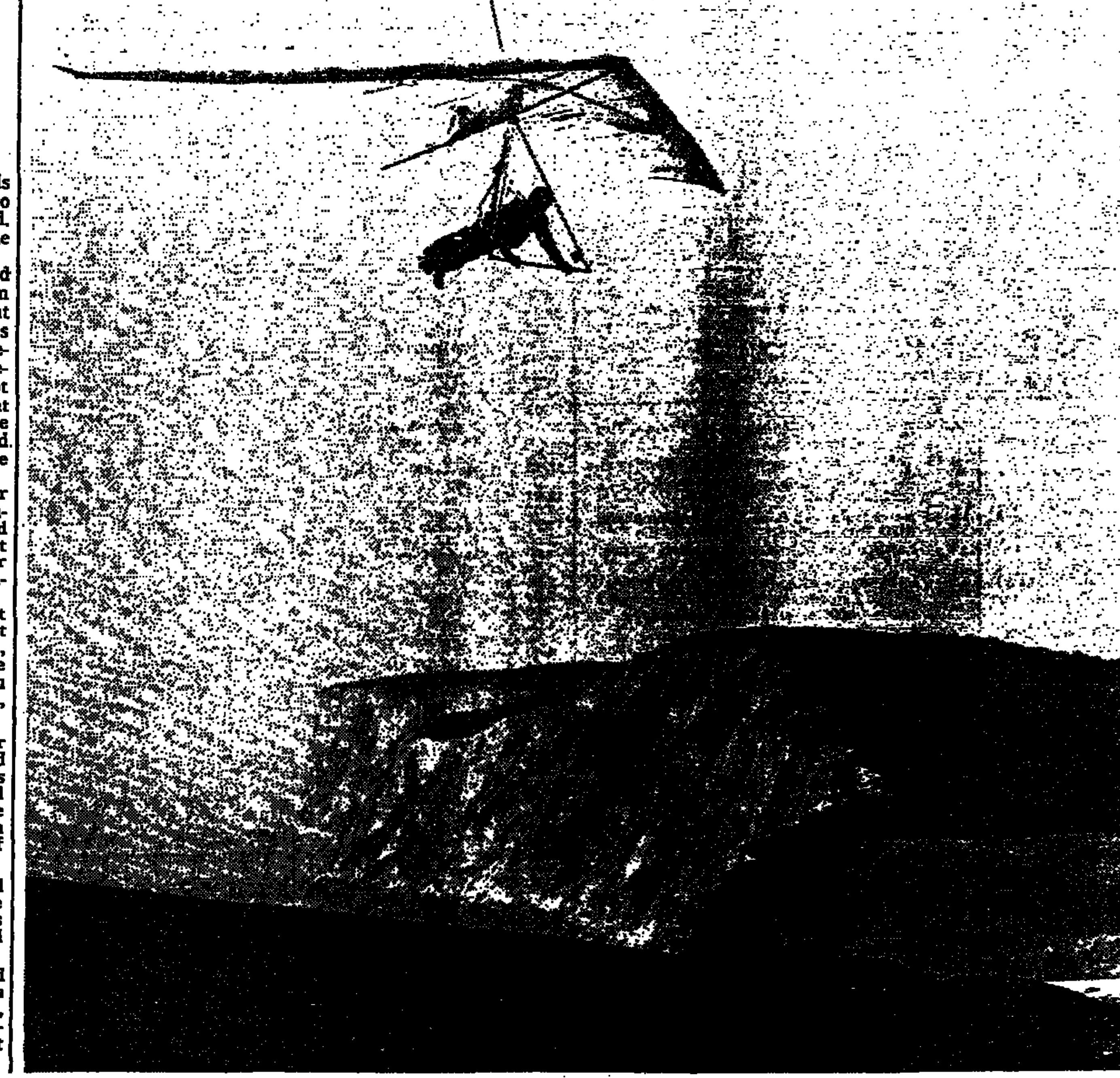
The judge said the mother was "understandably concerned" that the sect should not discover the present whereabouts of her daughter lest it should seek to reimpose its influence on her.

Although parents were not entitled to detain an adult daughter against her wishes, they were entitled to advise and persuade their children "if they think necessary, with emphasis".

The judge, sitting with Mr Justice Stephen Brown, said some people, and Mr and Mrs Raine in particular, had considerable hostility for the Unification Church, "which is clearly very possessive of its members".

Church members feared "deprogramming", the expunging of the sect's influence over the minds and wills of its members.

Afterwards Mrs Raine said they had been in contact with their other daughter, Fiona, also a member of the Unification Church and at present in the United States.



Harry Kerr

Against a background of cliffs at Freshwater Bay on the Isle of Wight, a competitor makes for the finishing line in one of the events in the British Hang Gliding Open this week (Frances Gibb writes).

Sixty competitors have entered the championship, the first international hang-gliding event to be held in Britain.

The competitor who gains most points over the eight days until Sunday, in such events as the Blackgang Run, a 10-mile dash at speeds of up to 40 mph from near the Needles to St Catherine's Lighthouse, receives £1,000.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Secret weapon of the wardroom

Somehow, after nearly four weeks of it, the crisis still has a dream-like quality? Is it really happening?

Those of us who are essentially creatures of the world, as it has been post-Suez, had been assured all our adult lives that Britain was no longer capable of doing this sort of thing. All the best people said so. Yet we seem to be about to try and do it, though the precise nature of the "it" remains unclear. Admittedly, the best people may have been right. There may be a debacle. That does not bear thinking about, though think about it one must. But the best people have not been running this crisis. Grantham Woman has been in charge. As well as being much else, the crisis is thus a contest between two ways of looking at the world. It is her or them.

Yesterday at Westminster was a lull. Within a few days we would know what the outcome would be. But for yesterday. The situation seemed as unreal as ever. The rational part of all our natures no doubt retained the hope that events would not turn bloody, that they would remain unreal. But what of the irrational part? That is the part whose existence politicians, like the rest of us, cannot acknowledge, except in others. That is the part that by now, after all this waiting and shuttling, wants there to be dramatic events on the islands so that great parties in the state can revert to their tribal passions.

The Tories want to identify with the pomp and circumstance of glorious wars. The Labour Party wants to accuse the Tories of wasting young lives.

All of which is natural — natural in the strictest sense of the word, in keeping with nature. To deplore it is to deplore nature itself, rather pointless.

In yesterday's lull, members moved about the place like ghosts. Today is the first Falklands debate. After that, and with events developing a momentum of their own, it could well be that for days the House will debate little else. But yesterday the principals of the coming struggle — Mrs Thatcher, Mr Pym, Mr Foot, Dr Owen, Mr Benn — were nowhere to be seen. This added to the air of unreality. Those few members who remained in the chamber for the main debate listened to exchanges about the (by comparison) peaceful subject of Northern Ireland. Even the other attraction, Scottish question time, traditionally an occasion for violence, seemed peaceful in comparison with impending events in the South Atlantic.

The day was proof of how in politics the sudden, convulsive turn of events can banish even the gravest of more familiar concerns. Thus Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, commended his proposals for new elected bodies in Northern Ireland. Mr Concannon, Labour's shadow spokesman, was unenthusiastic. Mr Molyneaux, for the official Unionists, was hostile, though civil. Mr Paisley, for the Paisleyites, was hostile and disagreeable. Mrs Shirley Williams, for the Social Democratic Party, wandered around in the middle in circles of goodwill.

But aloft in the gallery, one's mind kept drifting away into the South Atlantic. One does not really want anything horrible to happen, the inner voice of rationality kept on insisting. Was there any chance that, even at this late hour, the Falklands issue would revert to that harmless, Gilbert and Sullivan status it had always occupied until four weeks ago?

I began to invest high hopes in the effect on the enemy's morale of that dinner which our officers served those captured Argentine officers on board one of our ships after we took South Georgia. Word might by now have spread among the Argentine forces that this is what they can expect unless they quit the islands immediately. They'll think twice about taking us on now that some of them have felt six inches of cold, British food inside them. They'll know that a nation which can serve up lethal stuff like an average British service dinner is not a nation to be trifled with, that is, if they ever dared eat one of our trifles.

And there's plenty more where that dinner came from. Panic could even now be spreading among the Argentine brass hats that this is how the barbarous British treat captured officers. The choice is theirs. There is still time for them to avoid raising knife and fork against us.

Benn fails with task force motion

Continued from page 1

They appear to have been told only in outline what the military options are, but they were not asked for their opinions and there was no detailed discussion.

The meeting was said by one participant to have been agreed to only with reluctance by the Prime Minister, after senior colleagues had urged her to give the Cabinet the fullest possible picture. From Mrs Thatcher's point of view it appears to have gone well, with confidence expressed in the inner Cabinet's handling of the crisis so far.

□ The Government was last night awaiting Argentina's response to the detailed proposals drawn up by the United States to resolve the Falklands crisis before further violence breaks out in the South Atlantic (David Cross writes).

Whitehall officials said last night that the ball was now in Argentina's court as far as the diplomatic exchanges between London, Washington and Buenos Aires were concerned. They pointed out that Britain's latest views had been transmitted to Washington personally by Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, when he was in Washington for talks with Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, at the end of last week.

The Foreign Office announced yesterday that a copy of Mr Haig's latest peace proposals had been received in London and was now "under consideration" by Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues. It is understood that the formal proposals reached London late on Tuesday but were not discussed in any detail at yesterday's Cabinet meeting.

□ Labour's national executive yesterday rejected a call from Mr Wedgwood Benn that the task force should be kept from the Falkland Islands (Anthony Bevins writes).

But it unanimously endorsed a resolution repeating Mr Michael Foot's demand that the Government should respond "immediately and favourably" to the appeal by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, that the "escalation" be halted.

US peace mission

Continued from page 1

unbreakable spirit and faith in final victory," it declared.

The military junta, meeting in emergency session, issued its thirty-fifth and toughest communiqué on the crisis, leaving no doubt that the war machine was ready, and that conciliation efforts were now unlikely to succeed.

The communiqué, issued at 11 am local time (3 pm British time) after the declaration by Britain of the air and sea war zone, said the Argentines expected military operations in 24 to 48 hours. In an apparent reference to the South Georgia victory, it rejected "the psychological action by the British invader" which have strengthened Argentina's spirit and will to fight.

Virtually the entire fleet of nine destroyers, four submarines, one cruiser and the aircraft carrier, 25 de Mayo, was at sea tonight.

Admiral Gualter Allara, commander of the fleet, was on board the carrier, but it seemed that still he had not directed the main body of ships to enter the 200-mile combat zone surrounding the Falklands.

The latest American peace plan was passed to the Argentine authorities a few days ago by Mr Harold Shlaudeman, the United States ambassador in Buenos Aires. The junta today told Clarin, the Argentine newspaper with the best connexions in the military, that the proposal fell short of the Government's conditions.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attends the celebrations to mark the centenary of Queen Mary's London Needlework Guild: firstly a thanksgiving service in The Queen's Chapel, Marlborough Gate, 11.55, and later the annual general meeting in St James's Palace, 3.25.

The Prince of Wales opens new premises of Quaker Oats, Bridge Road, Southall, Middlesex, 10.30, and later visits the National Association of Asian Youth in Southall, 12.15, and the National Centre for Industrial Language Training in Southall, 2.30.

The Prince of Wales attends a lecture by Professor M. W. Thring — "Engineering for Humanity", at The Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 1, Birdcage Walk, SW1, 6pm.

Princess Anne, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, opens the Jackie Brutton Riding Centre at Cheltenham Racecourse, 2.30.

Exhibitions in progress

The Treasures of Towneley 1902-1982, exhibition celebrating 80 years of the Musuem Service and highlighting some outstanding exhibits. Towneley Hall Art Gallery and Museum, Burnley; Mon-Fri 10 to 5.30, Sun 12 to 5, closed Sat (until October 3).

Exhibition of paintings by Christopher Johnson, The Grange, Rottingdean; Mon, Thurs, Sat 10 to 5, Tues and Fri 10 to 1 and 2 to 5, Sun 2 to 5, closed Wed (until May 30).

Etchings by Jean Frélaut; Charrington Print Room, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge; Tues to Sat 2 to 5, Sun 2.15 to 5; closed Mon (until June 27).

Talks, lectures

Weights and measures, by Anthony Wilson, Science Museum, 1.

Florentine paintings of the lower floor galleries, by Audrey P. Tyndall, National Gallery, 1.

Strange goings-on in Rome, by Richard Humphreys, Tate Gallery, 1.

Judah: exile and return, by David Williams, 11.30; and Victorian Jewellery, by Judy Rudoe, 1.15; both at British Museum.

Workshop — Silversmithing, Museum of London, 1.10.

The Memphite tomb of Horemheb, commander-in-chief of Tutankhamun, by Dr Geoffrey Martin, British Museum, 6.15.

Snails and their relatives, Natural History Museum, 3.

Manuscripts from the Byzantine world, by Jane Lee, British Library, 2 Sheraton Street, W1, 2.

The Thames Walk: a slide talk by David Sharap, Central Library, St Nicholas Way, Sutton, 8.15.

Music

Recital by Paul Edmund-Davies (flute) and Rachel Masters (harp), The Hexagon, Reading, 1.10.

Piano recital by Marjorie Few and Norah Perry, Stainforth Middle School, Church Road, Doncaster, 7.30.

Walks

A journey through Dickens's London, meet Embankment Underground, 11.

The City of London 2,000 years of history, meet Bank Underground, (Mansion House exit), 11.

City churches, meet Bank Underground (Mansion House exit), 2.

General

Health and Leisure '82: Alexandra Pavilion, Alexandra Park, Wood Green, N22; 11 to 7; admission; adults £2, children and OAPs £1.

Maritime England in floral art; Holker Hall and park, Cark-in-Cartmel, Grange-over-Sands, Cumbria; 10.30 to 8.

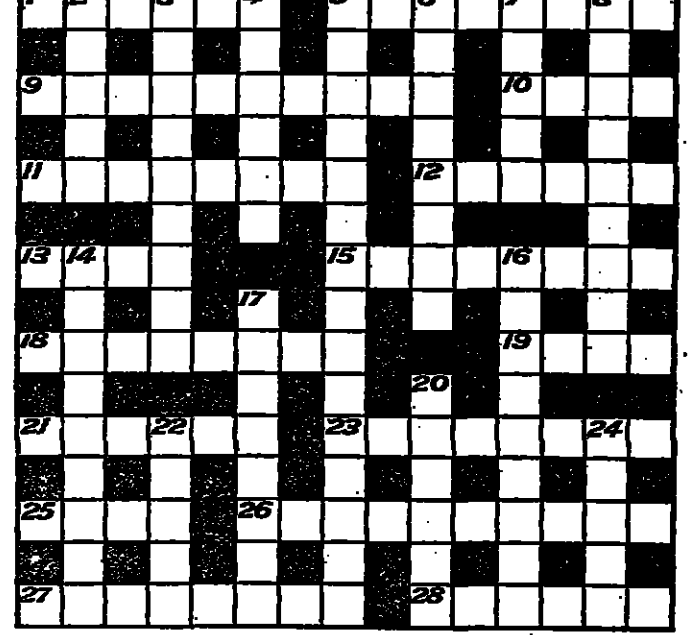
London Homes and Gardens Show, Rounshaw Park, Croydon, 11 to 6, admission £1.50 adults, children/OAPs £1.

Last chance to see

Australia — Splash of Colour: Abstract paintings by Peggy Perrins Shaw; Qantas Airways, Qantas Gallery, corner of Piccadilly and Old Bond Street, W1; 9.30 to 5.00 (ends today).

Anglo-Persian Carpet Company exhibition of Oriental rugs and textiles; Anglo-Persian Carpet company gallery, The Arcade South Kensington Station, SW7; 9.30 to 6 (ends today).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,818



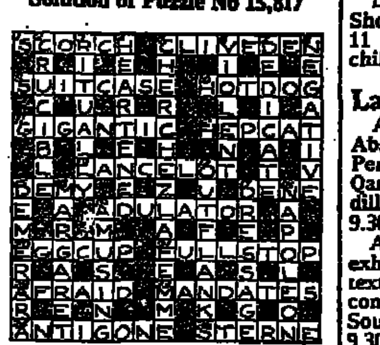
ACROSS

1 University affected you and me (6).
5 This year involved great excitement (8).
9 Loyalty for instance in marriage (10).
10 Two notes, that's a lot (4).
11 Like Henry Morgan, perhaps, 'e's lost it (8).
12 Gracious! An earlier model than C-nine did you say? (6).
13 Beware of place like Wookey Hole (4).
15 The siren's welcome song (3-5).
18 The infantry have to maintain some standing (8).
19 Weapon — we switched the sight (4).
21 Dramatist takes care of a minor character (6).
23 Right? 'e's right in every investigation (8).
25 Miscible oils in store (4).
26 Billy booked for being this? (10).
27 Turning after river, several came to grief (8).
28 Make speech about national leader being decorated (6).

DOWN

2 In the end, this Titan didn't quite make it (5).
3 Grant was a gift I had accepted (9).
4 Abroad the rents going up in this? (6).
5 Opera ends all the anger that's aroused (6,3,6).
6 Crooked money invested in worthless horse (8).
7 Mischievous little fellow drowned by rising river (5).
8 Make one at the wicket get up with some speed (9).
14 Record I put in a puzzle — "Say you're sorry" (9).
16 Left out — I haven't a monster (9).
17 Do many instruments produce the blues? (8).
20 Change does include copper coin (6).
22 House party up in Lincoln (5).
24 Seek love, in short (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,817



The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.75	1.67
Austria Sch	31.10	29.10
Belgium Fr	88.00	83.00
Canada $	2.24	2.15
Denmark Kr	14.83	14.08
Ireland Pd	1.26	1.21
France Fr	11.40	10.80
Germany Dm	4.39	4.14
Greece Dr	115.00	108.00
Hongkong $	10.75	10.15
Italy Lit	2375.00	2275.00
Japan Yn	444.00	420.00
Netherlands Gld	4.86	4.60
Norway Kr	11.20	10.60
Portugal Esc	133.00	126.00
South Africa Rd	2.25	2.08
Spain Pta	189.25	180.25
Sweden Kr	10.83	10.25
Switzerland Fr	3.64	3.42
USA $	1.84	1.77
Yugoslavia Dnr	99.00	93.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The FT Index closed up 5.1 at 575.3

Roads

Scotland: M90: Major roadworks on southbound carriageway between junction 7 (Arlarary) and junction 8 (Hillton) in Tayside. All traffic sharing northbound carriageway. **A814:** Half the road closed for repairs at Cardross, Strathclyde. Temporary signals, delays at peak times.

The North: A1: Work on crash barriers between Redhouse and Skelbrooke. Lane closures on northbound carriageway. **A66:** Lane closures on westbound carriageway at Greta Bridge, co Durham. **A192:** Roadworks along Newgate Street, Morpeth, Northumberland.

Wales and the West: M4: All traffic sharing one carriageway between junctions 17 and 18 on Avon/Wiltshire borders. **A449:** Only one lane in use north of Whitemill Farm, Gwent. **A38:** Plymouth-Buckfastleigh road has roadworks at Dean Prior and Lee Mill in Devon.

Marathon trains

Southern Region is to run many extra trains between Charing Cross and Greenwich on Sunday, May 9, to take spectators and entrants to the starting point of the London Marathon in Greenwich Park. Half price "Weekend Awayday" fares to Greenwich will be available from most stations in the area. For full details, telephone 01-928 5100.

New ferry service

A ferry service between Liverpool and Belfast will begin on Saturday operated by Belfast Car Ferries Ltd. P and O closed its service on the route six months ago. The vessel on the new service is the 5,285-ton St Colum, which has capacity for 1,040 passengers and 210 cars.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on the Falkland Islands.

Lords (3): Administration of Justice Bill, report. Debate on EEC agricultural trade policy.

The papers

The Frankfurter Rundschau says Argentina's miscalculation led to the Falklands crisis. Blind aggression has backfired, but this makes the junta unpredictable and turns the British brinkmanship in the greatest risk.

The Daily Mirror says the Falklanders must be left in no doubt that Britain cannot defend their islanders in perpetuity. Suggesting an offer of resettlement to the islanders to include perhaps Britain or New Zealand, the paper says serious fighting may now be inevitable, "but the Commons owes it to those whose lives are at risk to see that at some distant date they are not asked to risk them again".

The Morning Telegraph, Sheffield, says that for the sake of the railway industry, it is to be hoped that Lord McCarthy's report next week resists the temptation to seek a compromise which fudges the vital issue of productivity.

Calling Falklands

The BBC external services has increased the frequency of its programme, Calling the Falklands, from three times a week to nightly. The programme, broadcast on short-wave, begins at 10.15 each evening. Relatives and friends of the islanders can pass on messages by telephoning 01-240 3456 (extensions 2757 or 2758).

Stamp counters

The number of Post Office philatelic sales counters reaches fifty next month with the opening of new counters at Southend-on-Sea on May 12 and Worcester on May 26. The new counters will sell the full range of philatelic items offered by the Post Office.

The Southend counter will be in the head Post Office, Weston Road, and will be open Monday to Friday, 10am to 1pm and 2pm to 4.30pm, and from 10.30am to 12.30 pm on Saturday.

Worcester's counter will be at the head Post Office, 8-10 Foregate Street, and will be open Monday to Friday, 9.30am to 12 noon and 1pm to 5pm, and 9.30am to 12pm on Saturday.

Sporting fixtures

Cricket: Cambridge University v Middlesex (11.30); Oxford University v Worcestershire (11.30).
Racing: Flat meeting at Newmarket (2.0, including the 1,000 Guineas at 3.10); NH at Plumpton (2.15), Hereford (2.15) and Hexham (2.30).
Tennis: Cumberland Cup, at Hampstead.
Speedway: England v United States, at Wimbledon (7.45)

Anniversaries today

Sir Thomas Beecham was born at St Helens, Lancashire, 1879. John Cleveland, Royalist poet, died in London, 1658. Japan celebrates its National Day today because it is the birthday of Emperor Hirohito, who was born on April 29, 1901.

Weather forecast

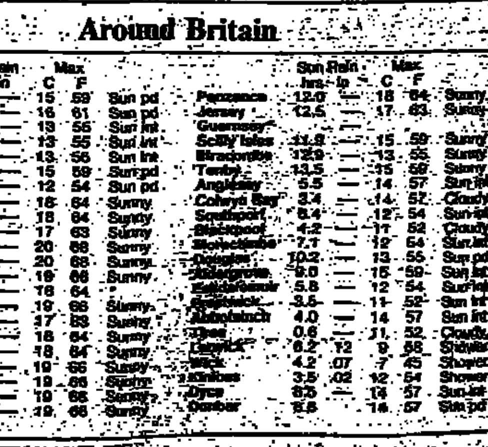
A showery NW airstream will cover the British Isles.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S and Central N England, Midlands, Channel Islands: Scattered showers developing, sunny periods; wind NW, moderate to fresh; max temp 13 to 15C (55 to 59F).
E Anglia, E and NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee: Showers, sunny intervals; wind NW, fresh to strong; max temp 10 to 13C (50 to 55F)
SW England, S Wales: Mainly dry, sunny periods; Wind NW, mostly moderate; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).
N Wales, NW England, Lake District: Sunny periods after showers, becoming cloudy with perhaps a little rain later; wind NW, fresh, moderating; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).
Isle of Man, SW and NW Scotland, Argyll, Glasgow, N Ireland: Sunny periods, a few showers, becoming cloudy with more general rain; wind NW fresh, moderating; max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 50F).
Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Showers, some wintry, a few sunny intervals; wind NW, fresh to strong; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Showers at first in the E, mainly dry in the S.
SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind NW, strong to gale; sea very rough. Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind N or NW, strong; sea moderate or rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NW, occasionally gale in N Irish Sea; sea moderate or rough, very rough in N Irish Sea.

Sun rises: 5.37 am. Sun sets: 8.20 pm. Moon sets: 2.1 am. Moon rises: 10.17 am.





b—blue sky; bc—blue sky and cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

Lighting-up time

First Quarter: Tomorrow.
London 8.50 pm to 5.5 am
Bristol 9.00 pm to 5.15 am
Edinburgh 9.17 pm to 5.2 am
Manchester 9.5 pm to 5.7 am
Penzance 9.8 pm to 5.31 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: s, sun; f, fair; c, cloud.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	14	57	Guernsey	s	13	55
Birmingham	s	14	57	Inverness	c	12	54
Blackpool	c	11	52	Jersey	s	16	61
Bristol	s	15	59	London	s	17	63
Cardiff	s	15	59	Manchester	c	11	52
Edinburgh	f	12	54	Newcastle	c	12	54
Glasgow	c	11	52	Ronaldsway	f	12	54

London

7 am to 7 pm, 19°C, 66°F; min 7 pm — 7 am, 9°C, 48°F. Humidity: 7 pm, 56 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun: 24 hr to 7 pm 12.7 hours. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1023.6 millibars falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53 ins.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	6.30	6.9	6.57	6.4
Aberdeen	6.1	3.8	6.53	3.8
Avonmouth			12.11	11.4
Belfast	3.48	3.4	4.22	3.2
Cardiff	11.54	10.8		
Devonport	10.47	4.8	[illegible]	4.8
Dover	3.36	6.1	4.8	6.0
Falmouth	10.30	4.6	11.33	4.7
Glasgow	5.22	4.8	5.57	4.5
Harwich	4.26	3.9	4.54	3.6
Holyhead	2.52	5.2	3.32	5.0
Hull	11.2	6.6	11.38	6.7
Ilfracombe	10.52	8.1	11.12	8.0
Leith	7.33	5.0	8.1	5.1
Liverpool	3.48	8.6	4.21	8.5
Lowestoft	2.13	2.4	2.27	2.2
Margate	4.36	4.6	5.3	4.3
Milford Haven	11.10	6.2	11.34	6.1
Newquay	10.5	6.2	10.30	6.1
Oban	10.38	3.2	10.40	3.2
Penzance	9.58	4.8	10.25	4.9
Portland	11.42	1.6	11.58	1.8
Portsmouth	4.2	4.4	4.44	4.2
Shoreham	3.40	6.6	4.18	6.7
Southampton	3.29	4.2	4.10	4.2
Swansea	11.13	8.4	11.35	8.2
Tees	8.34	4.8	9.12	4.8
Walton-on-Naze	4.15	4.1	4.42	3.8

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	7.8	—	15	59	Sun pd
Bridlington	8.0	—	16	61	Sun pd
Cromer	5.1	—	13	55	Sun int
Gorleston	8.3	—	13	55	Sun int
Lowestoft	6.4	—	13	55	Sun int
Clacton	7.7	—	15	59	Sun pd
Margate	10.4	—	12	54	Sun pd
Folkestone	12.8	—	18	64	Sunny
Hastings	12.5	—	18	64	Sunny
Eastbourne	13.2	—	17	63	Sunny
Worthing	13.2	—	20	68	Sunny
Littlehampton	13.1	—	20	68	Sunny
Bognor R	13.4	—	19	66	Sunny
Hayling Is	13.5	—	18	64	
Southsea		—	19	66	Sunny
Ryde	10.7	—	17	63	Sunny
Sandown	12.5	—	18	64	Sunny
Shanklin	13.4	—	18	64	Sunny
Ventnor	12.8	—	19	66	Sunny
Bournemouth	13.6	—	19	66	Sunny
Poole	11.7	—	19	66	Sunny
Swanage	12.9	—	19	66	Sunny

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Penzance	12.0	—	18	64	Sunny
Jersey	12.5	—	17	63	Sunny
Guernsey					
Scilly Isles	11.8	—	15	59	Sunny
Ilfracombe	12.9	—	13	55	Sunny
Tenby	13.5	—	15	59	Sunny
Anglesey	5.5	—	14	57	Sun int
Colwyn Bay	3.4	—	14	57	Cloudy
Southport	8.4	—	12	54	Sun int
Blackpool	4.2	—	11	52	Cloudy
Morecambe	7.1	—	12	54	Sun int
Douglas	10.2	—	13	55	Sun pd
Aldergrove	9.0	—	15	59	Sun int
Eskdalemuir	5.8	—	12	54	Sun int
Prestwick	3.5	—	11	52	Sun int
Abbotsinch	4.0	—	14	57	Sun int
Tiree	0.6	—	11	52	Cloudy
Lerwick	6.2	.12	9	48	Showers
Wick	4.2	.07	7	45	Showers
Kinloss	3.5	.02	12	54	Showers
Dyce	8.5	—	14	57	Sun int
Dunbar	8.8	—	14	57	Sun pd

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow; th, thunder; sh, showers.

		C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	17	63	Copenhagen	s	12	54
Akrotiri	s	17	63	Corfu	s	18	64
Alexandria	f	29	84	Dallas			
Algiers	s	19	66	Dublin	f	13	55
Amsterdam	c	11	52	Dubrovnik	s	14	57
Athens	r	12	54	Faro	s	19	66
Bahrain	f	26	79	Florence	s	18	64
Barbados				Frankfurt	c	10	50
Barcelona	s	17	63	Funchal	s	20	68
Beirut	f	19	66	Geneva	s	14	57
Belgrade	[illegible]	5	41	Gibraltar	s	17	63
Berlin	c	10	50	Helsinki	c	10	50
Bermuda				Hongkong	[illegible]	22	72
Biarritz	f	13	55	Innsbruck	c	8	46
Boulogne	s	11	52	Istanbul	s	15	59
Bordeaux	s	17	63	Jo'burg	f	20	68
Boston				Jeddah	s	30	86
Brussels	s	12	54	Karachi	c	30	86
Budapest	c	7	45	Las Palmas	f	21	70
Cairo				Lisbon	s	20	68
Cape Tn	f	18	64	Locarno	s	17	63
C'blanca	c	18	64	L Angeles			
Chicago				Luxembg	c	7	45
Cologne	s	15	59	Madrid	s	19	66

		C	F			C	F
Majorca	s	19	66	Rome	s	18	64
Malaga	s	18	64	Salzburg	c	10	50
Malta	c	15	59	Sao Paulo			
Melbourne	sh	16	61	S Francisco			
Mexico C				Santiago			
Miami				Seoul	c	19	66
Milan	s	17	63	Singapore	c	28	[illegible]
Montreal				Stockholm			
Moscow	s	12	54	Strasbourg	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Munich	c	9	48	Sydney	f	19	66
Nairobi				Tangier	s	20	68
Naples	f	14	57	Tehran			
New Delhi	c	24	75	Tel Aviv	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York				Tenerife	s	21	70
Nice	s	16	61	Tokyo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oslo	s	11	52	Toronto			
Ottawa				Tunis	s	17	[illegible]
Paris	s	14	57	Valencia	s	20	[illegible]
Peking	s	20	68	Vancouver			
Prague	c	8	46	Venice	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reykjavik	c	3	37	Vienna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhodes	c	15	59	Warsaw	s	11	[illegible]
Riyadh	f	26	79	Washington			
Rio de Jan				Zurich	f	13	[illegible]

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